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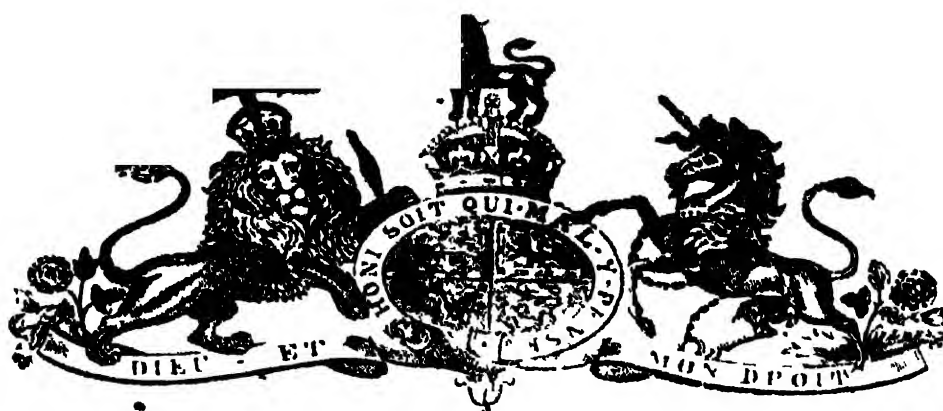
1910



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1910

No 7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I B (b) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the undermentioned non-official person, who has been selected from the class mentioned opposite his name, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.—

Name.	Class
Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt	The Indian commercial community.

The 21st January, 1910

No. 8 In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I B of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons, being officials, to be Additional Members of the said Council:

Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Sir Frederick Rashleigh Wynne, K.C.I.E.
 Mr. John Moleworth Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law
 Sir Lionel Montague Jacob, C.S.I., M.I.C.E.
 Mr. Robert Wariand Carlyle, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S.
 Mr. Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Major-General Robert Ervin Sclater, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Mr. James Scourge Morton, C.S.I., I.C.S.
 Mr. James Bennett Brunyat, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Mr. William Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Surgeon-General Charles Pardee Fakis, M.D., F.R.S.
 Mr. George Harry Blair Kemick, K.C., LL.D.
 Colonel Francis Bacon Longe, R.F.
 Mr. Charles Stuart-Wilson, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law
 Mr. Francis Pringle Dempster, C.I.E., M.I.L.I.
 Mr. Hugh William Oranor, C.I.E.
 Mr. Charles George Todhunter, I.C.S.
 Mr. Charles Henry Kesteven

No. 9 In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I B of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons, being non-officials to be Additional Members of the said Council:

Mr. Walter C. Mudge
 Rao Bahadur Nageshram Ranguath Narsingh Mudholkar

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Issued on the 21st January 1910

No. 62 Mr. D. J. C. Glass reported to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st November 1909.

No. 60 The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma:

Captain F. D. H. Hackett and Lieut.
 Lieutenant V. Beaton 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 21st January 1910

No. 148 Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Rallabudugur in the Kangundi

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (No. 41 of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Bowringpet, Kamasamudram, Bisnattam, Gudupullu, Kumbhari, Mulanur and Pachur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 19th to the 28th March 1909 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Kothandaramaswami at Kallabuduguri.

Sanitary precautions against arrivals from Russian ports reduced to medical inspection.

No 154—(Captain H M Mackenzie, M B, I M S, Health Officer, Simla, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it)

Mr A. L. F. Evans, officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent

No. 54 — ~~Erratum~~, - In Home Department Notification no. 1125, dated the 21st December 1909 for " 10th July 1909 " read " 10th July 1908 "

STATISTICAL.

The 18th January 1910.

No 43—The Reverend W. L. Clark, chaplain of New Government Central India, is granted, with effect from the 20th January 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, privilege leave for three months with furlough out of leave for eight months in continuation.

The 21st January 1910.

No 48 The services of the Reverend J. P. Philip junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 27th November 1909.

EDUCATION.

The 18th January 1910.

No. 50—His Excellency the Viceroy as Patron of the Indian Institute of Science is pleased to announce that, in pursuance of clause 35 of the scheme for the administration and management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, which forms schedule H attached to the Vesting Order published with Home Department Notification no. 133, dated the 2nd May 1909, the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science has been constituted as follows:—

The Hon'ble Mr M Hannick, C.S.I., C.I.F.	Nominated by His Excellency the Patron
The Accountant General, Madras.	Nominated by the Government of India
Mr V. P. Mudhava Rao, C.I.F.	Nominated by the Government of Mysore
Dr R. Row, M.D., D.Sc.	Nominated by Sir D. J. Tata and Mr R. J. Tata

The 20th January 1910.

No 62 In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University, with effect from the 25th January 1910:—

Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Banadur, B.L.
 Rai Rajendra Chandra Saha, B.A.
 The Hon'ble Mr R. Nathan, B.A. Barrister-at-Law, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Babu Lalit Mohan Chatterji, M.A.
 Mr Manohar Lal, M.A.

ARCHAEOLOGY EPIGRAPHY.

The 21st January 1910.

No. 35—Dr M. A. Stein, M.A., Ph.D. Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan is appointed to be Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle with effect from the 21st October 1909.

H. A. STUART,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS

AGRICULTURE

Calcutta, the 17th January 1910.

No. 79—292—Mr C. M. Hutchinson is appointed to be Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist at the Agricultural Research Institute and Agricultural College at Pusa with effect from the 24th December 1909.

FORESTS

The 19th January 1910.

No. 89-F-243.—Mr E. P. Stebbing, Imperial Forest Zoologist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave combined with furlough for a total period of 2 years, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1909.

From the same date, Mr. V. Subramania Iyer, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Instructor at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, is temporarily appointed to be Forest Zoologist.

The 21st January 1910.

No. 101-F-189-16.—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service—

1. Sir. H. A. Farrington, B.A., Deputy Conservator of Forests, from Bengal to the Andamans
2. Mr. H. K. Robinson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from the Andamans to Bengal

No. 106-F-24-2.—On return from privilege leave, Mr. C. P. Fisher, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the office of the Conservator of Forests, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd January 1910, the date on which he relieved Mr. A. V. Monro, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

From the same date, Mr. A. V. Monro, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade reverts to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator.

No. 108-F-243-14.—Mr. C. M. McCrie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is appointed to be Instructor at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 22nd December 1909 until further orders.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1910.

No. 2.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is, on the retirement of Mr. A. I. Wright, appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 19th January 1910

No. 3.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 130, dated the 11th November 1909, the services of the Honourable Mr. A. S. Thomson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January 1910.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated the 20th July 1908, Mr. N. C. McLeod, Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary rank, now officiating in the appointment of Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 5.—Mr. G. B. Goyder, Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is granted furlough for 3 days, *vis*, from 14th to 16th December 1909, both days inclusive, in extension of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 22, dated the 9th March 1909.

The 20th January 1910.

No. 6.—Mr. E. A. W. Phillips, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 18th January 1910, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. H. W. James, or until further orders.

L. M. JOCOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort William, the 18th January 1910

No 173-Est-A Mr L. G. Gregson, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North West Frontier Province, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 12th November 1909

The 19th January 1910

No 194-Est-A Captain C G Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat, District, with effect from the 2nd January 1910

No 195-Est-A—Mr J H R Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 3rd January 1910.

No 196-Est-A—Captain W A MacD. Garstin, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 11th January, 1910.

No 200-Est-A Captain R A Lyall, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, with effect from the 17th December 1909

No. 147-G—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Gordon Fraser as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras

The 20th January 1910.

No. 223-Est-A—*Corrigendum*.—In Notification No 220-Est-A, dated the 5th January 1910, for "a Political Agent of the 4th class" read "a Political Agent of the 3rd class"

No. 226-Est-A—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G W P Dennys, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in the North West Frontier Province, were placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for the period from 12th October to the 12th December 1909, both days inclusive.

No 227-Est-A Lieutenant-Colonel G W P Dennys, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is posted, on return from military duty, as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 13th December 1909

No 228-Est-A—Lieutenant-Colonel A L Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, was appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, from the 12th October to the 12th December 1909, both days inclusive

No. 229-Est-A—Lieutenant-Colonel A L Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, with effect from the 13th December 1909

No 230-Est-A—Captain F L Wilson, Indian Medical Service, was appointed on return from leave, to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and posted as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar from the 12th October to the 12th December 1909, both days inclusive

The 21st January 1910

No. 241-Est-A—The following substantive charges are ordered in the list of the Civil Cadre of the Political Department —

Consequent on the appointment of Mr B J Glancy to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class and his appointment hereby ordered) to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 23rd November 1909 —

Mr B. J Gould, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd class

The appointments are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by the abovementioned officers

S H BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Cuttack, the 20th January 1910

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS

No. 371-A. Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

December 1909

Lakhs of Rupees.

	DECEMBER.		TO END OF DECEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1909-1910.	1908-1909	1909-1910	1908-1909	Budget, 1909-1910	Actuals, Preliminary, 1908-1909
Civil Revenue						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,17	2,44	15,01	13,24	32,07	31,43
Opium	63	55	5,91	7,31	6,63	8,83
Salt	38	30	3,51	3,52	4,98	4,89
Stamps	45	19	4,01	4,66	6,71	6,33
Excise	77	74	6,98	6,90	10,16	9,56
Provincial Rates	8	7	57	55	80	80
Customs	62	51	5,22	5,30	7,54	7,24
Assessed Taxes	17	16	1,59	1,58	2,22	2,16
Forest	24	21	1,45	1,42	2,04	2,24
Registration	4	4	49	48	66	65
Tributes from Native States	3	5	35	35	85	91
Other Civil Revenue	22	24	2,53	2,45	4,42	3,74
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	5,58	5,54	44,60	47,70	80,66	78,78
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-9	-10	-3,13	-1,06	-4,45	-4,44
Opium	-1	-1	-1,57	-1,78	-1,04	-1,84
Famine Relief	-	+3	-9	90	-85	93
Other Civil Expenditure	-2,58	-2,79	-25,42	-25,45	-37,55	-36,66
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	-2,68	-2,87	-30,21	-31,19	-44,39	-41,87
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
<i>(The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.)</i>						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, Receipts less than issues)	-17	-21	+90	-2	+1,60	+21
Marine	-1	-3	-26	-27	-34	-36
Military Receipts	+4	+11	+53	+54	+88	+1,20
Military Issues	-1,72	-1,78	-15,08	-15,44	-21,16	-21,54
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+18	+21	+3,23	+3,12	+51,25	+46,59
State Railways	+3,29	+3,04	+27,18	+24,64		
East Indian Railway	+60	+56	+5,05	+5,05		
Telegraph	+1	+5	+16	+45		
TOTAL	+4,08	+3,86	+35,65	+33,46	+51,80	+47,20
Issues						
Ordinary Branches	-87	-96	-8,46	-9,34	-44,26	-45,74
State Railways	-1,82	-2,12	-19,54	-19,48		
East Indian Railway	-27	-31	-2,84	-2,97		
Telegraph	-12	-10	-96	-90		
TOTAL	-3,08	-3,51	-31,40	-32,49	-45,48	-45,03
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-80	-1,56	-10,06	-14,32	-13,14	-18,26
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, Receipts less than payments)	-12	-16	+2,29	+1,52	+2,31	+1,74
Temporary Advances from Gold Standard Reserve	+3,00	+67	+3,00	+1,50	...	1,24
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	1	6	-1	+9	...	-3,31
Currency Transfers for Gold in England				-3,31		
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit				+3		-2
Exchange on Remittance Accounts		-1				
Colonial Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	-4,75	-2,27	-19,39	-7,75	-24,10	-17,74
Sale of Demand Drafts on London		-10	+23	10		...
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	-34	+27	+37	-4,48	+1,70	-1,37
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	-2,22	-1,66	-13,51	-12,20	-20,09	-20,38
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+12	-55	-5,18	-9,95	+3,04	-3,93
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,05	9,88	15,33	15,28	15,35	19,28
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,17	9,33	10,17	9,33	18,39	15,35

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th January 1910.

No 326-F O & A—The privilege leave for ~~Mr. Kailas Chandra Das~~ granted to Mr. Kailas Chandra Das, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in Notification No. 6325-F O & A., dated the 11th November 1909, has been extended by 14 days.

The 20th January 1910.

No. 350-F O & A—Mr. K. L. Datta, Comptroller, Post Office, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 3rd of January 1910.

Mr. J. C. Mitra is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Post Office, with effect from the 5th of January 1910, and until further orders.

No 373-F. O & A—With effect from the 2nd of December 1909 Mr. F. D. Gordon reverted from class II to class III (old Scale) of the Enrolled List.

The 21st January 1910.

No 379-F. O & A.—Mr. O. A. Travers, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 3 days, with effect from the 31d of January 1910.

No. 380-F O & A—Mr. Gopal Chandra Ghosh, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, is appointed to be a temporary Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 31d of January 1910.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Calcutta, the 19th January 1910.

No. 127-Accts—Captain C. I. G. Bird, I A., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (p. a.) for 8 months from or after the 26th February 1910, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army Pension service 12th year commenced, 27th July 1909.

APPOINTMENTS

The 19th January 1910

No 130-Accts—The following promotions in the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the 20th October 1909, *viz.* Brevet-Colonel G. A. Williams, vacated.—

Name	From	To
Major J. C. C. Perkins, D.S.O.	Military Accountant, 1st class	Controller of Military Accounts
Major W. A. M. Bruce	Ditto ditto 2nd do	Military Accountant, 1st class
Major J. H. Hudson	Ditto ditto 3rd do	Military Accountant, 2nd class
Captain R. de S. Dudgeon	Ditto ditto 4th do	Military Accountant, 3rd class
Captain E. G. D. de Labilliere	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class	Military Accountant, 4th class
Captain H. N. F. MacDonnell	Ditto ditto ditto 2nd do	Assistant Military Accountant 1st class.
Captain H. Murray, 5th Light Infantry.	Ditto ditto ditto 3rd do	Assistant Military Accountant 2nd class

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT

Calcutta, the 17th January 1910

No. 344—5—Mr G. A Thomas, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, on leave, is transferred from Bombay to Madras

No. 350-5—The following promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the dates specified

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Mr P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., on furlough	Collector Class II	Collector, Class I	Permanent	The date on which he returns to duty
Mr A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S.	Collector, Class III, officiating in Class II	Collector, Class II, officiating in Class I	Permanent and officiating	2nd December 1909
Mr. H. F. Howard I.C.S.	Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating as Collector, Class II	Collector, Class III, officiating in Class II	Ditto	Ditto,
Mr G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., on furlough	Assistant Collector, Class II	Assistant Collector, Class I	Permanent	The date on which he returns to duty
Mr W. D. R. Priebe, I.C.S.	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating as Collector, Class III.	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating as Collector, Class II	Permanent and officiating	2nd December 1909
Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan	Assistant Collector, Class II, sub. <i>pro tem</i>	Collector, Class III, officiating	Officiating	Ditto
Mr R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S.	Officiating Assistant Collector, Class I	Assistant Collector, Class III, officiating in Class I	Confirmation in the Department and officiating promotion	Ditto
Mr. J. A. Stevens, on combined leave.	Assistant Collector, Class III	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating	Officiating	Ditto
Mr A. E. Boyd	Assistant Collector, Class III, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. W. Nind	Assistant Collector Class V	Assistant Collector, Class IV, officiating	Ditto	Ditto.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 17th January 1910.

No. 361—3—In accordance with the terms of section 69, sub-section (2), of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and section 42, sub-section (2), of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), and in modification of the procedure for the publication of the drafts of rules issued under those Acts prescribed in sub-paragraph 1 of the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3883, dated the 7th October 1885, and in this Department Nos. 8025-2 and 1435, dated the 20th September 1907 and the 16th July 1909, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that drafts of rules framed under section 21 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and section 24 of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, with respect to the making of surveys, shall be published once in the local Official Gazette and not further or otherwise.

RESOLUTION

January 1910
STORES*The 18th January 1910*

No 393 440-4—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following clause for clause (1) of Rule 1 of the revised Rules for the supply of articles for the public service, which were promulgated with the Resolution in this Department No 4941-4988-102, dated the 14th July 1909

(1) Such other classes of articles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government of India. All such cases should be reported to the Secretary of State for his information

ORDER Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Accountants General and Comptrollers (including the Comptroller and Auditor General), to all Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, to the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts and to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W MAXWELL,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 21st January 1910

LONDON GAZETTE

No. 55 - The following extract is published for general information —

"London Gazette", dated 21st December 1909, pages 9680 and 9681

*India Office,
December 21, 1909*

The King has approved of the following promotions —

INDIAN ARMY

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels

Dated 8th October 1909.

Charles Gordon Penbergist, Commandant, 28th Punjab
Robert Cobb Iwe, D.S.O., Commandant 34th Sikh Pioneers

Captains to be Majors

Dated 10th October 1909

Robert Cecil Harbottle, 7th Harrina Lancers
Clement Laurence Sten-ton-Browne, D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
James Henry Casserley, 120th Rajputana Infantry
Wyndham Melden Pierpont Wood, Political Employ, Bombay.
Reginald Lamond Benwell, 35th Scinde Horse.
John Rattray Nuttall, 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles
Robert Holme Banks Anderson Military Accounts Department

Dated 21st October 1909

Travers Edward Madden, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment)

Dated 28th October 1909

William James Mitchell, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry

Lieutenants to be Captains

Dated 17th October 1909

Leslie Gwatkin William, Cavalry

Henry George Seal, Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis.

Charles Harold Mays Tuck, 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

To be Lieutenant

Dated 19th April 1909.

Second Lieutenant Ernest James Strover, 3rd Brahmans

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

To be Major

Dated 28th July 1909

Captain Thomas Henry Delany, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

To be Captain

Dated 1st September 1909

Lieutenant Joseph Frain James M.B. (provisionally)

NATIVE INDIAN LAND FORCES.

To be Lieutenants

Dated 4th October 1907.

Zorawar Singh, Commandant, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Forces

Aga Cassim Shah, Aide-de-Camp to General Officer Commanding, Poona Division

Kanwar Amar Singh, Aide-de-Camp to General Officer Commanding, Mhow Division

Khan Mohamed Akbar Khan, attached Malwa Bhil Corps

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant

Dated 30th September 1909

Michael Galvin

Alfred Greenwood

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

Dated 20th September 1909

To be Commissary

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain James Hunter

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain
Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Lennie Lee*To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant*
Conductor Samuel Cocksedge

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

To be Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch

Dated 28th May 1909

and Lieutenant Edward G. Gregson.

The King has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Army and Indian Army Reserve of Officers —

INDIAN ARMY

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Cecil Rowe Murphy, 30th Punjab, from the Suffolk Regiment, by exchange. Dated 22nd May 1909, but to rank from 23rd December 1902.

The date of Captain Murphy's Lieutenancy is antedated to 23rd March 1906.

Lieutenant Henry William Ross Potter, 120th Rajputana Infantry, from the Royal Irish Regiment, by exchange. Dated 8th September 1909, but to rank from 12th December 1903.

The date of Captain Potter's Lieutenancy is antedated to 12th March 1897.

Lieutenant Herbert Archibald Douglas, Supply and Transport Corps, from the Army Service Corps, by exchange. Dated 23rd January 1909, but to rank from 20th May 1904.

Captain Ambrose Boxwell, 39th Garhwal Rifles, from the York and Lancaster Regiment, by exchange. Dated 16th March 1909, but to rank from 17th May 1908.

Captain George Weston Bond, Supply and Transport Corps, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 7th October 1909, but to rank from 11th April 1909.

Captain Samuel Henry Parsons Smith, Supply and Transport Corps, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 4th October 1909, but to rank from 5th May 1909.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Reginald Stuart Abbott, 3rd Brahmins, from the Royal Garrison Artillery, by exchange. Dated 17th April 1909, but to rank from 4th September 1906.

To be Second Lieutenants

Second Lieutenant Charles Churchill Crick, from the Unattached List. Dated 31st July 1909, but to rank from 25th January 1908.

Second Lieutenant Clud Weldon Molony, from the Unattached List. Dated 15th July 1909, but to rank from 25th January 1908.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Second Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch.

Charles Cornwallis Chesney. Dated 16th July 1909.

James Campbell Mitchell. Dated 13th August 1909.

Cyril Champkin. Dated 29th October 1909.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel George Wingate, C.I.F., with effect from the 21st November 1909.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following Officers —

INDIAN ARMY

Major Sir John Lane Harrington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. Dated 9th March 1909.

Major William Martin Cubitt. Dated 6th December 1909.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas David Collis Barry. Dated 18th November 1909.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Harold Brown, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 10th November 1909.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Charles Arthur Owen, F.R.C.S.E. Dated 1st June 1909.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur John D'Ravara. Dated 30th September 1909.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Alexander Grant Cazalett. Dated 6th June 1909.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Walter P. D. Dated 1st November 1909.

The King has approved the resignation of the service by Lieutenant Arthur Batoum Zorab, I M.S., with effect from 26th September 1909.

The King has approved of the removal from the Service of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Patrick Victor, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from 23rd September 1909.

ERRATA.

The following is substituted for the note appended to the Notification of Captain C. J. C. Lyster's admission to the Indian Army in the London Gazette of 23rd November 1909 —

The date of Captain Lyster's Lieutenantcy is postdated to 20th August 1901.

The date of rank of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Walters is the 7th February 1909, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 14th May 1909.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 56.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Brevet-Colonel.

16th January 1910

Lieutenant-Colonel George Simpson Broome, Commandant, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

19th October 1909

William Bryan Bailey, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

20th October 1909.

Charles Percy Nicolas, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Harry Eastland Redman, 99th Deccan Infantry.

30th October 1909

Willoughby Lugard Hogg, 3rd Brahmins

17th November 1909

Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran, 72nd Punjabis.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

(LATE) BENGAL-PUNJAB LIST.

No. 57.—Sub-Conductor George Leitch to be Conductor and Sergeant William Hayes to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor Alfred Lucking, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th January 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 58.—The following promotions are made :—

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Kote-Dafadar Aziz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gul Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 17th December 1909

Dafadar Mal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dayal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 17th December 1909.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Risaldar Fay Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaldar Roshan Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Surayan Singh to be Ressaldar and Ressaldar Hakim Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chet Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1909.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry

Jemadar Shaikh Abdul Kadir to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Shaikh Kadir to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Jafar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1909.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles

Jemadar Bhimlal Khattri to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Padam Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilun Bhandari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1909.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No 59—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date specified —

Conductor Alfred Lucking, Supply and Transport Corps, (late) Bengal-Punjab List ; with effect from the 8th January 1910

RETIREMENTS

INDIAN ARMY

No. 60 In Army Department Notification No 972 dated the 22nd October 1909, notifying the retirement of Major Harry Gilbert Peyton Beville, Supply and Transport Corps, *for* "8th November 1909" *read* "9th November 1909".

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 61 Second-Lieutenant James Henry Harford to be Lieutenant, *vice* C S M Watson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 6th December 1909.

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Lynch Scott to be Lieutenant, *vice* T W Wrench, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 6th December 1909.

William Cargill to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* D M Cookson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 6th December 1909.

Mirabs Volunteer Rifles

No. 62—John Bonner Stiven to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 22nd December 1909.

COMMISSIONS.

REGULATIONS

No. 63—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Commissions Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published as required by section 27, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 23rd February 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification

In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below:

In clause 2 of Form A, Schedule V, for the words

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered by principal staff officer of the Division on behalf of the Officer Commanding the said Division acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of———"

the following shall be substituted, namely,

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the Officer Commanding the———Division acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of———"

In clause 2 of Form B, Schedule V, for the words

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the Cantonment authority of —— acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of———"

the following shall be substituted, namely,

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the Officer Commanding the —— Division acting in the premises and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of———"

In clause 2 of Form C, Schedule V, for the words

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered by principal staff officer of the —— Division on behalf of the Officer Commanding the said Division acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of———"

the following shall be substituted, namely,

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the Officer Commanding the —— Division acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of———"

R. I SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st January 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4—Engineer W. C. Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, Burma, with effect from the 31st December 1909, *vice* Engineer F. T. Frazer, Royal Indian Marine, on leave.

No. 5—The services of Engineer W. C. Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, sub. *pro tem*, with effect from the 31st January 1910, *vice* Engineer F. T. Frazer, Royal Indian Marine, reverted to Marine duty.

LEAVE.

No. 6—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Chief Engineer R. Walker, Royal Indian Marine, from 13th March till 30th April 1910 (p. a).

R. I SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

~~RAILWAY~~ DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1910.

No. 13—Mr J Adam, Superintending Engineer, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

No. 14—With reference to Notification No 13, dated 17th January 1910, Mr. F. W. Roberts, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, will, on relief by Mr. Adam, revert to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer on that railway.

The 21st January 1910.

No 15.—Mr D W. McQuillen is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Assistant Engineers, Provincial Service, with effect from the 19th September 1909.

No. 16—The following permanent promotions among Executive and Assistant Engineers are ordered with effect from the dates specified . -

Name	From	To	With effect from
Gracey, Capt. T, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, <i>temporary supernumerary</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, <i>supernumerary</i>	November 7th, 1909.
Cowie, Capt H E C, D.S.O, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	December 13th, 1909
Izat, Capt W. R, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, <i>temporary</i> .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	December 16th, 1909
Kent, Lieutenant I. M, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	December 21st, 1909.
Anderson, Lieutenant E P, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	January 13th, 1910.

No. 17.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration for a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Mirpurkhas to Khadro, a distance of 48 miles

2 The survey will be known as the Mirpurkhas-Khadro Railway Survey.

R. C F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1909.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 20th January 1910

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1077 P — APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th January 1910:—

No. 20 of 1910.—Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, explosives manufacturers, of Nobel House, 195, West George street, Glasgow, Scotland.
Improved explosive composition

No. 21 of 1910 —Arthur Vickers Linley, manufacturer, Walter Henry Owensmith, works manager, and Josiah Edwards, tinman, all of Bourne works, 73 to 75, Great Lister street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwickshire, England *An improved burner for petroleum and the like*

No. 22 of 1910.—Louis Lumiere, manufacturer, of 262, Cours Gambetta, Lyons, France.
Improvements in diaphragms for acoustical instruments.

No. 23 of 1910 —Richard Scherl, engineer, and Paul Frohlich, of Zollnerstr 37, Dresden, Empire of Germany *Improvements in or relating to gyroscopic mechanism*

No. 24 of 1910.—Friedrich Godfried Carl Rincker, engineer, of Linneensparkweg 2, Watergraafsmeer near Amsterdam (Netherlands), and Louis Wolter, doctor of science, chemist, of Kerkstraat 35, Amsterdam, (Netherlands) *Improved method of producing gas from tar, oil or the like in gas producer plant*

No. 25 of 1910 —James Nicholson Bailey, engineer, of 34, Harriet Street, Stretford, Lancashire, England *Improvements in and relating to the prevention of leakage in pneumatic tyres and other articles containing gas or fluid under restraint*

No. 26 of 1910 —Clancy Metals Process Company, engaged in the business of treating ores, of No. 170, Broadway, in the city of New York (Borough of Manhattan), county and state of New York, United States of America *Treatment of precious metaliferous ores*

No. 27 of 1910.—William Henry Hoyle, cotton spinner, of 86 Chorley New Road, Bolton, in the County of Lancaster, England, and Thomas Barker, consulting engineer, of 352, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton aforesaid *Improvements in winding, doubling, gassing and such like frames and in appliances to be used therewith*

No. 28 of 1910 —Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik of Ludwig-shafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire *Improvements in the absorption of oxides of nitrogen.*

No. 29 of 1910 —William Fisher, engineer, of North Fawton, Devonshire, England.
Improvements in and relating to rotary engines.

No. 30 of 1910.—Frank Cotton, engineer, of Hornsby, in the state of New South Wales, Australia *An improved method of and means for burning fuel for firing steam boilers*

No. 31 of 1910.—Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, engineer, of Brant Rock, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in methods of utilising radiant energy.*

No. 32 of 1910 —Herman Diamant, physician, of 2, Church Court, Clements Lane, London, England *Process of and apparatus for obtaining on a screen luminous projections visible in full light*

No. 33 of 1910.—Samuel John Earl, of 265, Strand, London, W C., England. *Improvements in and connected with compounds for treating the surfaces of and making roads, paths, and the like.*

- No. 34 of 1910.—William Farnsworth, of Scranton, state of Mississippi, United States of America. *Cotton picking machines.*
- No. 35 of 1900.—Robert, consulting engineer and foundry expert, of 853, South Seventh street, Coshocton, county of Coshocton, state of Ohio, United States of America. *Pipe foundry plants.*
- No. 36 of 1910.—William Mudd Still, manufacturer, and Andrew George Adamson, engineer, both of 24 Charles street, Hatton Garden, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of incandescent mantles.*
- No. 37 of 1910.—Carl Senssenbrenner, manufacturer, of No. 73, Arminiusstrasse, Dusseldorf-Oberkassel (Germany). *Improvements in combined evaporating and condensing apparatus for ice-making machines.*
- No. 38 of 1910.—Peter Lymburner Robertson, manufacturer, of No. 76, Main street, West, in the city of Hamilton, county of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. *Improvements in manufacture of screws.*
- No. 39 of 1910.—Robert Joseph William Oates, mining engineer, of Umariv, Rewah state, Central India. *Improvements in automatically disengaging clips for attaching articles to a moving rope.*

No. 1078 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 1 D of 1910.—A. W. Ford & Co., Ltd., colour printers and wholesale stationers, of Portwall Lane Works, Bristol. *Stoppers for bottles, etc.*
- No. 2 D of 1910.—Mackintosh Burn & Co., merchants, of 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, India. *A urinal.*

No. 1079 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act* of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 98 of 1909.—John Marks, engineer, of Devonport, in the provincial district of Auckland and dominion of New Zealand. *A reversible high speed turbine.* (Specification filed 1 December 1909)
- No. 181 of 1909.—Cecil McKenzie Dowie, engineer, of 40, Park street, Calcutta. *Improvements in apparatus for making gas for heating or lighting purposes from petrol or the like* (Specification filed 21 December 1909)
- No. 227 of 1909.—Henry Dudley Gill, engineer, of Byculla Ironworks, Bombay. *An improved vapouriser for oil engines* (Specification filed 9 December 1909)
- No. 275 of 1909.—Raymond Wodschow Pyne, gentleman, of Partabgarh, Oudh, British India. *Improvements in rice husking and similar machines.* (Specification filed 8 January 1910)
- No. 338 of 1909.—James Gayley, metallurgical engineer, of 71, Broadway, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying air particularly for use in metallurgical work.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910)
- No. 463 of 1909.—Frederick Vernon Russell, engineer, of Pinnill, Leedsdale road, Leytonstone, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in or relating to valve gear for locomotive and other reversible steam engines.* (Specification filed 7 December 1909)

- No 478 of 1909 —European Brake Shoe Co., manufacturers, a corporation of the state of New Jersey, located and having its principal place of business in West Orange, county of Essex, state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in method of casting metals* (Specification filed 21 December 1909.)
- No. 503 of 1909 —Chandra Mohan Roy, civil engineer, of Lucknow, British India. *Improved beater bars for disintegrators.* (Specification filed 24 November 1909.)
- No. 565 of 1909 —David Elder, manager, Auckland Jute Mills, Jagatdal, in the 24-Pergunnahs district of Bengal, British India. *Improvements in the process of hatching jute fibre and the like and in apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)
- No. 568 of 1909 —Ramchandra Moreshwar Jog, proprietor of the Jog Mills and Workshop, of No. 740, Sadashiv Peth in the city of Poona, in the Deccan district of the Bombay Presidency, in British India. *Improvements in casks and barrels.* (Specification filed 11 January 1910.)
- No. 579 of 1909.—John Sims Forbes, mechanical engineer, of 1234, Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in apparatus for heating water, milk and other liquids, for sterilising of other purpose* (Specification filed 21 December 1909.)
- No 581 of 1909.—John Roberts, professional billiard player, of Southerton, Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, England. *Improvements in and relating to billiard tables and the like* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)
- No 582 of 1909 —The Consolidated Brake and Engineering Company, Limited, and Edward Sydney Luard, both of Spencer House, South Place, London, England. *Improvements in piston rods, pump rods and the like* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)
- No. 583 of 1909.—Gerald Edward Holland, commander, Royal Indian Marine, retired, of Bryn-y-mor, Holyhead, in the county of Anglesey, Great Britain. *Improvements in the construction of ships or lighters to facilitate discharge of cargo in bulk.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)
- No 586 of 1909.—Robert Fox, engineer, of 330, Green Lanes, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in horse shoes.* (Specification filed 7 January 1910.)
- No. 589 of 1909 —The Mills Equipment Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 72, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to military equipments.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)
- No. 590 of 1909.—The Mills Equipment Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 72, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to cartridge carriers.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)
- No 593 of 1909 —Georges Schull, electro-chemical engineer, of 63, Harberton road, Upper Holloway, London, England. *Improvements in electric galvanic batteries.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)
- No. 608 of 1909 —Manuel Barrios, engineer, of Hotel Humboldt, Mexico city, state of Mexico. *A new process for the manufacture of sugar.* (Specification filed 6 January 1910.)
- No. 609 of 1909 —Alexander Albert Holle, gentleman, of Haere House, Olst, Holland, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. *Improvements in steam and other fluid turbines.* (Specification filed 6 January 1910.)
- No. 610 of 1909.—Norman Seddon Brown, cotton spinner, and John Maloney, manager, both of Swan Meadow Mills, Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in apparatus for tying knots* (Specification filed 6 January 1910.)
- No. 623 of 1909.—Josef Brey, engineer, of 17 Stolkasse, Cologne, in the German Empire. *Improvements in and relating to motor tractors for ploughs and transport purposes.* (Specification filed 6 January 1910.)

No 1080 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No 5 of 1901.—John King Macdonald. *Improvements in sewing machines.* (From 18 February 1910 to 18 February 1911.)

- No. 514 of 1904.—Vincenzo L. Nesfield. *Improvements in or relating to the purification of water and other liquids and of alimentary substances to render same potable or edible* (From 13 January 1910 to 13 January 1911.)
- No. 18 of 1905.—Gustav Graf von Geldern-Egm ond. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 10 May 1910 to 10 May 1911.)
- No. 292 of 1903.—William Henry Deakin. *A safety padlock for railway points.* (From 13 January 1910 to 13 January 1911.)
- No. 452 of 1904.—Peter Kehr. *Improvements in aerating machines.* (From 17 January 1910 to 17 January 1911.)
- No. 213 of 1896.—Granger Farwell. *Improvements in type-writing machines* (From 15 April 1910 to 15 April 1911.)
- No. 258 of 1901.—Thomas Adam Clayton. *Improvements in mechanism for fumigating and extinguishing fires in closed compartments with gas.* (From 22 January 1910 to 22 January 1911.)
- No. 364 of 1901.—Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in arrangements to enable signals to be given by passengers in railway trains to drivers or guards of same* (From 27 May 1910 to 27 May 1911.)
- No. 375 of 1901.—James Gresham and Frank James Gresham. *Improvements in or applicable to injectors.* (From 13 May 1910 to 13 May 1911.)
- No. 168 of 1904.—La Societe Anonyme Westinghouse and Maurice Leblanc. *Improvements in cooling apparatus.* (From 16 June 1910 to 16 June 1911.)
- No. 393 of 1904.—Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti. *Improvements in and relating to spinning twisting and doubling machinery.* (From 28 March 1910 to 28 March 1911.)
- No. 394 of 1904.—James Gresham, Harry Edward Gresham, and George Kiernan. *Improvements in connection with combination ejectors for automatic vacuum railway brakes.* (From 19 May 1910 to 19 May 1911.)
- No. 395 of 1904.—James Gresham, Harry Edward Gresham, and George Kiernan. *Improvements in connection with valves, cylinders and fittings for vacuum railway brake apparatus.* (From 19 May 1910 to 19 May 1911.)
- No. 64 of 1905.—Ammonal Explosives Limited. *A new or improved process for the manufacture of explosives of the nitrate of ammonia group.* (From 13 March 1910 to 13 March 1911.)
- No. 439 of 1905.—Charles W. Merrill. *Improvements in process of and apparatus for the treatment of ores or other valuable material.* (From 23 April 1910 to 23 April 1911.)
- No. 65 of 1906.—Eugenio Boggiano. *Improvements in automatic vote recording machines.* (From 19 March 1910 to 19 March 1911.)

No. 1081 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 121 of 1904.—Societe des Appareils de Controle et de Comptabilite automatique, and Jules Frydmane and Louis Chambon. *Improvements relating to cash apparatus appliances.* (Specification filed 12 October 1904.)
- No. 122 of 1904.—Societe des Appareils de Controle et de Comptabilite automatique, and Jules Frydmane and Louis Chambon. *Composing disc for cash registering apparatus calculating machines and the like.* (Specification filed 12 October 1904.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4a(b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

No 308 of 1901.—Julius Augustus Perkins *Improvements in roller and ball bearings for shafts subjected to thrust.* (Specification filed 9 October 1901)

No. 310 of 1901.—Julius Augustus Perkins *Improvements in roller bearings.* (Specification filed 9 October 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1 *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d.)

2 *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4 *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5 *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St George

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office.—

	Price Rs
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs.	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act.	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " January to March, 1909	0 8
" " April to June, "	0 8
" " July to September, "	0 8
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantations.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows:—

For original sealed cases containing not less in offe delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities R 10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.	
		" 1 " "	50 "	
		" 1/2 " "	30 "	
		" 1/4 " "	30 "	
		" 1 oz. "	60 "	
Cinchonidine—	{	In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.	
		" 1/2 " "	30 "	
		" 1/4 " "	30 "	
		" 1/8 " "	30 "	

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above R 15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are: —

	R	a	p.	Post-free.	R	a	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0		7	14	0
8 " "	3	12	0		4	0	0
4 " "	1	14	0		2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are —

	R	a	p.	Post-free	R	a	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0		9	6	0
8 " "	4	8	0		4	12	0
4 " "	2	4	0		2	6	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division at 12 noon on the dates notified against each article as specified below. Tenders presented elsewhere will be considered as liable to be informal.

Articles	Stations where required	Approximate requirements.	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	As provided for in the Schedule	1st April 1910	31st March 1911.	R 20 15 5	24th January 1910
Oil of sorts	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				70 45 15	24th January 1910.
Cooking utensils	{ Quetta Karachi				20 25	24th January 1910.
Shoes and nails for mules and ponies and shoes for bullocks	{ Quetta Karachi				30 20	26th January 1910
Materials for repairs of gear carts, etc.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				170 105 10	26th January 1910
Miscellaneous articles for repairs of equipments of different arms of service.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				20 20 15	2nd February 1910
Barrack and Hospital miscellaneous articles	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				15 15 5	9th February 1910
Paulins, making up of	{ Quetta Karachi				50 10	9th February 1910
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi				125	9th February 1910.
Provisions for Indian troops.	{ Lask Chirhar Karachi				200 100 15	11th February 1910.
Gear for cattle	{ Quetta Karachi				100 35	11th February 1910.
Firewood	{ Karachi Hyderabad				325 120	15th February 1910.
Linseed, cleaned	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	Lbs 41,400 0,400 15,000			65 10 25	28th January 1910.
Chaguls, sewing of	{ Quetta Karachi	No 500 25			5	14th February 1910.
Tar, Indian	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	Lbs 22,000 10,000 630			25 11	31st January 1910.
Wool	{ Quetta Karachi	15,000 8,600			60 35	18th February 1910.
Potatoes	{ Karachi Hyderabad	4,75,000 2,05,000			350 200	4th February 1910.

Articles.	Stations where required.	Approximate requirements.	Period.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
Charcoal	Karachi Hyderabad	Lbs. 70,000 10,000 11,000	1st April 1910.	31st March 1911.	Rs. 3	3rd February 1910.
Fowls, eggs and chickens.	Quetta	As provided for in the Schedule	1st April 1910.	31st March 1911.	240	1st March 1909.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders at Quetta and two days previously at Karachi and Hyderabad. Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officers on payment of rupee one per each set of tender form issued.*

P. C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer,
4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA;
The 22nd December 1909.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price Rs. 3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price Rs. 12.

Qa'ani, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 7-8 per copy

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 4 per copy

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price Rs. 6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 5 per copy.

* N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are —
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE NO. 27.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 31st January 1910, at Quetta, for the supply of fresh meat from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911 for the British Camps in the Quetta Division.

	Quetta. lbs	Karachi. lbs.	Hyderabad.
Beef	1 350,000	570,200	229,600
Mutton	229,000	96,500	37,500
Earnest money deposits . . .	R3,750	R1,470	R540

2 Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedules of conditions on payment of rupee one per set can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta
Station Supply
Officer, Karachi

N. C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division

QUETTA,
The 4th December 1909

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January 1910.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a	p.		R	a	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	3,05,83,447	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	99,40,274	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,03,56,164	12	6	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,31,39,688	8	0
Public Deposits at Branches	74,74,870	3	10	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,04,84,845	14	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,72,59,698	6	5	Bills discounted and purchased	2,90,67,994	11	0
Bank Post Bills, etc	10,22,255	11	2	Balances with other Banks	26,28,928	2	10
Sundries	10,77,538	15	6	Bullion	3,830	12	0
RUPRES	23,41,90,528	1	5	Dead Stock	21,16,364	11	11
				Stamps	15,820	8	0
				Sundries	6,42,389	14	5
				RUPRES	16,86,29,584	3	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,93,63,105	1	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,61,97,838	13	4
				RUPRES	23,41,90,528	1	5

* Includes Govt. & Prov. value R11,94,165 0 0

† Do do do, R1,26,750 0 0

R13,30,915 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th January 1910.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33 24.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1910.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loans				4 per cent. Loans				4½ per cent. Loans		GRAND TOTAL	
	of 1894-95.	of 1894-95.	of 1895-96.	of 1896-97.	of 1895-96.	of 1896-97.	of 1897-98.	of 1898-99.	of 1899-00.	of 1900-01.		
Balance of 31st December 1899	54,41,000	1,39,44,000	2,00,07,500	1,03,23,700	30,50,500	—	—	—	—	—	29,500	1,39,44,000
444— Amount of transferred to in London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount issued in London by Convention under Notifica- tion No. 4001A, dated 3rd November 1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount enforced at Madras up to	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 25th January 1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance—	54,41,000	1,39,44,000	2,00,07,500	1,03,23,700	30,50,500	—	—	—	—	—	29,500	1,39,44,000
Amount written off in the London Registers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance on 15th January 1910	54,41,000	1,39,44,000	2,00,07,500	1,03,23,700	30,50,500	—	—	—	—	—	29,500	1,39,44,000

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th Nov. 1909, £1,000,000 from India 11,998 units, re-transferred to London
 10th Nov. 1909 " 1000 " 1000 units
 1st Dec. 1909 " 1000 " 1000 units
 10th " 1909 " 1000 " 1000 units
 1st Jan. 1910 " 1000 " 1000 units

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th January 1910

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 18th January 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1910.

RESERVE.

TOTAL AMOUNT ON NOTES IN CIRCULATION				COIN AND BULLION					SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE)				REMARKS
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL		In India.					In England.		In Transit between India and England.		TOTAL.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
65 41 470	18 36 85 880	19 02 27 350		6 97 04 172	8 50 54 040	7 86 970	2 25 00 000	...	...	...	9 99 99 996	2 00 00 000	21 80 35 128
	2 33 46 335	2 33 46 935		7 49 22 174	14 74 815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 63 96 689
	3 60 35 715	3 60 35 715		1 61 90 553	12 99 765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 74 90 318
17 00 730	15 87 24 595	14 04 28 325		2 18 62 331	4 01 99 924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 30 62 255
	1 54 37 580	1 54 37 580		10 58 380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 58 320
8 55 800	5 18 35 605	5 66 91 405		3 74 03 555	30 17 190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 04 20 745
	28 77 770	28 77 770		25 83 065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 83 065
	2 65 42 910	2 65 42 910		7 06 56 115	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 06 56 130
91 01 000	47 84 86 950	48 75 87 950		29 43 01 185	5 10 45 749	7 86 970	2 25 00 000	...	...	...	9 99 99 996	2 00 00 000	48 87 23 850
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by ...				Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									27 50 000
TOTAL CIRCULATION R				TOTAL RESERVE R									48 59 73 850

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th January 1910

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th January 1910 consisted of —

(a) 600 lakhs, the permanent nucleus of its silver branch

(b) 116 lakhs, representing payment into the Reserve of the proceeds of Sterling Bills on London less amount remitted to England for investment.

—116 lakhs

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th January 1910.

No. 2.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon E. R. Mahoney, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for civil employment in that Presidency, with effect from the 5th July 1909.

No. 3.—First grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Udai Bhan of the Imperial Establishment is transferred permanently to the Provincial Establishment of the Punjab, with effect from the 27th August 1909.

The 14th January 1910.

No. 4.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon A. F. C. Edwards, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 13th December 1909.

No. 5.—No. 929, 1st class Hospital Assistant Hira Singh, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is granted 40 days' leave on full pay, with effect from the 15th December 1909.

Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Moramdar, attached to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, will perform the duties of No. 929, Hospital Assistant Hira Singh, in addition to his own during his absence on leave.

B. G. SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 20th January 1910

No. 464.—Lieutenant J. A. Field, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted special leave for six weeks under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 123, dated the 23rd October 1900, with effect from the 1st February 1910 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th January 1910.

No. 91.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), to the area named below on the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway district—

Head-quarters of the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division including the Bazar at Jhatpat.

The 13th January 1910.

No. 192.—Consequent on the termination of Settlement operations in the Quetta Tahsil the powers conferred, under Sections 27 and 136 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act as applied to the said Tahsil, on certain officers of the Settlement Department by Notifications of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Nos. 3263 and 3264, dated the 11th July 1905, are hereby withdrawn.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
First Assistant.

Sibi, the 14th January 1910.

No. 17-S.—Major C. B. Loring, I.A., Commandant Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for 90 days combined with furlough for 4 months and 20 days with effect from the 8th February 1910 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 18-S.—Captain W. Bickford, 2nd-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed to act as Commandant of the Corps in addition to his own duties during the time Major C. B. Loring is off privilege leave.

By order,

H. V. BISCOE, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 17th January 1910.

No. 5.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. C. L. Bidie, Officiating Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class and District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore until further orders.

By order,

T. COPELAND,
First Assistant Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th January 1910.

No. 5.—Mr. A. A. Richardson, Assistant Engineer, passed the Professional and Colloquial Examination prescribed in State Railway Construction Code, Chapter VII, paragraphs 639 to 641 and 644, on the 3rd January 1910.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Cuttack, the 14th January 1910.

No. 1.—In supersession of Notification No 24, dated 27th December 1909, Honorary Lieutenant G. F. Silvester, Assistant Engineer, is granted, under Articles 246, 260, note 2 to Article 606, Civil Service Regulations, and paragraph 436, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, combined leave for 12 months (privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days and furlough for the remaining period), with effect from 4th January 1910.

No. 2.—In supersession of Notification No 22, dated 24th November 1909, Mr. H. Lawton, Executive Engineer, attached to the Gauhati Extension, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (C) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 12 months and 5 days (privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days and furlough for the remaining period), with effect from 11th December 1909.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 4th January 1910.

No. 437.—Mr D Durham, Superintendent of the Sambhar Weighment Circle in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for 30 days in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 421, dated 18th December 1909.

The 14th January 1910.

No. 451.—Mr Bhan Chand, Assistant Superintendent sub pro tem. of the Warcha Circle in the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for 1 month in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No 372, dated 16th November 1909.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CURRENCY NOTES.

No. 8283.—The following Currency Notes of the Cawnpore Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	Notes wholly destroyed.		Name of Claimant.
	No. of Note.	Value.	
W of 1897 87 of 1898	D 99723	500	B. Durga Das Choudhri, Bharenga, P. O. Mathura, District Pubna.
	D 61487 35	100	

G. C. HART,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CAWNPORE,
The 18th January 1910.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Cawnpore Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly destroyed.			
Register No.	No of the Note.	Value	Name of Claimant.
W of 1909 8 of 1910	D A. 88710 29	500	L. Khoob Lal Sahu, Sole Owner of the firm of Messrs. Khobar Sahu and Khub Lal Sahu, Saria Gunje, Muzaffarpur.

G. C. HART,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CAWNPORE,
The 15th January 1910.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that Treasure consisting of two lamps, two plates and one stool or stand, all of brass, worth about Rs 25, were found on 1st July 1909 by (1) Talari Tiruka, (2) Reddi Basavana Gowd, (3) Rayappa, (4) Javali Chennabasappa, (5) Jas Lakshmanabhat, (6) Mallappava Chenna Basappa, (7) Javali Gurusiddappa, (8) Mudenur Gangappa, (9) Amarasettappa, (10) Javali Senappa, (11) School Master Gopal Row, (12) Guru Mallara, Gungadharappa, buried in a Vanka close to the village of Chiguteri, Harpunballi Taluk, Bellary district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 13th June 1910 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

(Illegible)
for Collector.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 19th January 1910.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 14th "King's" Hussars,
dated at Bangalore, this 17th day of January 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—Hrs 816, Private, H Q.
Lake.
Age—21 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown,
eyes, brown.
Trade—Groom.
Date of enlistment—10th August 1907
Place of enlistment—Derby.

Parish and County in which born—Petamoor,
Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—24th December
1909.
Place of desertion or absence—Bangalore.
Marks—Nil

T. C. KING, Lieut., for Col.,
Commanding 14th "King's" Hussars.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1910-1911.

Applications for admission as Regular students to the Engineer Department of this College will be received by the Principal up to February 1st, 1910, in accordance with rule 9 of the Engineer Department rules. Every such application shall be accompanied by a Registration and Examination fee of Rs 4 which shall in no case be returned.

Candidates must appear for Special Drawing Test as laid down in Rule 10 (b) and 13 which will be held in April 1910 in connection with the University Examinations. The exact date and conditions will be announced when fixed.

The applicant for admission must produce with his application a medical certificate in the prescribed form signed within one month of its submission by a Civil Surgeon. No other form will be accepted. Candidates, if they so desire, may present themselves for Medical Examination before the Medical Officer resident at the College on Mondays and Thursdays from 7 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 5-30 P. M.

Special students are also admitted, they must apply before July 1st.

For further particulars and for copies of the Rules apply to the undersigned

B. HEATON, Principal,
Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 17th January 1910.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 13th January 1910.

No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to the rules to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum published with the North-West Frontier Province Administration Notification No. 62, dated 17th April 1909.—

In condition No. 17 of the conditions attached to licenses in Form B and in condition No. 15 of the conditions attached to licenses in Form C for "Inspector" substitute "Sub-Inspector".

By order, etc.,

S. E. PEARS,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province,

The 13th January 1910.

No. 2.—Bhai Rup Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, is granted privilege leave of absence for 42 days under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1910.

No. 3.—M. Muhammad Khan, Munsif, and an accepted candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act temporarily as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted as Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1910.

The 14th January 1910.

No. 4.—The undermentioned candidate has been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, which was held at Lahore in November 1909, in the Group and Standard noted against his name—

M. Fazal-i-Raziq, Naib Tahsildar, Dera Ismail Khan—Group C (Higher Standard).

By order, etc.,

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 5th January 1910.

The following transfers, acting appointments and other changes are ordered from the dates the officers take over and make over charge at their respective stations—

TRANSFER.

No. 1.—Mr. H. J. C. Baskett, Superintendent of Police, Kohat, is transferred from the Kohat to the Bannu District.

ACTING APPOINTMENT.

No. 2.—Mr. A. Hicks, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mardan Sub Division (Peshawar District), is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, *vide* Mr. H. I. Wickham on leave and is posted to the Kohat District.

REVERSION.

No. 3.—Sheikh Muzaffarud-din, officiating Superintendent of Police, Bannu, reverts to Deputy Superintendent of Police grade.

POSTING.

No. 4.—Sheikh Muzaffarud-din, Deputy Superintendent of Police, will remain attached to the Bannu District.

TRANSFER.

No. 5.—Hak-Niwaz Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police is transferred from the Bannu to the Kohat District.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,

Inspector-General of Police, N. W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Peshawar, the 17th January 1910.

No. 1.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, catch siding for Tilkan Station :

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana	Mauza	Area in acres.	Direction	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kohat	Kohat	Tilkan	17 77	..	Runs approximately south west from the north west corner of Tilkan Station yard boundary for a distance of 2,700 feet, a strip 100 feet wide with extra width at both ends for borrow pits	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Kohat is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

The 18th January 1910

No. 2.—In the North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department Notification dated 17th December 1909 for "No. 230" read "No. 231"

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Peshawar, the 18th January 1910.

No. 96-J—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto, during the year 1910, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government as required by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province, Law and Justice Regulations, 1901, and is published for general information:—

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court and all Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province, subordinate thereto, during the year 1910.

Names of holidays	Dates on which they fall	Day of the week	Number of days exclusive of Sundays.
1	2	3	4
Proclamation Day . . .	1st January . . .	Saturday . . .	1
Muharram . . .	19th to 22nd January . . .	Monday to Saturday . . .	6
Basant Panchmi . . .	14th February . . .	Monday . . .	1
Sheoratri . . .	10th March . . .	Thursday . . .	1
Holi . . .	24th and 25th March . . .	Thursday and Friday . . .	2
Good Friday . . .	25th March . . .	Friday . . .	1
Saturday before Easter . . .	26th March . . .	Saturday . . .	1
Easter Monday . . .	28th March . . .	Monday . . .	1
Baisakhi . . .	13th April . . .	Wednesday . . .	1
Nirjala Ikadshi . . .	18th June . . .	Saturday . . .	1
Beas Puja . . .	22nd July . . .	Friday . . .	1
Salono and Shabrat . . .	20th August . . .	Saturday . . .	1
Janam Ashtmi . . .	27th August . . .	Saturday . . .	1
Juma-ul-Wida . . .	30th September . . .	Friday . . .	1
Id-ul-Fitar . . .	5th and 6th October . . .	Wednesday and Thursday . . .	2
Dusehra . . .	10th to 13th October . . .	Monday to Thursday . . .	4
Diwali . . .	31st October and 1st Nov. . .	Monday and Tuesday . . .	2
Jain Dusia . . .	4th November . . .	Friday . . .	1
Eclipse of the moon . . .	16th November . . .	Monday . . .	1
Id-ul-Zuha . . .	13th and 14th December . . .	Tuesday and Wednesday . . .	2
Christmas and short vacation . . .	24th to 31st December . . .	Saturday to Saturday . . .	7

Every Sunday in the year.

The last Saturday in every month, provided the state of business in the Courts admits.

All subordinate Civil Courts, original and appellate (with the exception of those located in the Hazara District which will be closed during the month of January), will be closed during the month of September.

NOTE—The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th January 1910.

No. 177-W.I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Diversion Channel from R. D. 156,400 to 157,800 of the Paharpur Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Dera Ismail Khan is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Girsar	0.36	A strip of land adjoining the present canal boundary on the right side of the Paharpur canal, running from north to south, from R. D. 156,400 to R. D. 157,800 of the Paharpur Canal.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, First Division, Lower Jhelum Canal, at Rasul, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District.

The 17th January 1910

No. 233-W. I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for proposed diversion of Khizam Nullah from R. D. 25,000 feet of existing Nullah to Landai Nullah, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Choki Drub	8.61	A strip of land sixty-seven feet wide, running from R. D. 25,000 feet of Khizam Nullah in a north-easterly direction to Landai Nullah.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

No. 236-W. I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for proposed drain A falling into Khizam Nullah at R. D. 19,000 feet of Nullah, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land

District	Tahsil	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Khudar / ai	1 46	A strip of land twenty, four feet wide, running almost at right angles from North-Western Railway to Khizam Nullah	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

No. 239-W. I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for proposed drain B falling into Khizam Nullah at R. D. 21,000 feet of Nullah, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land

District	Tahsil	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Places where the plans may be inspected
Peshawar	Nowshera	Pabbi	1 58	A strip of land thirty feet wide, running in a south-easterly direction from R. D. 21,000 of Khizam Nullah.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

No. 242-W. I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for proposed drain C falling into Landai Nullah

at R. D. 24,900 feet of Nullah, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.—

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Amankot	2	A strip of land twenty-six feet wide running in a south-westerly direction from R. D. 24,900 Landai Nullah.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal Division, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 14th January 1910.

No. 20-L F.—The following schedule of revised octroi rates proposed to be levied in the Municipality of Abbottabad, in the Hazara district, having been approved by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is published for general information under section 45 (9) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891).

The revised rates shall come into force on and from the 1st February 1910.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF OCTROI.			REMARKS
	By Maundage.	Ad valorem.	By Tale.	
CLASS I.				
ARTICLES OF FOOD OF THE				
(a) Grain i.e., all Food Grains consumed by men and animals and the flour of such grains.				
	R	a	p.	
Wheat	0	0	9	...
Barley	0	0	4	...
Maize or Indian corn	0	0	6	...
Gram	0	0	6	...
Mash	0	0	6	...
Masur	0	0	6	...
Mung	0	0	6	...
Rice, 1 class	0	2	0	...

ARTICLES.	RATE OF OCTROI.			REMARKS.
	By Maundage.	Ad valorem.	By Tale.	
CLASS I—contd				
(a) Grain, i.e., all Food Grains consumed by men and animals and the flour of such grains—contd	R a. p			
Rice, II class	0 1 6	..	...
Rice, Hazarwal	0 1 0	...	...
Atta	0 0 9	...	...
Maida	0 1 3	...	..	d
Suji	0 2 0	...	...
(b) Refined Sugar— All crystallized sugar, sugar candy, white sugar	at 6 annas per maund.	...	...
(c) Unrefined Sugar—				
Brown sugar	0-4-0 per maund.	...	...
Gur	0-1-6 per maund.	...	...
Shira (syrup)	Exempted.	...	...
(d) Ghee	...	at 0-0-6 per rupee	...	
(e) Fruit, fresh and dried, ripe and unripe, foreign and Indian, including nuts and kernels of fruits—				
Apples, peaches, quinces, grapes, apricots, pomegranates (Peshwari, etc.), peaches, plantains (Banana), mangoes, oranges, dried fruits, limes, sweet limes, guavas, loquats, melons, sardas, plums, crab-apples, amloks, raisins (kishmish and monaka), dates, sugar-canes, almonds, walnuts pistachio and nuts and chilghozas.	...	at 0-0-6 per rupee.	...	
(f) Vegetables—				
Potatoes, carrots, cabbage, turnips, cauliflowers, onions, garlic, chillies, other vegetables.	...	at 0-0-6 per rupee.	...	
(g) Other Articles—				
Honey, pickles, chatnis of all in da, milk, butter, cheese, oil for food, oil seeds for food, mustard, rape, sinapis (Laramira), linseed, sesamum, coffee (Indian), eggs, betel nut, betel leaf, oilmanstores, fish, oil cakes, cotton seeds.	...	at 0-0-6 per rupee on invoice or prevailing market value	...	
CLASS II.				
ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTERS				
Oxen	...	...	0-4-0 - head	
Cows	...	...	0-4-0 " 1-2	
Buffaloes	...	...	0-5-0 "	
Calves	...	...	0-2-6 "	
Sheep	...	...
Lambs	...	...	0-1-0 "	
Goats	...	...
Kids	...	...
Poultry, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, game, hares, partridges, quails	...	0-0-6 per rupee.	...	

ARTICLES.	RATE OF OCTROI.			REMARKS.
	By Maundage.	Ad valorem.	By Tale	
CLASS III.				
ARTICLES USED FOR FUEL, LIGHTING AND WASHING.				
(a) Fuel— Charcoal	0-0-6 per rupee.	...	
(b) Lighting— Oil, sweet oil, cocoanut oil, oil seeds, <i>vis.</i> , sesamum, sinaps (taramira) and mustard, candles, tallow	Ditto	...	
(c) Washing— Soap, and soap nuts, saji, alum, starch, fuller's earth, indigo and other dyes.	..	Ditto.		
CLASS IV.				
ARTICLES USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS				
Timber for building, all kinds, whether logs or planks, bamboo, tiles, earthen pipes and earthen lime (Kankar) limestone.	..	Ditto		
CLASS V.				
DRUGS, GUMS, SPICES AND PERFUMES				
(a) Drugs, gums and spices, sealingwax, salt-petre, sulphur, tochineal, cardamoms small, cardamoms large, cloves, pepper, kaisor or saffron	..	Ditto.	..	
(b) Perfumes, musk, rose-water, bedmusk, attar, pholel or cuntry hair oil	.	Ditto.		
CLASS VI.				
TOBACCO.				
Tobacco (Purbi and Kandhari), tobacco (Punjab grown), cheroots and cigars, snuffs.	.	Ditto	...	
CLASS VII.				
PIECE GOODS AND TEXTILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING OR DRESS				
(a) All cotton, silk, satin, woollen hair, pashmina and other cloth; Raw materials used in manufactures, <i>e.g.</i> , cotton, wool, hair, raw silk, yarn and thread (European and Indian), sewing cotton thread, hides, skin, leather, cotton piece goods and manufactured articles, European woollen goods and manufactured articles, European country piece goods of every kind and articles of dress; Kharwa and cotton piece goods from the Doab, Kimkhwab, dopatta, jamdani and other goods embroidered in gold and silver, satin and other silk piece goods and manufactured articles of every kind excepting azarbands, parandaz and chhejbands and sashes, pattu, gubbas and other woollen or camel-hair piece goods and manufactured articles (not of European manufacture), pashmina articles, <i>vis.</i> , loom woven shawls, borders, etc.,	...	Rupees 2 per cent.		

ARTICLES.	RATE OF OCTROI			REMARKS
	By Maundage	Ad valorem.	By Tale	
CLASS VII				
PIECE GOODS AND TEXTILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING OR DRESS— <i>contd</i>				
from Kashmir, hand-worked shawls and woven piece goods from Kashmir and loom-woven borders from other countries, hand-worked shawls and woven piece goods from Dehra, Nanik, Kabul and Lahore, pashmina embroidered in gold and silver, other pashmina articles, plain halwan, lungis, rumal, kani, needlework and dorikar, Rampur chaddar, Kabul choghas and other articles not elsewhere included, blankets (lohi), Pattu (Kigan) needlework, postins, umbrellas, haberdashery, harness, saddlery.	...	Rupees 2 per cent		
CLASS IX				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Paper and blank books, furniture, conveyances, cloths and toys.	...	0 0 3 per rupee		

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 20th January 1910.

No. 35-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 5th January to 18th January 1910:—

Name of Office	Where situated	Date	REMARKS
<i>Government Telegraph Offices</i>			
Bombay Secretariat Buildings	Bombay Presidency	4th January 1910	Opened
Patwah	United Provinces	1st " "	"
Gomipur, Tippera	Eastern Bengal	1st " "	"
Jagatsingpur	Bengal	18th December 1909	"
Jamo Bazar	Bengal	31st " "	Closed.
Mirigama	Ceylon	10th January 1910	Opened.
Nawmagar	Bengal	25th December 1909	"
Quetta District Staff	Beluchistan	2nd January 1910	"
Tirtal	Bengal	1st December 1909	"
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices</i>			
Kalisindh	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1st January 1910	Closed
Malda	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1st December 1909	Opened.
Naini	East Indian Railway	14th " "	"
Outerghat	Dibru-Sadiya Railway	23rd " "	"

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified:—

"Nokha, J.-B. Ry." instead of "Bikasar, J.-B. Ry."

"Nankana Sahib, N.-W. Ry." instead of "Mankana Sahib, N.-W. Ry."

R. O. LEES,
Director, Traffic Branch,

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 1st January 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
2	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	1
3		Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114	3	5	8	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	101	51	2
3		Butt	7,029	2	2	4	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	30	37	3
4	Peshawar	Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	6	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	47	56	4
5		Peshawar	73,343	32	28	60	39	22	17	1	2	23	1	1	6	7	7	2	2	2	4	43	28	5
6		Nowshera Kalam (notified area)	9,663	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	5	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	1	5	6	6	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	17	17	7
8		Bannu	10,070	1	4	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	21	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Lakki	5,218	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	30	9
10		Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	8	7	15	18	7	11	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	28	33	10
11		Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	23	11
12	Khan	Lank (notified area)	4,402	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	36	12
13		TOTAL	178,310	56	62	118	94	45	49	1	2	2	60	2	2	10	20	20	5	11	16	35	27	27

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 1st January 1910: Births and deaths in Municipal Towns—In the 12 Municipal Towns, 118 births were registered (56 males and 62 females), giving a birth-rate of 35 per mille of population, 94 deaths were registered (45 males and 49 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 11th January 1910.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to
whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent
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[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1909,
No 7 Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2s. or 2d. (1s.)
Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1903-04 to 1907-08 in two Volumes.
Foolscap Board. Rs. 3-8s or 6s. (14s.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa (including report
of the Imperial Cotton Specialist), 1907-1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or
d (2s.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Certain subjects taught to Officers at the London School of Economics [abridged and adapted for study at the Supply and Transport School of Instruction, Rawalpindi] by Captain Mark Syngé (Supply and Transport Corps) Royal Svo Board R2 or 3s. (4a).

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1909.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act IX of 1890), as modified up to 1st June 1909. Royal Svo. Stitched. R1-2. (2a.)
- Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882, as modified up to 1st June 1909. 10a (2a.)
- List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 31st December 1908. R1 4 (3a.)
- The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890 (I of 1890), as modified up to 1st June 1909. 3p (1a.)
- Act No XXIV of 1854 - An Act to prohibit the possession of certain offensive weapons in Malabar, with footnotes. 1a 3p (1a)
- Act IX of 1884 (Legal Practitioners) as modified up to 30th June 1909. 1a. 6p (1a)
- Act No. XXVII of 1857 (Madras University), with footnotes. 2a. 9p (1a)
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- Wigley's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1901-03, R10 reduced to R5 per copy (10a.)
- Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1904, R5 reduced to R1 4 per copy. (6a)
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- Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1906, R3 reduced to R1 4 per copy (6a)
- Bose's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1907, R3 reduced to R1-4 (6a)
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- Act XV of 1864 (Indian Tolls) as modified up to 30th June 1909. 1a 9p. (1a)
- Act X of 1891 (Indian Penal Code Amendment) as modified up to 1st August 1909. 1a (1a)
- The Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Vol. VI, 4th edition, 1904 to 1908. R7 or 10s. 6d (12a.)
- Act No. XII of 1895 (Indian Companies Memorandum of Association Act) as modified up to 1st August 1909. 2a (1a)
- The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818 (Regulation III of 1818), as modified up to 1st August 1909. 2a (1a)
- Act No. XXIII of 1895 (Extensions) as modified up to 1st September 1909. 2a. 3p (1a)
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) as modified up to 1st August 1909. Royal Svo. Paper cover. R3-10 or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
- List No. 1 of 1909, dated 30th June 1909, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 3p (1a)
- The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883 (Act V of 1883), as modified up to the 1st September 1909. 6a. (1a.)
- The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), as modified up to 1st September 1909. 6a. 6p. (1a.)
- The Vaccination Act, 1880 (Act No. XIII of 1880), as modified up to 1st September 1909. 4a. 4p. (1a.)

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as modified up to the 1st September 1909. 10a. (1a.)

Act No III of 1893 (Lepers) as modified up to 1st September 1909. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Act No. XXI of 1850 (Removal of Caste Disabilities) with footnotes. 1a 6p (1a)

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, edition 1909. Royal Svo. Cloth R4 or 6s (8a.)

Act No. 15 of 1899 (Northern India Canal and Drainage), with footnotes. 1a (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No 10, corrected to 1st October 1909. Royal Svo Board 11a or 1s (2a)

The Indian Arms Act, 1873, and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909. Foolscap Paper cover. 8a or 9d (2a)

Rabies and Anti-Rabic Treatment in India, by Major George Lamb, M.D., F.R.S. Royal Svo. Paper cover, 1a (1a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department Nos 12 and 13, Corrected up to the 1st July and October 1909. Super Royal Svo Paper cover. R2 8 or 3s 9d. (4a) each

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ARMY DEPARTMENT.

- The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1909.** Paper cover Royal 8vo. 2s. 12 or 4s 1d (6a.)
- Classified List and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 30th June 1909** Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (2a)
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History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1909. Part I. Royal 8vo Board. R2 or 3s. (8s.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6s.) Complete R4 or 6s. (14s.)

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 Thomason College Calendar for 1908 R5-2

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 Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 8, Monograph on Sea Snakes, by Major F. Wall, I.M.S., at R5 each.
 Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 9, A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese, by E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., at R4 each.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Codadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at As. 10 each.
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 Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 2. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at R1-4 each.
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 Vidhana Parijata, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna, at R1-4.
 Gobhilya Grihya Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 2. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at R1-4 each.
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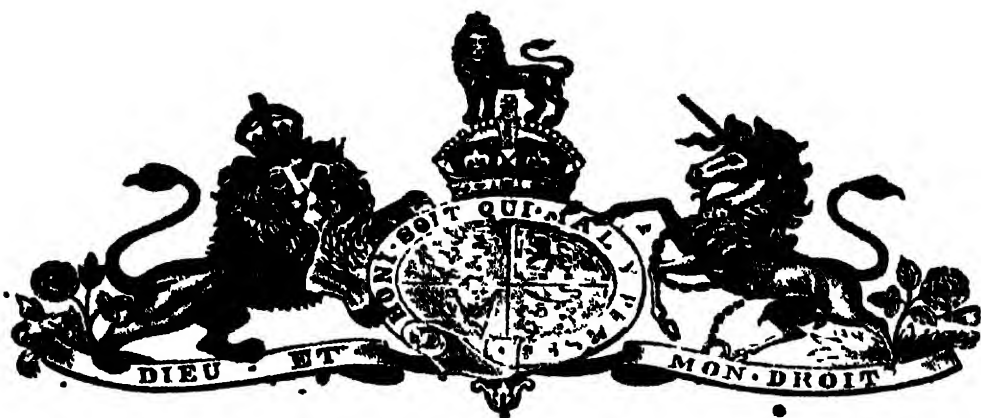
- Mahabhasyapradipoddyata**, Vol. 3, Fasc. 8. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri, at As 10 each.
- Clokavartika**, Eng., Fasc. 7. By Pandit Ganganath Jha, at Rs 4 each.
- Sandhyastotrasangraha**, Vol 1. By Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs 2 each.
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- Yogasastra**, Fasc 2 By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri
- Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha**, Fasc 13 By Prof Dr. H. Jacobi.
- Atapatha Brahmana**, Vol. 7, Fasc 1-2. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami.
- Crī Cantinatha Charita**, Fasc 1. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
- Karmapradīp** By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar.
- Haralata**. By Pandit Kamala Krishna Smritibhusana
- History of Gujrat**. By E. Denison Ross, Ph D.
- Rasarnava**, Fasc 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

- Monthly Weather Review**, February to August, 1909 (Illustrated by 17 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Rs 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of Monthly Weather Review**, 1908. (Illustrated by 16 plates.) Quarto Paper cover Rs 3
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department**, Vol XIX, Part I, by Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 29 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 2.
- Monthly Weather Review for September 1909**, (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India**, Vol XXXVIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908. Rs 1
- Records of the Geological Survey of India** By the Director, Geological Survey of India Rs 1
- Records of the Geological Survey of India**, Vol XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India Rs 1
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India**, Palæontologia Indica. New series. Vol. III. Memoir No 1 By M. Gossmann and G. Pissarro Rs 2
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India**, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D. Sc. (London), F.G.S. Rs 5.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The lower halves of two Government Promissory Notes Nos. 065644 and 065643 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs500 each originally standing in the name of Surendranath Gupta and last endorsed to C. F. Usborne, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—C. USBORNE, I C S.,

Residence—Civil Lines, Amballa

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 175651 of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs300 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to the Comptroller General by Mrs Fanny Fischer, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of Mrs. Fanny Fischer. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

C. E. C. FISCHER,
Coimbatore, South India.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.**NOTICE.**

The Seventy-second Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund, will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 29th January 1910, at 3 P. M., (1) to receive the Report of the Directors, (2) to lay before the Meeting the books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58, (3) and to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOVE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd December 1909.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday,
the 20th January 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather
Reports of the period.**

The weather during the week was determined chiefly by the depression which was affecting Baluchistan on the 13th, this depression travelled in an easterly direction right across northern India to Burma and during its passage through Rajputana it developed a slight secondary in the P. W. The disturbance gave moderate to heavy general precipitation in Baluchistan, Kashmir, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the northwest of the United Provinces and east Rajputana; there were also a few isolated falls in other parts of northern India. A warm wave preceded the depression, and was most strongly felt in the east Punjab and west of the United Provinces where weather was over 10° warmer than usual, while a cold wave followed in the rear and was very intense in Baluchistan; minimum temperature fell almost to degree at Quetta and Chaman and was the lowest on record at both places. The cold wave travelled across northern India and the central parts of the country and was felt in the Bombay Deccan and on the Konkan coast, at the close of the week temperature was recovering from its effects. A second depression appeared over Persia on the 19th and caused light precipitation in west Baluchistan and thick cloud in Baluchistan and extreme north of India.

Burma—Rain fell at Mergui on the last three days of the week and at Port Blair on the 19th. Skies were clear or lightly clouded. Weather was cooler than usual in

north Burma during part of the week and warmer at night in Tenasserim throughout the period.

Northeast India, including Orissa—Light rain fell in upper Brahmaputra valley and observations in Bihar reported a few cents rain. Skies were cloudy during the passage of the primary depression across the division on the 18th but were generally clear on other days. The cold wave began to affect the division on 18th and by the 20th temperature was generally in defect.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—General moderately heavy rain fell in the northwest of the United Provinces and few isolated falls were reported from east of the division. Skies were completely overcast in the northwest of the United Provinces on the 16th but they were clear or only lightly clouded in the rest of the division throughout the period. During passage of warm wave across the division temperature was in marked excess especially in northwest of the United Provinces where it was over 11° above normal, but as the cold wave advanced eastward temperature fell very rapidly and on last three days of the week weather was decidedly cooler than usual.

Northwest India.—Moderate to heavy precipitation occurred in Baluchistan, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sind and east Rajputana. Skies were thickly clouded during the period of disturbed weather in northwest India. Temperature was unusually high in front of the depression especially in Rajputana and the Punjab where it was over 12° in excess at some stations. The cold wave in the rear, however, was very intense in Baluchistan, and temperature was about 30° below normal during the coldest period. In the rest of the division wave was only of moderate intensity and on the 20th temperature was recovering from its effects.

The Peninsula—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded and temperature did not differ much from the normal except in the Bombay Deccan and on the Konkan coast where it was in defect from the 16th to the 19th.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs each day:—

January 14th	Sonemarg 1.95", Peshawar 1.63", Cherat 3.00", Dera Ismail Khan 0.92", Jacobabad 1.07", Karachi 0.35" and Quetta 0.97".
„ 15th	Rawalpindi 1.49", Cherat 3.10" and Peshawar 1.68".
„ 16th	Meerut 0.80", Roorkee 0.92", Dehra Dun 0.84", Chakrata 1.56", Delhi 0.86", Ambala 1.15", Simla 1.28", Ludhiana 1.03", Lahore 1.06", Sialkot 1.42", Rawalpindi 1.87", Cherat 1.40", Peshawar 0.82", Murree 2.86", Srinagar 2.65", Sonemarg 3.90", Dras 1.23", Minimarg 1.71" and Kotah 0.47".
„ 17th	Jubbulpore 0.75", Dehra Dun 0.72", Chakrata 1.29" and Muktesar 1.10".
„ 19th	Mergui 1.78"
„ 20th	Mergui 2.03" and Port Blair 0.97"

The rainfall for week was in very large excess in west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind and east Rajputana and in most of these areas it has considerably increased the already large excess in the rainfall for the period beginning the 3rd December 1909.

DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 20TH JANUARY 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 20TH JANUARY 1910			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches	Excess or defect in inches.	1st week	Last week
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	10	03	+07	27	64	- 37	- 58	- 72
Lower Burma	06	0	+06	09	03	+ 06	+200	0
Upper Burma	0	0	0	05	05	0	0	+25
Assam	01	02	-01	07	09	- 02	- 22	0
Eastern Bengal	0	01	-01	16	04	+ 12	+300	+433
Bengal	0	0	0	15	03	+ 12	+100	+400
Orissa	0	0	0	33	04	+ 29	+75	+725
Chota Nagpur	0	0	0	25	03	+ 22	+733	+1,150
Bihar	01	01	0	01	03	- 02	- 67	- 50
United Provinces, East	01	01	0	11	07	+ 04	+ 57	+ 80
United Provinces, West	07	02	+05	22	10	+ 12	+120	+ 88
Punjab, East and North	15	04	+11	39	15	+ 24	+100	+100
Punjab, South-west	04	02	+02	19	08	+ 11	+138	+15
Kashmir	15	03	+12	21	15	+ 10	+ 67	- 17
N-W Frontier Province	26	03	+23	19	07	+ 12	+457	+100
Baluchistan	06	03	+03	25	17	+ 08	+ 47	+ 21
Sind	05	01	+04	08	03	+ 05	+167	+ 50
Rajputana, West	01	01	0	09	03	+ 06	+200	+200
Rajputana, East	03	01	+02	14	04	+ 10	+250	+17
Gujarat	0	0	0	03	01	+ 02	+200	+200
Central India, West	0	01	-01	11	03	+ 08	+267	+267
Central India, East	02	02	0	14	10	+ 04	+ 40	+ 50
Berar	0	0	0	49	09	+ 40	+444	+433
Central Provinces, West	01	01	0	23	06	+ 15	+158	+214
Central Provinces, East	0	01	-01	19	05	+ 14	+260	+37
Konkan	0	0	0	0	01	- 01	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	02	03	- 01	- 33	- 33
Hyderabad, North	0	01	-01	05	04	+ 01	+ 25	+ 67
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	02	- 02	-100	-100
Mysore	0	0	0	03	02	+ 01	+ 50	+ 50
Malabar	0	01	-01	10	14	- 04	- 29	- 23
Madras, South-east	01	01	0	22	54	- 32	- 59	- 58
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	05	- 05	-100	-100
Madras Coast, North	0	01	-01	40	12	+ 28	+233	+264

J PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Signed;
The 20th January 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th January 1910.

Burma—Slight showers fell in five northern districts. Reaping of winter rice approaches completion and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Cultivation of spring rice and other spring crops is proceeding. Reaping of some miscellaneous crops is going on. Standing crops are thriving well. Variations in the price of unhusked rice show a rise in two districts and a fall in seven.

Eastern Bengal and Assam—The weather was seasonable. The rainfall was light but well distributed. Harvesting of winter rice is almost finished. Transplantation of spring rice is in progress. Sugarcane, mustard and pulses are being harvested. Fields are being prepared for jute. Hoing and pruning of tea continue. Prospects of tea, wheat, tobacco and sugarcane are good and of mustard and pulses fair. The average price of common rice has fallen 4 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Kamrup and Darrang.

Bengal—Light rain fell in Bengal Proper, Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpur. In Bihar there was no rain except at Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur, where the fall was 1.17 inches. The recent rain has benefited the spring crops in Jessore and Darbhanga, but potatoes in Hooghly and the standing crops in Khulna have been damaged somewhat. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly over. Sugarcane pressing continues in Bihar, Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpur. Spring crops are doing well. Prospects are good. The price of common rice has risen in Nadia, Patna, Champaran, Monghyr, Angul and Sambalpur and has fallen in Bubbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Puri, Hazaribagh and Palamau. Cattle-disease is reported from Midnapore, Nadia, Patna, Gaya, Purnea, the Sonthal Patnagans, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Palamau. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Saharanpur and Aligarh and there were smaller amounts in 9 districts. More rain was received since the close of the week. Standing crops are flourishing. Sugarcane pressing, preparation of land for sugarcane and extra crops and irrigation of spring crops where necessary continue. Cattle are generally in good condition but disease continues in 14 districts. Fodder is ample. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab—Good to moderate rain has been received throughout the Province which has been very beneficial to standing crops. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *tooria* continue in some districts with outturns good to average. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Damage has been caused to crops by rats in Hissar and Rohtak. Prices are generally unchanged. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Shahpur and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province—Excellent rain fell during the week all over the Province. The rain was very beneficial and has much improved the condition of the standing crops. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues and the outturn is average generally. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu district. The water supply is sufficient. There were floods in the Kurram and Tochi rivers in the Bannu district. Irrigation from the Pabarpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district is still stopped. Fodder is sufficient except in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is good throughout the Province. The public health is generally good except that malarial fever is prevalent in the Charsadda tahsil of the Peshawar district. Prices of food-grains are nearly stationary. Prices—Wheat 11 to 13½, gram 15½ to 22, maize 15 to 22½, bajra 16½ to 17½ and barley 18½ seers per rupee.

Jammu—There was good rain. Prices are stationary. Prices—wheat sells from 11½ to 20 and maize from 16 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Jasmergarh, Basohli and Riasi tehsils of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir—Snow fell three times during the week which did good to spring crops. Spring crops are in good condition. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient except in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week, in cents, was follows :—Bharatpur 73, Ajmer 30 and Bundi 19. Slight showers fell in Sirohi. Spring crops are progressing. Cattle are satisfactory. The condition of fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in the hilly tracts of Mewar, Banswara, Pertabgarh, Shahpura, Kotah, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Dholpur and Ajmer and are falling or are steady elsewhere.

Central India—Rainfall nil. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops are in progress. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition except for some disease in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and Bhopal and are high and steady elsewhere. Watering and weeding of poppy are in progress.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be cool and occasionally cloudy. Only Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur had light showers during the week. Harvesting is almost over but threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are still in progress in a few districts. Gram and *til* have been damaged slightly in 21 villages of the Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad by hail. Linseed in Wardha, *ringu jwar* and pulses in Chanda, linseed and pulses in Bhandara and pulses in Bilaspur have suffered somewhat from insect pests and the recent rainfall. Prospects of spring crops are excellent in Damoh, Narsinghpur and Drug and generally good elsewhere. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are doing well. Prices.—The price of wheat, gram and *jwar* remained steady in 17 districts and rice in 16. Wheat in Saugor and Hoshangabad and *jwar* in Nimar rose by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per rupee. Rice sells cheaper in Bilaspur by $\frac{3}{4}$ seers. Gram and rice in Chanda and *jwar* in Akola and Amraoti fell by 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Gram rose by 2 seers in Saugor. Variations are unimportant elsewhere.

Feudatory States—Jashpur and Korea had $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch of rain respectively during the week. Sirguja, Sarangarh and Sakti also received light showers not exceeding 60 cents. Cloudy weather has slightly damaged linseed and *tur* in Khairagarh. Otherwise the condition of standing crops is generally good everywhere. Pressing of sugar cane is in progress in Kawardha, Raigarh and Sakti. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices.—*Kodon* became dearer by 7 seers per rupee in Khairagarh. Wheat in Nandgaon and rice in Raigarh rose by 1 seer. Prices were steady elsewhere or fluctuated slightly.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during week in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Baroda. Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kolhapur; have been damaged slightly by insects in Karachi; by rats and cloudy weather in West Khandesh and are generally good elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Kathiawar. Spring sowings are progressing in parts of Karachi, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik and Mahi Kantha. Harvesting is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda and Cutch. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh and Belgaum. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan, and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Nasik and Poona. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Surat, Ratnagiri and Satara; have risen in East Khandesh, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 41, in Gujarat 9 to 21, in the Konkan 2 to 40 and in the Karnatak 23 to 35 per cent. less than the normal and in the Deccan 4 per cent more to 27 per cent less.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost finished. Spring crops are being weeded in many parts. Their condition is bad owing to want of rain in parts of the Warangal and Medak divisions, specially in the Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts. Some damage has been done to crops by insects in parts of Kodangal in the Gulbarga district and by rats in parts of Khuldabad in the Aurangabad district. The castor seed crop is being harvested but the outturn estimated in the Nalgonda district is only from 4 to 8 annas. Early rice is still being harvested and the crop has suffered in parts of the Warangal division. Late rice lands are still being prepared and sowings continue in Telingana and in the Gulbarga division but the area will be limited owing to the insufficient water supply. Cattle disease prevails in 6 talukas and fodder scarcity in 10. Water scarcity is reported in parts of Lingsugur in the Raichur district; Janwada in the Bidar district and Sultanabad in the Karimnagar district. Water is decreasing in Ashti in the Bu district, Palam in the Parbhani district, Udgir in the Bidar district, Paloncha in the Warangal district and in the Jagtial, Mahadeopur and Karimnagar talukas of the Karimnagar district. Prices.—wheat 7, coarse rice 7 and *jwar* $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. White and yellow *jwar* are selling in Hyderabad City at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Chinnur in the Adilabad district and the lowest 22 seers in the Udgir taluka of the Bidar district.

Mysore—Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly in Hassan and Kadur ; are fluctuating in Shimoga and Chitaldrug and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Paddy is being harvested in parts of the State. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Ccoorg—Picking of coffee continues. Picking of cardamom is completed. Harvesting of rice has commenced. Prices of food-grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.---There was light rain during the week in Ganjam and Madura and no rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are going on in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Central Tanjore and Madura have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn fair to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan and Nellore. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. Cattle are generally in good condition. The price of rice is stationary in seven districts, has fallen in fifteen and has risen in one. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows—*Ragi* is stationary in ten districts, has fallen in four and has risen in seven. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts, has fallen in six and has risen in three. *Cum* is stationary in five districts, has fallen in five and has risen in five. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair but more rain is required in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Salem and Trichinopoly. The condition of the labouring classes is good and employment is available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 15th January 1910, is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	14	14
		Ahmedabad Town	7	1
		Ahmedabad District	8	2
		Kaira District	54	28
		Balsar Port	1	1
		Surat District	5	4
		Palanpur Agency	9	5
		Mahi Kantha Agency	7	4
		Bassein Port		...
		Kalyan "	"	...
		Thana "	"	"
		Vesava "	1	1
		Agashi "	5	4
		Bandra "	"	...
		Thana District	6	8
	Central	East Khandesh District	177	135
		Nasik District	9	4
		Poona City		"
		Poona District	7	8
		Satara "	231	151
		Ahmednagar District	"	"
		Alibag Port	...	"
		Panvel "		"
		Kolaba District	8	7
		Ratnagiri District		"
	Southern	Belgaum "	116	70
		Hubli Town		...
		Dharwar District	24	15
		Bijapur "	24	21
		Savantvadi State	3	4
		Karachi Town and Port	46	41
		Karachi District		"
	Sind	Hydrabad District	1	
		Mandvi Port	2	4
		Onoh State	"	"
		Verawal Port	5	5
		Porbandar "	26	20
		Jamnagar Town and Port		"
		Kathiawar Agency	15	14
		Kolhapur Town	94	66
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	14	6
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Billimora Port	121	70
		Baroda State	...	...
		Poona Agency	...	...
	Political Charges.	TOTAL	1,040	717

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem District	4	3
		Coimbatore Town	9	7
		Coimbatore District	37(a)	24(b)
		Ootacamund Town	2	2
		Nilgiris District	3(b)	2(b)
		Mangalore Port	9	5
		Malabar District	3	2
		Bellary District . . . . .	..	...
		Ganjam District . . . . .	..	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	..	...
		TOTAL	67	45
BENGAL		Calcutta	9	9
		24 Parganas District . . . . .	..	..
	Burdwan	Howrah Town . . . . .	..	..
		Saran District	733	658
		Champaran District	5	2
		Shahabad District	155	127
		Muzaffarpur District	11	11
	Patna	Darbhanga District	43	31
		Patna City . . . . .	..	..
		Patna District	151	125
		Gaya Town . . . . .	..	..
		Gaya District	18	10
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	30	27
		Monghyr District	230	212
		TOTAL	1,394	1,212

(a) Two imported

(b) One imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut District	83	27
		Muzaffarnagar City . . . . .	..	..
		Muzaffarnagar District	69	69
		Aligarh City . . . . .	..	..
		Hathras City	14	7
		Aligarh District . . . . .	..	..
	Agra	Muttra District	68	68
		Etawah City . . . . .	..	..
		Etawah District	46	46
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	..	..
		Farrukhabad Town	2	2
		Farrukhabad District	80	59
		Mainpuri District	47	45
		Agra District	39	38
		Etah	103	91
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly District	24	18
		Budaun	60	31
		Moradabad District	14	9
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	54	52
		Cawnpur City	14	12
		Cawnpur District	73	71
	Benares	Benares City	3	3
		Benares District	3	3
		Ballia District	2,065	2,023
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	..	..
		Jaunpur District	113	105
		Ghazipur	256	249
	Gorakhpur	Amangarh City . . . . .	..	..
		Amangarh District	1,242	1,957
		Gorakhpur City	59	59
		Gorakhpur District	413	373
		Basti District . . . . .	..	..
	Lucknow	Unao District	443	425
		Rae Bareilly District	172	150
		Gonda	35(a)	28(a)
		Hardoi . . . . .	..	..

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 8th January 1910

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Bysabad	Bahraich District	21	11
		Sultanpur District	20	11
		Fyzabad District	1(b)	1(b)
		Bara Banki Town	—	—
		Bara Banki District	938(a)	336(a)
		Partabgarh "	12	10
		TOTAL	6,537	5,492
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	228	220
		Hissar "	234	151
		Delhi "	47	49
		Rohtak "	144	144
		Karnal "	22	19
		Ambala "	7	2
	Jalandhar	Ludhiana "	3	3
		Jullundur District	6	6
		Hoshiarpur District	36	36
		Ferozepur "	162	134
		Montgomery District	17	17
		Lahore City	4	2
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore District	82	65
		Amritsar City	1	1
		Amritsar District	14	14
		Gurdaspur "	39	39
		Gujranwala "	—	—
		Sialkot "	—	—
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	4	4
		Thelum "	—	—
		Gujrat "	—	—
		Lyallpur District	24(b)	15(b)
		Patiala City	15	15
		Patiala State	73	69
	"	Kapurthala State	49	40
		Nabha State	17(b)	17(b)
		Maler Kotla State	—	—
		Hud State	63	45
		TOTAL	1,291	1,107
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangeon Town	2	2
		Pegu District	4	4
		Tharrawaddy "	9	7
		Prome "	2	4
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	2	1
		Maubin "	4	5
		Hensada "	3	3
		Myaungmya "	—	—
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	1	1
		Thaion "	—	—
MARWA		Amherst (Moulmein) District	—	—
		Thayetmyo District	3	3

(a) Including 630 seizures and 169 deaths of previous week.
 (b) Figure for the week ending 8th January 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague measures	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	19	16
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	.	.
		Mandalay District	9	9
		Katha " . . . . .	..	..
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	19	16
		Lower Chindwin District	32	20
	Mektila	Myingyan District . . . . .	..	..
		Mektila "	5	5
		Yamethin "	10	10
	TOTAL		124	106
H. B. & Assam.	Chittagong	Chittagong Port . . . . .	..	..
	TOTAL		..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	17(b)	10(c)
		Kamptee Town	21	19
		Nagpur District	304(a)	235(a)
		Wardha Town	8(h)	3(a)
		Wardha District	151	109
		Bhandara Town	2(e)	1 (e)
		Bhandara District	95(d)	82(d)
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	428	415
		Jubbulpore District	48(f)	31(g)
		Mandla District	1(e)	1(e)
	Chhatishgarh.	Raipur Town	1(e)	..
		Hoshangabad District	10	12
	Nerbudda	Narsingpur Town	25	16
		Narsingpur District	41(v)	27(v)
		Nimar " . . . . .	.	1(e)
		Ohhindwara District	45(a)	26(a)

(a) One imported
(e) Imported.
(v) Three imported.

(b) Thirteen imported
(f) Eleven imported

(c) Six imported
(i) Nine imported

(d) Four imported
(h) Two imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR)	Berar	Abola Town	27	16
		Akola District	99(a)	68(b)
		Buldana Town	1	1
		Buldana District	288	202
		Amraoti District	87	73
		TOTAL	1,702	1,398
Coorg	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	..	..
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	9
		Bangalore City	1	
		Bangalore District	1	1
		Mysore City	4	5
		Mysore District	31	24
		Hassan "	2	2
		Kadur "	3	4
		Kolar " . . . . .		...
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .		...
		Tumkur District		1
		Shimoga "	4	2
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...	..
		TOTAL	61	48
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	7	5
		Raichur District	1	4
		TOTAL	8	9

(a) Four imported.

(b) Eleven imported

(c) Figures for the period from 3rd to 9th January 1910.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
CENTRAL INDIA		Indore City . . . . .	...
		Indore State	25(a)	17(a)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain District		
		Mhow Cantonment	2(a)	1(a)
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	11(a)	9(a)
		Piploda State . . . . .		...
		Jaora State . . . . .	...	..
		Dhar State . . . . .	...
		Manpur Town	10(a)	10(a)
		TOTAL	48	87
RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Mewar State . . . . .	...	..
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	.	.
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	.	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	..	..
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	27	19
		Jaipur City	1	1
		Jaipur State	123	115
		Kishangarh State	2	1
		Bikaner State . . . . .		...
		Jhalawar . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah . . . . .		...

(a) Figures for the week ending 8th January, 1910
(b) Figures for the week ending 7th January, 1910

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Sirohi State . . . . .		.
		Shahpura ..		..
		Dholpur " . . . . .		..
		Alwar City . . . . .		.
		Alwar State	15(a)	10(a)
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	..	...
		Banswara State		
		Bharatpur State	72	64
		Ajmer City	19	9
		Ajmer District . . . . .	..	...
		Deoli . . . . .		...
		Abu Road . . . . .		..
		Ajmer-Merwara District	79(a)	72(a)
	TOTAL	338	291	
N-VI PROVINCE		Nowshera Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	..	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	11	5
		Mirpur " . . . . .	...
		Kathua " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	11	5
RAJ- CHISTAN	...	Sonmiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .		...
		Sibi . . . . .		..
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			12,031	10,467

(a) Figures for the week ending 7th January 1910

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 22nd January, 1910.

The following papers are published for general information.

S. H. BUTLER,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

A

I.

Letters from His Excellency Lord Minto to certain Ruling Chiefs and the replies thereto received up to date.*

1. Letter to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, dated the 6th August 1909.
 2. Reply of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, dated the 15th October 1909.
 3. Reply of His Highness the Maharao of Kota, dated the 28th August 1909.
 4. Reply of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, dated the 4th September 1909.
 5. Reply of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, dated the 6th September 1909.
 6. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha, dated the 23rd September 1909.
 7. Reply of His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch, dated the 28th September 1909.
 8. Reply of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, dated the 29th September 1909.
 9. Reply of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, dated the 30th September 1909.
 10. Reply of His Highness the Raja of Ratlam, dated the 6th October 1909.
 11. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, dated the 17th October 1909.
 12. Reply of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar), dated the 19th October 1909.
 13. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, dated the 28th October 1909.
 14. Reply of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, dated the 30th October 1909.
 15. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, dated the 2nd November 1909.
 16. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, dated the 3rd November 1909.
 17. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated the 11th November 1909.
 18. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, dated the 19th November 1909.
 19. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, dated the 3rd December 1909.
 20. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, dated the 29th December 1909.
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21. Letter of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, dated the 12th September 1909, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
 22. Letter of His Highness the Raja of Tehri, dated the 20th September 1909, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

* Separate letters were addressed to each of the Ruling Chiefs. The letter to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad will indicate sufficiently the purport of the letters.

(1)

Dated Simla, the 6th August 1909

From—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

To—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

After compliments.—Now that seditious people have endeavoured to spread their nefarious doctrines in several of the Native States of India, I feel that it is desirable to address Your Highness on the subject. As those doctrines are subversive of internal peace and good government, the matter is one in which the interests of the Government of India and of the Ruling Princes in India are identical, and Your Highness will, I am confident, agree with me that it is appropriate that we should exchange opinions on the subject with a view to mutual co-operation against a common danger. For although in Your Highness's dominions there is no serious cause for anxiety at present—a result mainly due to the action of Your Highness in dealing with seditious manifestations—I feel that the time has come when we may advantageously concert measures and prepare a policy to exclude effectually seditious agitation. It is very true that in such a matter to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

I wish to assure Your Highness that I do not contemplate or counsel the adoption of any general rules or general course of action. The circumstances of different States vary so greatly, the treaty relations which unite them to the Paramount Power are so diverse, that any general policy would create endless difficulties, even were a general policy desirable. Your Highness will probably agree with me that each State must work out its own policy with reference to local conditions. Should it be necessary to combine in some matters such as in circulating information, and the surveillance of individuals suspected of propagating sedition, I shall still be firmly of opinion that each State should deal with its own problems.

But my advice in regard to the policy to be adopted is likely to be sought and I should greatly value a full and frank expression of Your Highness's opinion as to the measures which will be effectual in keeping out of Native States the insidious evil of sedition, and the manner in which I could assist towards this end. I feel confident that Your Highness, the old and valued ally of the British Government, will gladly help me with your wise and experienced advice.

(2)

Dated Purani Hawaili, Hyderabad (Deccan), the 15th October 1909

From—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments.—The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. O'Dwyer presented to me personally on the 26th August 1909 Your Excellency's esteemed Kharita of the 6th idem regarding the endeavours made by seditious people to spread their nefarious doctrines in several of the Native States of India.

-2. I quite agree with Your Excellency in thinking that these doctrines are subversive of internal peace and good government, and that the matter is one in which the interests of the Government of India and of the Indian Princes are identical. I am deeply sensible of the kind consideration with which you have taken me into your confidence and asked me to exchange opinions with Your Excellency with a view to mutual co-operation against a common danger. Once the forces of lawlessness and disorder are let loose there is no knowing where they will stop. It is true that compared with the enormous population of India the disaffected people are a very insignificant minority, but given the time and opportunity there exists the danger of this small minority spreading

its tentacles all over the country, and inoculating with its poisonous doctrines the classes and masses hitherto untouched by this seditious movement.

3. I thank Your Excellency for telling me that in my dominions there is no serious cause for anxiety at present, and that the result is mainly due to my action in dealing with seditious manifestations. I trust I may not be considered an optimist in indulging in the hope that, under God's blessing, there will probably be no cause for anxiety in the future also. My people as a rule are contented, peaceful and law-abiding, and I can say, with pardonable pride, that they are bound to me by ties of affection and loyalty. And as Your Excellency has been pleased to address me by my inherited title as the old and valued ally of the British Government, my people's loyalty to me means loyalty to the British Government also. I need hardly say that it has always been my endeavour to uphold and maintain the traditions of my house. From the very outset, my policy has been to trust my people and to show them that I trust them. I have abstained from causing them alarm by issuing manifestos warning them against sedition. But at the same time I have not been unmindful of the existing danger; and a very strict watch has been kept over local officials, more especially over those who are close to, and might be in sympathy with, the neighbouring seditious places in British India. Orders have been issued to the Police and District Magistrates not to allow any meetings to be held in which there was any likelihood of inflammatory speeches being made. Petty officials and other persons having a tendency to sympathise with the movement have from time to time been warned, and some of the former have been transferred, in order to break up any attempt to form a clique or combination for undesirable purposes. The head of the Educational Department has been specially directed to exercise strict supervision over teachers and students and to prevent their participation in any political demonstration whatever.

4. So far, any disaffected people coming from outside have not been able to gain a footing in my dominions. Judicious but summary action is taken under my orders in all such cases. Instances have occurred of disaffected individuals from British India arriving here, but my Police have ever kept a careful watch on them, and they have been promptly but quietly sent away from my territory. In matters of this kind, so far as my own dominions are concerned, I implicitly believe in working quietly but with promptitude and firmness. Believing, as I do, in the policy of deportation of undesirable individuals from my dominions, I need hardly say that I am in full sympathy with the Regulation of 1818 which I consider most efficacious in dealing with persons known to be given to sedition.

5. I am at one with Your Excellency in believing that no general rules or general course of action could be laid down as regards the Native States of India. The circumstances of different States are so diversified that one general policy for them all would not certainly be desirable. I am also in thorough agreement with your views that each State should work out its own policy with reference to local conditions. But it is necessary that there should be perfect co-operation in such matters as circulating information and surveillance of individuals suspected of propagating sedition. For this purpose I would ask Your Excellency to allow your Criminal Investigation Department to correspond directly and freely on all such subjects with my Inspector-General of the District Police who may be trusted to exercise discretion and judgment in such matters. It is obvious that unless this procedure is adopted, delays are likely to occur in obtaining information as regards the arrival or departure of suspected individuals. In the same manner I will issue orders to my Police to correspond freely in such matters with the Police in British India.

6. Your Excellency has been so kind as to ask my advice in regard to measures which may prove effectual in keeping out of Native States the insidious evil of sedition, and the manner in which Your Excellency should assist towards this end. My knowledge of the conditions obtaining in different Native States in India is very limited, but if I may venture to express an opinion it would be that Your Excellency should as often as possible write to some principal Ruling Princes and consult with them as regards all important matters touching the welfare of not only the Native States but also the Indian Empire as

a whole. I look upon the Native States in India as the pillars of the Empire, and I feel sure that the Ruling Princes will prove worthy of the confidence and trust that may be reposed in them. Indeed it cannot be otherwise; because as Your Excellency rightly observes in your Kharita, the interests of the Government of India and of the Ruling Princes in India are in this respect quite identical.

7. There are, however, two or three suggestions that I would make for Your Excellency's consideration:—

- (1) The Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments and Indian Durbars should as often as possible issue Press Communiqués for the purpose of officially contradicting or correcting false allegations or exaggerated reports, and call upon the news papers that publish such things to print formal contradiction or correction as directed. It is no longer safe or desirable to treat with silent contempt any perverse statement which is publicly made; because the spread of education, on the one hand, has created a general interest in the news of the country, and a section of the Press, on the other hand, deliberately disseminates news calculated to promote enmity between Europeans and Indians, or to excite hatred of Government and its officers in the ignorant and credulous minds. Official warnings to editors, publishers, proprietors and printers of the offending papers would also have a salutary effect and would probably often save the necessity of public prosecutions which may possibly do more harm than good.
- (2) The Native States should prohibit all clubs, libraries and other institutions from subscribing to any papers or journals believed to be instrumental in spreading sedition, and officials subscribing to or taking in such literature should be told that they would be looked upon with disfavour. I have myself taken the initiative in this matter and have issued orders to that effect.
- (3) I am also inclined to think that itinerant agitators (often disguised as Sanyasis) are not watched as thoroughly as they should be. Such persons should be followed from province to province and regularly handed over for surveillance.

8. The experience that I have acquired within the last 25 years in ruling my State, encourages me to venture upon a few observations which I trust will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered. I have already said that my subjects are as a rule contented, peaceful and law-abiding. For this blessing I have to thank my ancestors. They were singularly free from all religious and racial prejudices. Their wisdom and foresight induced them to employ Hindus and Muhammadans, Europeans and Parsis alike in carrying on the administration, and they reposed entire confidence in their officers, whatever religion, race, sect or creed they belonged to. Hence it followed that in the early part of the last century Raja Chundoo Lal was Minister of Hyderabad for over a quarter of a century. The two Dattardars (Record-keepers of the State) were Hindus whose descendants still enjoy the jagirs, offices and honours conferred by my predecessors. Inheriting as I did the policy of my forebears, I endeavoured to follow in their footsteps. My present Minister, the highest official in the State, is, as Your Excellency is aware, a Hindu. One of my four Moin-ul-Mahams is Mr. Casson Walker whose services have been lent to me by the Government of India. The Secretary to my Government in the Revenue Department is Mr. Dunlop who has retired from the British service and Mr. Hankin, who is a Government of India official, is the Inspector-General of my District Police. Although I am a strict Sunni myself, some of my Muhammadan noblemen and high officers of the State are Shias. Arabs and other Muhammadan races number among my State officials. Hindus of all sects, creeds, and denominations serve in my State and many hold high positions. The Revenue administration of one half of my State is at present entrusted to two Parsis who are Subadars (Commissioners of Divisions). It is in a great measure to this policy that I attribute

the contentment and well-being of my dominions. Your Excellency will, therefore, quite understand how gratified I was to learn of the wise, generous, and liberal policy pursued by Your Excellency and the Secretary of State for India in giving effect to the principles, announced in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and solemnly reaffirmed in the King-Emperor's gracious message to the Princes and Peoples of India in 1908, by appointing an Indian as a member of Your Executive Council and two Indians as members of the Council of the Secretary of State. This liberal policy as also the enlargement of the Legislative Councils will, I earnestly trust, serve to allay the present unrest and to remove altogether the seditious movement which is happily confined to a very small minority.

9. I am a great believer in conciliation and repression going hand in hand to cope with the present condition of India which is but transitory. While sedition should be localised and rooted out sternly and even mercilessly, deep sympathy and unreserved help should manifest themselves in all dealings with loyal subjects without distinction of creed, caste or colour. I am exceedingly glad that this view has commended itself to Your Excellency and I feel sure that the Indian Empire has now entered on a new and brighter era of peace and prosperity under the benign reign of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

(3)

Dated Kota, the 28th August 1909

From—His Highness the Maharao of Kota,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August intimating that in Your Excellency's opinion the time had come when concerted action should be taken between the Government of India and the Ruling Princes against all persons endeavouring to spread seditious doctrines and to incite feelings of hostility among the people against the constituted forms of Government.

So far as my State is concerned I am happy to be able to inform Your Excellency, with the utmost confidence, that the baleful disease of sedition is absolutely unknown and, so far, no members of the party of sedition, either openly or disguisedly, have attempted to preach their noxious doctrines among my people. They probably were all aware that any such attempts would not be tolerated for a moment and that, if made, the persons concerned would be immediately turned out of the State.

Knowing that my people were engrossed in their own agricultural pursuits, that only an infinitesimal minority ever read a newspaper and that the knowledge that in certain remote parts of India a disloyal faction had endeavoured to foster ill-feeling to the British Government and had even perpetrated murderous and violent acts was confined to a few of the higher and official classes, I, at first, did not consider it desirable to excite the childlike curiosity of my people to know what it was all about, and thus draw their attention to the fact that such feelings did unfortunately exist and that unlawful acts of sedition had occurred in India, by promulgating throughout the State special orders dealing with sedition and with explosive substances. Moreover, the promulgation of such orders was not really necessary seeing that, although justice is administered on the lines of the British Codes, personal rule in the Kota State has not been entirely abandoned for rule by legislation and the Kota Courts would have no hesitation in trying a person for an offence not specially or very definitely defined in the Penal Code if directed to do so by the Darbar.

But although the issue of such orders was quite unnecessary so far as the Kota State was concerned, yet cases of attempts to preach sedition against the British Government having been discovered in other Native States, I thought it desirable to show the sedition-mongers in other parts of India that

the Kota Durbar were ready to do all they could, however slight their power might be, to assist the British Government, a Government to whom the State was bound by feelings of the deepest loyalty, devotion and gratitude, to stamp out sedition. Such action seemed likely to deter sedition-mongers from attempting to visit the State for the furtherance of their detestable ideas.

I accordingly issued orders on the 26th July 1909, which, I hope, will effectually prevent any attempts in future in my State either to make seditious utterances or to commit acts of violence by explosive substances.

Copies of my orders have, I understand, been forwarded to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and have perhaps by now been submitted for Your Excellency's information. I trust that Your Excellency may be pleased to approve of them.

Special orders for the prevention and punishment of persons attempting to incite sedition or to commit acts of violence by means of explosive substances on the lines of the British Acts having thus been promulgated, there only remains for me to reply to Your Excellency's suggestion regarding the advantage to be obtained by co-operation in certain matters such as in circulating information and watching suspicious characters.

I venture to state that I am entirely in favour of the adoption of Your Excellency's suggestion which, if followed, should be of much practical value.

I am happy to be able to inform Your Excellency that in this respect also, I have been so fortunate as to have been able to anticipate Your Excellency's kind advice. The preventive measures already taken should, I think, be sufficient to prevent sedition-mongers establishing any footing in my State, and I would only add that the task of watching suspicious characters will be greatly facilitated if information, when available, of the probable visit of such persons to my State can be communicated by the British authorities.

In conclusion, I beg to assure Your Excellency that, if any further action in this matter on my part is desired, I will be only too happy to do my utmost to carry into effect the wishes which Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to communicate to me.

(4)

Dated the 4th September 1909.

From—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have to thank Your Excellency for your Kharita of the 6th August in which Your Excellency has asked my advice as to the best way of keeping sedition out of Native States.

I quite agree with Your Excellency in thinking that the seditionists are working not only against the British Administration, but also against the established order of Government and society. It is apparent that we are all in the same boat and those, therefore, who are working against the established order of Government are working against us.

The various Native States of India are so different to each other in the characteristics of their peoples and other circumstances of equal importance, that it is only the individual rulers of these States who can gauge these matters accurately in so far as their respective peoples are concerned. With due consideration to these circumstances, every Ruling Chief must, I suppose, have, on the lines of the steps taken in this connection by Your Excellency's Government, already thought out the best means for keeping or rooting sedition out of his State. In respect of all this important matter, I can, generally speaking, think of the following measures:—

I. The seditious newspapers to be suppressed and their career of mischief brought to a summary end.

II. Every Ruling Chief to establish, or if need be, to increase the strength of Secret Police within his territory.

III. All Ruling Chiefs to co-operate with each other in the matter of supplying information and watching bad characters. The Indian Government to be kept informed through the Political Department.

IV. Supervision of teachers in the schools. A little education in etiquette and some religious instruction to be introduced into the curriculums everywhere, so that proper foundation be laid of that loyalty and obedience without which education is not worthy of its name.

V. Exemplary punishments to be meted out to seditionists whenever caught working to attain their nefarious ends.

As far as my own State is concerned, I have every hope that the steps that have already been taken will be fruitful of good results and that my people will, God willing, remain as free from all contamination as they did during the troubled days of 1857

(5)

Dated Camp Nanyah, the 6th September 1909

From—His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments—I am in receipt of Your Excellency's very kind Kharita, dated the 6th August, from Simla, on the subject of the suppression of seditious movements in the Native States, and beg to thank Your Excellency very much for your kindness in asking my advice on so important a subject.

As remarked, the matter is really one in which the interests of the Paramount Power and the Ruling Chiefs are identical; and I beg to assure Your Excellency that I am always ready to co-operate with and serve the British Government, as far as lies in my power, in any matter that concerns the welfare of the empire.

The peace and benefits which India and the Ruling Princes have enjoyed under the kind aegis of the benign and merciful British Government are well known, and it is therefore our bounden duty to see that nothing should happen within our territories that may be prejudicial to the peaceful administration of the empire.

I have already issued a notification throughout my State warning all my subjects and officials against the spread of sedition and disloyalty to the established Government and imposing upon them the duty of arresting any dangerous or suspected persons whenever found in the State. Through Your Excellency's kindness no dangerous persons seem to have visited my State as yet, but if any venture to do so in the future they will be promptly arrested and deterrent punishment awarded them and information thereof will be submitted to the Political Officer for communication to Your Excellency.

From the copy of the notification which I beg to enclose herewith for Your Excellency's kind perusal, Your Excellency will, I hope, note that it has been printed in the Bundi dialect so that everybody might be able to understand it and act accordingly. A reward has been promised to all who help in this desirable object.

(6)

Dated the 23rd September 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Orkha,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I thankfully beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind and welcome letter of the 6th August 1909. Really I am

very much obliged to Your Excellency for kindly inviting my opinion on an important subject which greatly concerns the Indian Government.

It is evident from some cases of sedition occurred in certain Native States that the seditious party is endeavouring to get a footing in the Native States

As far as I can think I am perfectly sure that no Native Chief in India will ever like this disloyal movement getting into his State.

The loyalty and the devotion of the Indian Chiefs for the benign British Government are well known to Your Excellency. Moreover as well stated in Your Excellency's letter, I quite agree with Your Excellency that sedition and anarchism are injurious not only to the Indian Government but also to all administrations and the established order of society, the prevention of which is beneficial both to the Paramount Power and the Indian Chiefs alike and therefore I am perfectly sure that no Chief will ever sympathise with such agitators and will spare no means to prevent such agitation and punish the agitators.

I am heartily thankful to Your Excellency for the assurance Your Excellency has given in the letter about the non-interference policy of the Government in the internal affairs of the Native States.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that my State is quite free from this sedition and anarchism. My subjects have no such disloyal feelings up till now, and I pray that the Almighty will always be pleased to preserve their such feelings. However as a precautionary measure I have addressed a message in vernacular to my subjects for general information and warning, asking them to act up to my orders, to continue such loyal feelings towards His Majesty's Imperial Government, the translation of which I annex herewith for Your Excellency's kind perusal

Over and above this I have instructed my officers to be always on the watch for any suspicious character and to have a very keen eye over his movements, arrival, departure, &c., and to inform the neighbouring district officers when necessary without any delay, and I hope the neighbouring district officers will adopt the same measure. As far as I know I think I have adopted such a policy that sedition is not probable in my State, and it is not likely that any suspicious character if imported from outside may escape detection and punishment.

I am doubtful how far my humble opinion will meet with Your Excellency's approval, however I beg to say that if Your Excellency sees no objection to such a course I would like to convene a meeting of my brother Chiefs of Bundelkhand at a convenient place to all, and will put before them my suggestions regarding the prevention of sedition and after discussing the necessary points with them on the important subject of inter-statal co-operation I shall then be in a position to inform Your Excellency of the final result of our meeting, and I hope this will produce better results. I need hardly inform Your Excellency that my house has ever remained loyal to the British Government. The services rendered by my ancestors in the trying time of the Mutiny of 1857 are well known to Your Excellency. As for myself I respectfully beg to inform you that I was not wanting in those feelings of loyalty to the British Crown and as a proof of this my services are well known to Your Excellency when in 1893 dakhaiti was raging in Lalitpur and Gwalior territories and was spreading in the whole of Bundelkhand. On this and on all former occasions my loyalty has been amply appreciated and rewarded by the benign British Government from time to time. Let me assure Your Excellency that I always pray for the peace and prosperity of the benign British rule under whose fostering care the whole of India enjoys every blessed happiness of justice, order and tranquillity

In conclusion, let me express my hearty thanks for the keen interest Your Excellency always takes in the welfare of Indian Chiefs generally and my State and myself particularly

(7)

Dated Dewas, the 28th September 1909

From—His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—It is with extreme pleasure and with intense feelings of thankfulness that I acknowledge Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August 1909, regarding the suppression of sedition which is of equal importance both to the Paramount British Government and the Ruling Princes. I am in absolute agreement with Your Excellency's view that the time has arrived when we may be well prepared to work hand in hand with each other in circulating information and watching suspicious characters connected with sedition. Of course, Your Excellency has been pleased to state in your Kharita that there is no contemplation of formulating general rules or general course of action which may involve interference in the internal government of the Native States. I for one fully realise Your Excellency's sincere feelings in this matter and assure Your Excellency that not for a moment did I doubt otherwise. Further I am deeply indebted to Your Excellency for offering assistance to Native States generally and to my State in particular, in case of need. Here I need hardly write that my State and myself are always ready at the service, whenever required, of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and his Empire.

2. There can be no question, as Your Excellency expressed in your Kharita, that the party of sedition is endeavouring to extend its dark and malicious operations even in Native States. It is a well-known fact that the endeavours of the seditious party are directed not only against the Paramount British Government, but against all constituted forms of government in India, through an absolutely misunderstood sense of "Patriotism" and through an attachment to the popular idea of "Government by people," when every level-headed Indian must admit that India generally has not in any way shown its fitness for a popular Government. Personally, if I were to say a few words on this subject, I should declare that it is historically proved and even well realised by all sound-minded people that India cannot really attain to the standard of popular Government as understood in the West. Reasons for this are manifold and I feel, I may be digressing from the main point contained in Your Excellency's Kharita, if I were to write those reasons here in full.

3. I consider it a great privilege to have been asked by Your Excellency to offer my suggestions for suppressing the seditious movement. Now I proceed to make the following few suggestions, which may, I hope, be of some use in dealing with sedition throughout British India and Native States, if they recommend themselves to Your Excellency.

(1) *Education*—It is a well-known fact that the germs of the present unrest in India were laid in that benefactor of human race, *viz.*, education. It sounds strange, but there it exists. It is not that education itself is injurious, but much depends on the principles underlying an educational movement. In my opinion, the higher education, temporarily at least, may be made so dear as to prevent every ordinary man who generally has not got the instinct for taking the best advantage of education, and the whole system of education, from primary to higher, may well be combined, as far as practicable, with moral education. Personally, I am all for increasing educational institutions for the use of the public; but I feel that above primary education, which, I must say, ought to be as free as possible and within the reach of almost every person, it is certainly now-a-days a point for discussion as to whether higher education may not be made dear. I realise the difficulties of this question and would suggest that at least the principles of moral education may be more widely attended to in the educational line and that every head of an educational institution may be strictly directed to prevent boys and girls from reading or obtaining seditious writings or mixing with seditious gangs or meetings. Of course, a teacher cannot be responsible for a student after his school-hours, but it may be circulated to all the parents of the boys and girls, who wish to enter their children in schools or colleges, that they will

have to sign a bond for their good and clean conduct in respect of seditious movements, before they are admitted, and thus put the responsibility on the parents as well. Further, all private educational institutions may be obliged to conform to the above-mentioned principles.

(2) *Press*.—Really speaking, a good many of the present newspapers in India deserve to be totally stopped. But there is one point which may be taken fully into consideration. It is this. If the Government stops newspapers totally, there is always a likelihood of more secret societies being formed to exchange views on malicious and dishonourable topics. Hence, the question arises whether it is better to allow views on the movement to be given a free or controlled vent to them and thus get an idea of the movement, or to suppress the publicity of the views totally and thus give a chance to further secret societies. At the same time, Indian papers have reached a stage when they cannot be allowed to be published without more control, because they have been the cause of greatest harm. Hence, I suggest that both in British India and in Native States, the respective local Governments may appoint a committee or a person or an officer to review all the writings of the Press, excepting those pertaining to commerce, medicine, health and general advertisements, and those writings that are to be published under the orders of the Paramount British Government or under the orders of the Durbars of the Native States, before they are published, and thus prevent the minds of the people from being corrupted for nothing. Further, any violation of laws framed for directing the Press, may be severely and unfailingly checked. These remarks may also apply equally well to all kinds of publications and writings, such as pamphlets and books.

(3) *Summary trials and political punishments*.—It is, in my opinion, very necessary that seditious offences being political offences, they may be disposed of in a summary method and much publicity to the proceedings may be stopped, because this for nothing creates misunderstandings and gives room for unnecessary criticism. This may be extended practically throughout British India by the Paramount Government of India and by the Ruling Princes of all the Native States throughout their territories. In this connection, it must be stated that, whenever possible and advisable, the Political Law, on the lines of Act III of 1818, may be enforced in more instances and offenders may either be deported to other places from their own native places or kept in local jails till further orders, when it is thought proper to release them. I lay great stress on these two points and feel confident that, though they may appear arbitrary to some to start with, yet these methods of dealing with political offenders in India are quite suited to the country and the peoples and may prove of immense help to the British Government and to the Native States in the end.

(4) *Sadhus and Fakirs and others of the kind*.—Under the guise of religious mendicants, it is quite probable that many Sadhus and Fakirs and others of the kind move about preaching or communicating seditious views. Such people may be strictly watched and every person, who suspects any of these religious mendicants in any way connected with sedition, may be made compulsory by law to report the matter under penalty. Further, if such mendicants live or assemble in private houses temporarily or permanently, the owner of the house may be made by law responsible. The same remarks may apply to religious Samajes or bodies.

4. The above-stated are the few suggestions of mine for suppressing sedition in British India and for the Native Princes to do the same in their territories, which, I hope, may recommend themselves to Your Excellency. And I trust, Your Excellency will excuse me if there is delay in replying to Your Excellency's Khari'a, but I can assure Your Excellency that the delay is due to the weightiness of the subject.

5. In conclusion, I need hardly assure Your Excellency of my readiness to do my utmost to put down sedition within the limits of my territory and whenever necessary to be of help to the Paramount Government outside the State, because I fully realise that the interests of the Paramount British Government and my State are quite identical in this matter, and further

it is, I consider, my duty to be, as I have said above, ready at the service of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and to put a stop to anything improperly said, written or done against His Imperial Majesty's Government.

(8)

Dated Tonk, the 29th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Nargib of Tonk,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind Kharita, dated the 6th August 1909, received through the Political Agent, Harnoti and Tonk, and beg to express my heartfelt thanks that I have been called on to express an opinion on a matter which is of equal concern both to the Imperial Government and to the Native States. I greatly regret that there should exist such persons who have adopted or may adopt an attitude of sedition and insubordination against the British Government. They seem to have forgotten the innumerable obligations which they owe to the British Government—a Government whose sole care is to provide for the prosperity and welfare of the people of India, who has taught them civilisation, opened paths of progress for them and who preserves peace and order. Surely it is the greatest ingratitude to adopt a hostile attitude against such Government.

It is not secret from Your Excellency or the Imperial Government that I am a loyal and staunch friend of the British Government and wish to assure Your Excellency that I shall never deviate from this path and will ever remain a loyal supporter of the British Government. The ties that connect this State with the Imperial Government are stronger than those of other States, inasmuch as this State was granted by the British Government itself. I thus naturally look upon the extermination of the enemies of the British Government as my bounden duty, and it was with a view to prevent the propagation of sedition that six months ago I passed an Act, and as necessity may arise from time to time necessary additions will be made therein prohibiting my people from any connection or correspondence with those who have made it their profession to preach sedition against the British Government and directing them not to cherish or entertain any ideas antagonistic to the constituted form of Government, otherwise they will suffer severe penalties.

I concur with Your Excellency's proposal that the British Government and the Native States should inform each other of the arrival and movements of any seditious persons, and I assure Your Excellency that this principle shall be rigidly followed in my State. ●

(9)

Dated Jaora, the 30th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Nawab of Jaora,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August 1909.

I myself had, some months ago, conceived the idea expressed in the first part of Your Excellency's letter about sedition, and dreading lest its progress should reach the limits of my State, I had taken such steps as I could to guard against the contending evil and influence.

I might add, for Your Excellency's information, that on the 30th October 1908 the Jaora Durbar communicated to the Political Agent in Malwa that "the Jaora State does not contain either the admirers of Shivaji or the followers of Tilak and is therefore entirely free from any sedition or mischievous agitation. The ruler and his subjects are as ever united and strong in their loyalty and allegiance to the Crown * * * if there happens to be any

(seditious case) in future, the Durbar would lose no time in dealing strongly with the offender and in bringing the matter to your notice”.

I am very glad to say that what I declared ten months ago, holds true down to this day, and I confidently trust that the State shall as hitherto remain free from the taint for ever.

I beg to assure Your Excellency that any measures other than those described above which Your Excellency's Government may suggest or prescribe shall be most willingly acted upon by the Durbar.

I might also draw Your Excellency's attention to the Press. I admit that the Press has much to do in elevating mankind, but I also think that, without restriction or control, the Press is as just apt to err on the wrong side as to mark the right path on the other. I might go further and say that it is the Press or certain papers solely that have been the cause of widening the gulf between the rulers and the ruled, and that they are mainly responsible for the present situation. They have been the instruments of disseminating seditious ideas and thoughts among the public. Masses of the Indian population of any sect or creed are loyal to the core of their heart to the British Government. It is therefore necessary that the Press should not be allowed to play too freely with the ignorant public and excite religious feelings and susceptibilities of one community against the other. Consequently some measures are imperative to effect a closer scrutiny and control over the Press.

My next point is education. Religious education is the key-note to the formation of character. This important branch has to be neglected in schools, because owing to diverse creeds and nationalities, the Government cannot undertake to impart religious instruction and the people themselves do not seem to realise that ideal, as their sole anxiety is to give them English education as soon as their children are fit to receive it. With religious education there is also a subservience of indigenous language or mother tongue, which keeps back the educated youths from imbibing properly the noble traditions of their ancient lineage and family. They join the school early where they spend only a few hours a day and the rest with bad associates at home. If residential institutions were established with every school, it will have a beneficial effect on the moulding of the character of the boys. As for the required funds, the Government cannot, of course, take the whole burden upon its shoulders and the people must come forward to help themselves.

The desirable results may also be secured in some measure by the selection of good teachers, men who are endowed with noble ideas, matured counsel and judgment and free from any of the dangers of a little knowledge. It matters little to what religion these may profess to belong, since the analysis of all religions in the world shows in its composition the elements of the same code of morals and virtue. The pupils may safely be put in charge of such good and able hands not during school hours only, but for the whole period of their educational life.

Another cause which has assisted in bringing on the present state of affairs is the treatment of seditious according to law. Undoubtedly the British Government cannot but deal with such cases according to law, but what I mean is that the rigour of the law in particular matters calculated to endanger the Sovereign's prestige should be severe and quick. Regular trials like those that have recently been held in Bengal do, in my humble opinion, more harm than good, as the longer the proceedings are protracted, the greater are the chances for craftiness to do its work.

I feel under deep obligation to Your Excellency for your so kindly offering assistance to my State, and I beg to say that whenever I and my State stand in need of help, I shall most certainly approach Government.

(10)

Dated Ratlam, the 6th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Raja of Ratlam,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments.—In acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita regarding measures to be adopted against the party of sedition which has been found endeavouring to establish branches in certain Native States, I would, in the first place, express my feeling of gratitude and pride that a statesman like Your Excellency should consider me worthy of being the recipient of your confidence and take counsel with me in this matter, which is indeed of grave importance both to the Supreme Government and to the Native Princes

2. In the second place, I am delighted to be able to observe that within the limits of my State no seditious or revolutionary movement exists. On the contrary, all my subjects and officials love the British Government as much as they love me, and should any evil-minded persons enter this State clandestinely to sow seeds of disaffection towards the British Government, they will, I confidently prophesy, meet with scant success and on being detected will certainly fare very badly indeed

3. The blessing of peace under the enlightened and benign British Government, which blessing was unknown in olden times, is threatened by this baneful movement; and it is the duty of every Native Prince to readily combine with the Paramount Power to eradicate the rank growth of seditious and revolutionary spirit observable in a few ungrateful persons belonging to two or three communities, who have profited the most by the educational facilities graciously offered by the civilised British rule

4. To be able to thwart the machinations of the party of sedition, we must have a clear notion of their *modus operandi*. The society seems to have been divided into four departments, *viz.*—(1) the mechanical, (2) educational, (3) the journalistic, and (4) the spiritual

5. We have therefore to deal with (1) the actual murderers who are the maddened school-boys or collegians; (2) the imparters of national education, who literally as well as metaphorically teach the young idea how to shoot; (3) the ultra-patriotic journalists who always criticise Government policy adversely and try to make people believe that there is legalised and systematic loot in the present *régime*, and (4) missionaries or religious workers who are by no means as innocent as lambs and work on the religious sentiments of the villagers and the ignorant, whose number is legion.

6. Now, the Penal Code, the Explosive Substances Act and other Acts passed from time to time for maintaining law and order will look after the first department effectually. It is, however, necessary to advise that the Government will lose no time in framing new laws whenever the existing legislation will be found inadequate to cope with any emergency.

7. It has been observed in a majority of cases that it is among the student population that the agitation has mostly found a home. The conspirators have found that their older countrymen are not amenable to their preachings which are apparently shortsighted and of a disastrous character and have therefore worked on the highly impressionable youthful minds. The University reform scheme will deal with this department. The selection of teachers, especially of heads of schools and colleges, should be carefully made, or the young mind will be allowed to be poisoned till the disease will become chronic and incurable.

8. The Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act deals with the journals which are too patriotic. But legal technicalities which are growing more and more complex every day afford so many loop-holes through which the offenders often escape when prosecuted. This therefore necessitates the organisation of a press censorship in this country. Under the present circumstances, the courts of justice on the publication of seditious matter in a paper can rule whether it should not cease to exist; but, as pointed out above, the court's decision is hampered by legal technicalities of an intricate nature. The formation

of a committee of press censors should act as a wholesome control on cheap and nasty journals. So much for the third department.

9. But the last department of the society of sedition, *viz.*, the spiritual has not been hitherto paid any attention to.

10. That Hindus and for the matter of that all oriental peoples are swayed more by religion than by anything else is quite patent to the party of sedition as it is to the Government themselves. The latter have hitherto adopted, and rightly adopted the policy of allowing the different communities perfect freedom in the matter of their religious beliefs. So much so that even public nuisances have been tolerated if committed by any section in the name of religion. As an example in point, the feeling of tenderness to animal life, even vermin life, shown by Jains and some Hindus has been respected by Government to such an extent that they refrain from enforcing the destruction of rats recommended by eminent medical authorities as a preventive measure against plague. Perhaps so far the Government have been acting wisely; but when it is noticed that seditionists are seeking to connect their anarchical movement with religion, and the political Sadhu is abroad, it is high time to change the policy of non-interference in so-called religious affairs.

11. In the name of religion the Thugs murdered innocent people, but Government was not deterred from exterminating thuggism from their anxiety not to interfere with so-called religious beliefs. Sati also has been abolished, though it had been practised under the sanction of religious books.

12. The new religion which is being now preached by so-called religious associations under the pretence of reviving old religions is nothing but the cult of the swadeshi, the adoration of the motherland, self-respect, worship of heroes like Shivaji, and the doctrine of India for the Indians only.

13. It pains me to write as above; but already religion has played a prominent part in this matter, for religious books were found in almost every search made for weapons and bombs. The rôle of the priest or the Sadhu is most convenient, and rulers have bowed and do bow to religious preachers. These people generally distort the real import of religious precepts and thereby vitiate the public mind. The founders are sly enough to flatter the Government by an occasional address breathing loyalty and friendship; but it is essential to check this sudden growth of piety and religious propaganda.

14. These are my views of the present state of affairs. I have expressed them freely.

15. To recapitulate, then, we must watch suspicious characters and not allow them to enter our States and combine in circulating information about the movements of such people. We must exercise due care in the selection of at least the heads of the educational institutions, schools and colleges. In the absence of censorship the Native States must prohibit the circulation in their territories of the papers whose one object is to decry everything British. We must view with suspicion any sudden growth of religious activity and we must set a good example by publicly expressing our horror of seditious and anarchical movements; and this is the duty we owe to the British Government who have secured to us our possession of the States we rule over

(11)

Dated the 17th October 1909

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I write to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita, dated Simla, the 6th August 1909, which was delivered to me by the Resident, Colonel Showers, on the 21th ultimo. The subject is not quite new to me, as I have been watching during the last two years, with great concern, the trend of events in British India. The campaign of vilification and calumny directed ungratefully against the Paramount Power and its officers, whose sole

object is India's peace and prosperity, has been for a long time prosecuted by professional libellers whose wicked industry has been aided by the intrigues of a few disappointed and over-ambitious young men. The evil has spread; it has infected certain Native States; and recent events of violence and lawlessness such as have shocked humanity, go to show that the party of sedition has not yet slackened its efforts, much less abandoned them. The Ruling Princes of India, even more than the Paramount Power, are interested in stamping out the evil, and no one is better supplied with weapons than they to scatter and defeat the forces of anarchy should they make appearance within their dominions.

I feel quite flattered in being asked to co-operate with the Paramount Power in fighting a common enemy; and I take this occasion to assure Your Excellency that no sacrifice will be deemed by me too great to make in the interests of the Government, whose protection and friendship my State has uninterruptedly enjoyed for nearly a century.

As regards the present position of affairs in my State, I fully believe that it is absolutely free so far from the taint of sedition, such as I have described above; and that the propagators of anarchical doctrines have never thought it safe to direct their mischievous activities in any part of my territory. I do not apprehend that any of my subjects will ever be tempted into the criminal folly of entertaining feelings of disaffection and ill-will against the British Government, but what I do fear is that the malignant insanity which affected certain sections of the community in British India will, if not checked at its source, continue to spread through the land, and some of my peaceful subjects may unwittingly be involved in the mischief. It is also probable that evil-minded persons finding their actions watched in British India may take advantage of our less efficient police systems, and make use of our territory as centres from which to carry on their campaign against the Government. I need not say I shall do all in my power to prevent this happening; but at the same time if I may say so, it is at an earlier stage that the mischief should be checked, viz., before it has had time to spread beyond British India.

I am aware that much of the anarchical propaganda is diffused under the seductive name of religion, and hence in a great measure the difficulty of detecting crime of this kind. I entirely concur with Your Excellency that rather than wait for the advent of the evil, it would be wise to concert measures in time for its prevention. I have directed my Council to include in the schedule of offences all acts and omissions which have been made penal in British India under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907: offences of this nature will be considered equally penal whether committed or intended to be committed in Kishangarh or British India. The procedure, which I propose adopting with respect to such seditious cases that may come to light, is that all trials will be held in a summary way, by the Court in my State that can pass the highest sentences; and that all sentences passed will be final, subject only to my confirmation. I cannot but think that long drawn-out trials in such cases are an encouragement to, rather than a deterrent against, the continuance of these offences. I will further order that it will be obligatory upon every subject of mine to give forthwith to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer information of the commission or intention to commit any of the offences alluded to above, whether in Kishangarh territory or British India. Any one withholding information will be seriously dealt with; so also any one harbouring or screening an offender of this class, whether he be my subject or not.

To make my views universally known, I also propose issuing a proclamation on the occasion of the Dashehra, when all my nobles and high officials will be assembled. I will then emphatically proclaim my utmost abhorrence and detestation of the vile deeds recently enacted in British India and England; and I will exhort my subjects to help me in keeping out of my territory the enemies of the British Government under whose aegis I am enabled to maintain a just and prosperous rule in the State.

In circulating information and watching suspicious characters, I am willing to co-operate with the British Government in any way it may be desired, and I will now take, moreover, a personal interest in the matter, and be ready both in this and any other matter that may arise to devote my utmost endeavours to the assistance of the Paramount Power.

Thanking Your Excellency again for consulting me.

(12)

Dated Udaipur, the 19th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, Mewar,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments.—I write to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August, asking my advice as regards measures to be adopted in connection with the mischievous efforts of some seditious people working in certain parts of British India with a view to create disquietude in the peaceful administration of the British Government and to spread their malevolent influence in other quarters as well. I deeply regret that those ill-advised people, under disguise of doing good to their country, have created an agitation which is detrimental to all good government and social administration. I believe, and every one will agree with me, that those mischievous people are suicidal in their attempts and will bring ruin on themselves.

It is a great disgrace to their name as also their religious beliefs that, in spite of the great prosperity India has been enjoying under the British régime, those people are acting in such an ungrateful way. I also endorse the opinion that such seditious attempts must be nipped in the bud; and the measures adopted by the British Government were undoubtedly expedient on the occasion to preserve the peace of the country.

All Rulers of Native States should heartily co-operate in guarding their respective subjects from mixing with those ill-advised people, who devise such hateful conspiracies and agitations, and they should try their best to realise the wishes of the Government of India on this occasion, nor should they allow such agitations to spread in their respective territories.

I am, however, glad to declare that in my territory there is no sign of any seditious movement at the present moment, and I hope there will be none in the future too. As this State of Mewar always desires the welfare of the British Government, its subjects will ever remain loyal, and will always try to undo the efforts of the agitators against the British Government. In case I discern any signs of such movements, I shall at once adopt strong measures to suppress them. I have, with a view to warn my subjects, already issued a proclamation to the effect that they should not be misled by the wicked advice of mischievous agitators against the British Government.

In conclusion, I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Excellency.

(13)

Dated Jammu, the 28th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August 1909, conveying Your Excellency's warm approval of my humble efforts in connection with the suppression of feelings of sedition and unrest that have, unfortunately, for some time past, been prevailing in certain parts of the Indian Empire.

I am extremely glad to be able to tell Your Excellency that, with the exception of one solitary instance which, as Your Excellency is perhaps aware, was dealt with with the utmost promptitude possible, there has been no sign of any unrest or disaffection in my territories, and I think I can safely give Your Excellency my sincerest assurance that my subjects, faithful to the traditions

of the past, entertain sentiments of profound loyalty and devotion to the Paramount Power. It is a matter of no less gratification to me to add, for Your Excellency's information, that those feelings of loyalty and devotion which both the ruling family and its subjects have cherished as a sacred trust since the State was recruited under the aegis of the British Raj have been strengthened by the notification which, Your Excellency is aware, I took care to issue in 1907 as a precautionary measure impressing upon my people in the strongest and clearest terms, possible that all feelings of anarchy and sedition are ruinous to the peace of the country, and as such are looked upon by me with the deepest abhorrence and detestation.

I need hardly submit to Your Excellency that, being fully alive to the patent fact that it is of vital importance alike to the Paramount Power and its feudatories to co-operate in preserving peace and order in the empire, I have, since the first appearance of the signs of disaffection and discontent among certain perverted and irresponsible people in British India, not only kept a most watchful eye on my subjects, but have thought it fit to adopt stringent measures to keep undesirable and suspicious characters out of my State and to otherwise guard against any possible dissemination of any seditious ideas among my people.

While heartily thanking Your Excellency for the honour done me by kindly giving me an opportunity to express my opinion on the delicate and vexed question of how to suppress unrest and sedition in Native States generally, I venture to state that, so far as I am aware, the few incidents of a seditious character that might come to notice in some of the Native States are by no means of local origin, being entirely traceable to outside evil influence. I, for one, am firmly convinced of the staunch and unshaken loyalty and devotion of the Indian Chiefs and their subjects, and think that seditious movements or anything inimical to the interest of the British Raj can find no footing there. But in view of the fact that dangerous elements may enter State territory secretly and unobserved and corrupt popular minds, if proper watch is not kept on arrivals of such elements from outside, I consider that the Chiefs should exert their personal influence on their subjects to prevent their imbibing poisonous ideas of sedition and anarchy and should put down promptly and with a strong hand the least symptom of demonstrations that can even be remotely connected with sedition and unrest; that secret and vigilant watch should be kept on the movements of irresponsible and suspicious persons visiting the State territories; that circulation of disloyal and inflammatory literature should altogether be put a stop to; and that last, though not the least, particular care should be taken to see that teachers and professors of schools and colleges in the several States are men of high religious and moral principles, free from any doubtful political views and ideals, so that the rising generation, under their care, may grow to be perfectly loyal and faithful citizens of the British Empire.

But to give a practical shape to these and similar other allied matters and to achieve the best results, it is essential, I think, for the Chiefs to mutually co-operate and to have opportunities of freely exchanging their views with one another. Considering the peculiar nature of the case, this seems to me to be the most suitable means by which prompt and effective measures could be taken to deal with the situation.

As regards the question as to how the desired co-operation may be effected, I leave the matter to Your Excellency's deliberation and wise judgment. I shall anxiously await Your Excellency's advice before I take any further action in the matter.

(14)

Dated Dholpur, the 30th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments—Your Excellency's esteemed Kharita of the 6th August regarding the endeavours of the persons who are trying to spread sedition in British India, as well as in certain Native States, was duly received by me.

I hasten to thank Your Excellency most cordially for the timely advice and warning conveyed therein.

I am quite alive to the fact that the welfare of the Paramount Power is the welfare of the Native States.

Although no signs whatsoever of the mischievous activities of the sedition-mongers have yet been discovered in my State, I have always been wide awake in this connection, and the State authorities are under instructions to be very vigilant and to be on the watch as regards the movements of any suspicious characters. Moreover, with a view to dealing promptly with any case of sedition that may occur in the future, as well as to minimising any chances of such an emergency arising, I have issued certain orders, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for favour of Your Excellency's perusal.

I feel highly honoured at Your Excellency asking my humble advice in the matter.

My humble opinion is as follows:—

- (a) A regular system of exchanging information between the Native States and the British Police should be established, and whenever necessary these reports regarding the movements of seditious characters should be made by telegram.
- (b) All the newspapers likely to publish seditious articles should be severely censored, i.e., more than they are now.
- (c) I have been observing carefully the judgment passed on persons who have been convicted of sedition, and in my humble opinion they have all been too leniently dealt with.

I assure Your Excellency that my State will always be at Your Excellency's service and we will spill our blood if need be.

Any order or advice that Your Excellency may be pleased to favour us with will be received with due respect.

(15)

Dated Rewah Fort, the 2nd November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I am much obliged for Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August last and for the compliment paid in consulting me about a matter, which, as Your Excellency remarks, is one in which the interests of the Paramount Power and Ruling Princes of India are identical.

2. I learn from newspapers that the seditionists have endeavoured to gain a footing in certain Native States, but I believe they have been foiled. I am glad to say that there has been no trouble in my State. My people are loyal and I have heard of no attempts being made in that nefarious direction in my territories. Should any steps be necessary executive or legal action can be taken by me at once, and I wish to assure Your Excellency that the Rewah Durbar will always most gladly co-operate with the officers of Your Excellency's Government in the suppression of the seditious propaganda and political crime. I have warned my chief officers in the districts and at the headquarters to keep a careful watch over suspicious characters so that action may be taken here, if necessary, or information circulated to Government officers in British India.

3. Thanking Your Excellency for the very kind offer of assistance.

(16)

Dated Jodhpur, the 3rd November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Your Excellency's kind Kharita, dated the 6th August last.

t2. I have been watching with much concern the movement set up by sedition-mongers in certain Native States; but as regards Marwar, it is needless for me to assure Your Excellency that they will be given no quarter.

3. At present their *modus operandi* seems to be—

- (1) the criminal use of explosives;
- (2) the preaching of sedition;
- (3) the dissemination of seditious writings, whether by leaflets, pamphlets or periodicals; and
- (4) malevolent criticism of the actions of the Supreme Government.

4. With regard to (1), I have already taken the necessary steps by promulgating an Explosive Act in May last. It is my sincere belief that the stern attitude adopted by the Durbar will hardly afford any one the opportunity of creating a depôt for, or of keeping or using any explosives in this country, or of finding shelter in Marwar after they have been guilty of any of the offences included under the said Act. To place matters on a constitutional basis, I am, with the entire concurrence of my nobles and people, passing an Act making actions falling under categories (2), (3) and (4) penal, and I take this opportunity of submitting a copy of the same for Your Excellency's information.

5. I would at the same time ask Your Excellency's Government to include offences under sub-heads (2), (3) and (4) in article 5 of our Extradition Treaty.

6. For offences that are likely to fall under sections 3, 8, and 9 of my Act, I would feel obliged, as Your Excellency has fore-shadowed in the 2nd paragraph of Your Excellency's Kharita, if the Criminal Intelligence Department be ordered to furnish my Durbar with such information as may enable them to watch suspicious characters and to stop the circulation of seditious writings.

7. This Durbar has ever been and shall always be ready to co-operate with the Supreme Government in any measure calculated to strengthen and consolidate the British Empire and to arrest and eradicate seditious movements.

8. It shall ever be my pleasant duty to do my best in concerting measures against the enemy of the British Empire, whom I consider as my personal enemy.

(17)

Dated Mysore Palace, the 11th November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments—In acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August last, I desire to express my appreciation of the confidence which Your Excellency has reposed in me by writing so frankly and fully on the subject of "Sedition in the Native States of India". The question is one which has been the subject of anxious consideration on my part, and I can assure Your Excellency that I shall never relax my efforts to prevent the nefarious doctrines of sedition from taking root in Mysore. I welcome the opportunity which Your Excellency has given me of expressing my opinions on the subject with a view to our mutually co-operating against a common danger.

It is, as Your Excellency points out, impossible to contemplate the adoption of any general rules or general course of action, and I trust therefore that Your Excellency will be satisfied with a general assurance on my part that I am resolved to deal promptly and rigorously with anarchy and sedition in whatever shape it may present itself within the borders of my State. No preacher of seditious doctrines shall be permitted to poison the minds of my subjects, and I shall promptly repress any attempt to sow the seeds of sedition either by prosecuting the offending individual under the criminal law or

by expelling him from my dominions. My own magistracy and police are on the alert to discover and report the advent of all seditious preachers, and I shall, if necessary, issue renewed and stringent orders on the subject. It is not, however, sufficient in my opinion for the Ruler of a Native State to merely discountenance the open preaching of sedition, for I hold that every Ruling Chief is bound to let it be clearly understood that he will view with strong displeasure any person, however high his rank and however valuable his public services, who in any way associates himself with doctrines which have produced the well-known extremist party in British India.

I shall not hesitate to express my reprobation of the entertainment of extremist views whenever an occasion should arise.

As regards seditious writings in the newspapers, I have armed myself by means of the Mysore Newspaper Regulation with ample and unrestricted powers to prevent the circulation, through the press, of anarchical and seditious propaganda among my subjects. I venture to observe in this connection that the distinguishing feature of the above Regulation is the complete power which it gives to the Executive Government of my State to deal with the evil against which the Regulation is aimed. From my point of view it seems a cardinal error in a country like India to tie the hands of the executive in dealing with the seditious press and to allow the tedious, cumbersome and expensive machinery of the Courts of Law to decide the question of fact whether or not a particular newspaper is seditious and should be suppressed. It is, I consider, essential that the executive Government should have a free hand to deal promptly and vigorously with seditious journalism without any interference from the Courts of Law, and I earnestly commend this prominent feature of the Mysore Regulation to Your Excellency's consideration. I may conclude this portion of my argument by assuring Your Excellency that I have found this Regulation a most useful and efficacious weapon against sedition. The attacks which have been made in the press upon the legislation in question have caused me no concern, for I feel that it is only the actual evil-doers who will be affected by the new law and that no really loyal subject need apprehend that his legitimate rights will be in any measure curtailed thereby. I am convinced that the Regulation was a wise and most necessary measure and I have no intention of modifying it.

Your Excellency refers in the second paragraph of the letter under reply to a necessity that may possibly arise for the Indian Princes to combine with the Government of India in some matters such as circulating information and the surveillance of individuals suspected of sedition. On this point I need hardly say that I should give my most careful consideration to any further suggestions that it may occur to Your Excellency's Government to make to me. I myself contemplate introducing on British Indian lines a more careful supervision over the publications of the vernacular press of my province by means of periodical extracts translated from the various newspapers and printed for circulation among the principal officers of the magistracy and police.

In conclusion, I may fairly claim for my own people that they have always retained a vivid recollection of the many benefits which Mysore has received from British rule. With the exception of an ebullition on the part of the local press (the handiwork of a very small and irresponsible section of the educated classes among my subjects influenced by wild utterances of their brethren elsewhere), which was met and promptly suppressed by the enactment of the Newspaper Regulation, I can confidently assert that there are no more loyal subjects of His Majesty in India than the people of Mysore. Anarchy and sedition have so far never taken root in my dominions, and I venture to say that universal feeling among my subjects is one of friendliness, gratitude and loyalty towards the Paramount Power. It is my fervent prayer that this sentiment may long continue.

I deeply appreciate the feeling of consideration for myself to which Your Excellency has given expression. I take this opportunity to express on my part the great regard which I feel for Your Excellency, and with feelings of high consideration and respect I beg to subscribe myself.

(18)

Dated Lakshmi Vilas Palace, Baroda, the 19th November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have had the pleasure of receiving, by the hands of my friend Mr. Bosanquet, Your Excellency's esteemed Kharita, dated the 6th August last, conveying a warning that seditious people are endeavouring to establish their evil doctrines and practices in the Native States of India, and seeking my counsel as to how we can best assist one another in stamping out the common enemy.

2. I am deeply concerned to find that a new element has unfortunately been introduced into the country which not only aims at the embarrassment of the British administration, but works openly or covertly against the constituted order of society

3. The extent to which sedition has actually spread in Native States is not known to me. I was anxious to inform myself more fully on this subject, and to know the condition of affairs in other States generally, before replying to Your Excellency's Kharita. I was informed, however, through the Resident that such information could not be communicated, and I was referred to such reports as had appeared in newspapers. Judging from these reports there has been trouble only in one or two States, and I trust and hope that the evil will not spread any further

4. Your Excellency rightly observes that the interests of the Ruling Princes and the Paramount Power are identical, and I fully agree with Your Excellency in thinking that much good may result from a full, frank and friendly discussion on this grave question. It is obviously the duty of every Government to stamp out the forces which make for anarchy and sedition.

5. Since receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita I have obtained full information from my Police Department, and have also caused a Note to be drawn up by my Minister, with regard to the influence which itinerant men, mostly from British territory, have sought to exert on my State, and the precautions which have been taken. Copy of a Memorandum prepared for my information by my Minister is enclosed for the information of your Government. The subject receives the continuous attention of my officers, and such measures as may be considered needful from time to time will be adopted in the future.

6. I conclude by assuring Your Excellency that I am deeply conscious of my own responsibility in preserving peace and tranquillity in my State. I shall welcome any opportunities for a close consultation in these matters with your Government, whenever necessary; and I shall ever be ready to cordially respond to any reasonable call for co-operation and assistance in repressing anarchy and sedition.

7. With an expression of the high consideration I entertain for Your Excellency, &c.

Minister's Note.

Itinerant lecturers from outside occasionally visit the State of Baroda with the object of preaching reformation, or greater devotion to religion, or the encouragement of goods of Indian manufacture, &c. In course of these lectures, which are themselves harmless, doctrines are sometimes introduced which are objectionable. The Police have instructions to be watchful, and take the necessary action in such cases.

2. It appears that in the course of 18 months from the beginning of the year 1908, there were some thirty visitors, mostly from British India, whose movements were watched by the Police. Most of them were harmless lecturers who spoke on the Swadeshi movement, on unity between Hindus and Muhammadans, on the preservation of cows, on industries, on export of grain, on national education and physical culture, on the four stages of life and on caste,

on the caste rights of goldsmiths and blacksmiths, on the Hindu, Muham-madan, Christian and Buddhist religions, on Indians in South Africa, on the Vedas and the Vedic religion, and on similar subjects. A few of these visitors spoke on subjects of a distinctly political character or in a tone which was inflammatory; they were all watched, and soon left the State. In some other cases, the subject of the proposed lectures was the Swadeshi movement, but as the speakers were known to be political agitators, no meetings were permitted to be held.

3. Within the last few years, the Residency also brought to the notice of this Government a number of cases in which itinerant preachers from outside entered the State with the object of disseminating their views and doctrines among the people. His Highness's Government have responded to these friendly communications in every instance, have supplied information when information was asked for, have made enquiries, and have taken the necessary action when any action was called for.

4. Newspapers in this State, which are in their infancy, and generally uninformed, at times write articles in connection with these movements. Whenever anything of an objectionable character is published in them, the editors concerned are sent for and reprimanded, and in one recent case, the editor publicly apologised for his indiscreet writings. The Rules relating to Printing Presses and Newspapers in the State, framed many years ago, have recently been revised in view of the present state of political unrest in some parts of British India, and the question of a further revision, if need be, is always before the eyes of the Government.

5. Teachers and pupils of the several educational institutions in the State have hitherto held themselves aloof from associating themselves with political movements, and taking any part in organising and carrying on political agitation. The principles laid down by the Government of India in 1907 with the object of protecting higher education in India from this danger, were communicated to His Highness's Government by the Resident, and all the educational authorities in the State have been instructed to bear them in mind, and act up to the spirit of the same.

6. The Police of the State have instructions to be vigilant, and to bring promptly to notice all matters relating to seditious movements. The machinery for obtaining information has recently been reorganised. And with a view to arm the Police with more effective powers for the purposes of prevention, an amendment of the Police Act is now under consideration.

BARODA :
The 31st October 1909.

ROMESH DUTT,
Dewan.

(19)

Dated Gwahor, the 3rd December 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwahor,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have been much honoured and gratified by receiving Your Excellency's gracious letter of 6th August appreciating my action in the matter of sedition, and I am grateful for the confidence reposed in me by asking for my advice as to the best way of keeping sedition out of Native States generally.

2. The question is undoubtedly a grave one, affecting as it does the future well-being of India. Therefore I feel, it particularly behoves those who preside over the destinies of people and have large personal stakes, to do all in their power, to grapple with it vigorously till they have solved it satisfactorily.

3. The gravity of the question is only equalled, if not surpassed, by its delicacy, at least in the aspect in which Your Excellency has asked me to approach it.

4. I shall try to give my opinion frankly according to my lights and experience.

5. Whatever proportions sedition may have assumed in the country at large, including the Native States, I make no doubt that the personal loyalty of the Rulers of Native States to the British Throne remains and will always remain unshaken and above suspicion and also that they all desire peace, contentment and prosperity to reign in the land. And their loyalty is only natural, as they cannot but recognise that the permanent paramountcy of the British Government is an indispensable condition of their own existence and prosperity.

6. These sentiments of Native Chiefs cannot but be reflected in their administrations and cannot fail to permeate to the humblest of their subjects by a natural process. I cannot therefore help thinking that in Native States at any rate, the number of people entertaining questionable feelings towards the British Government must be infinitesimal, and such feelings wherever they exist must be entirely the product of extraneous influences.

7. The problem, therefore, is :—

- (1) How to prevent the importation into the Native States of ideas and feelings not in accord with their traditions, and
- (2) The eradication of those ideas and the punishment of persons guilty of holding them, if they have found their way in, unnoticed.

8. A suitable amendment or extension of the Criminal Law bearing on seditious movements should be introduced wherever necessary.

9. Even more effective than the above, would be the formation of "Vigilance Committees" composed of leaders of different communities who are also men of staunch convictions and are earnest supporters of law and order. These I now propose forming in my own State and ranging them on the side of the Durbar for the purpose of inculcating in all, by precept and example, a sense of the futility and wickedness of brewing disorder and anarchy and the wisdom of pursuing healthy avocations and profitable callings. These committees might also usefully serve as mediums for bringing to the notice of the Durbar, cases which may baffle their own private efforts.

10. Along with this, special care should be taken to see that the best possible influences are brought to bear upon the students of schools and colleges, and that all engaged in the profession of teaching take every possible opportunity of instilling correct notions into the minds of their pupils.

11. These steps supplemented by a public avowal of the convictions and policy of the Rulers on the subject of sedition, whether in the form of messages to their subjects or any other form, couched in unmistakable terms should go a long way towards keeping the people aloof from any proceeding designed to embarrass or weaken the authority of the British Government.

As an instance of the salutary effect of such an appeal or proclamation, I may cite the action taken by me at the last Singhashta Fair in Ujjain which had brought together some 6 lakhs of people of all grades and shades of opinion from all parts of the country.

12. The last point I would touch upon is the importation of seditious literature into the Native States. In regard to that, the Native States are practically helpless as the evil has to be checked at its source and this can only be done by the Government.

13. To show what measures I have adopted and how the foregoing suggestions could be given effect to, I beg to forward, for Your Excellency's perusal, copies of certain papers one of which has, I believe, been already brought to Your Excellency's notice.

(20)

Dated Bikaner, the 29th December 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to gratefully acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's kind Kharita of the 6th August 1909, and to tender my sincere apologies for the great delay in replying to the same, which I greatly regret and which has been due to a combination of circumstances and chiefly to domestic anxieties and trouble, which, as Your Excellency is aware, culminated in the lamentable death of my mother, and for the same reasons I beg that Your Excellency will be kind enough to forgive me.

Your Excellency's consulting the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India on such a subject has, I feel sure, not only honoured and gratified them, but has also, I would venture to add, given another proof—not that one was wanted—of the sincere friendship which Your Excellency evinces for, and the genuine interest Your Excellency takes in, the Protected States of India and their Rulers, and of Your Excellency's solicitude that as "Pillars of the Empire" they should take their proper place and share the responsibilities and anxieties of the Supreme Government; and it is my humble belief that such steps are bound to result in good both to the Imperial Government and to the States themselves.

I am sure that no one can but realise that the movement of the party of sedition is, as Your Excellency remarks, directed not only against the British Government but against all constituted forms of government and the established order of society and that the matter is one in which the interests of the Paramount Power and the Ruling Princes of India are identical, and I think it can confidently be expected that Your Excellency will find—and no doubt has already found—that the Ruling Chiefs of India will, as in the past, vigorously rank themselves on the side of the Government which is also that of law and order. Already several instances are forthcoming of the staunch loyalty of the Chiefs and of their stepping forth in no hesitating manner and doing their utmost to co-operate with the Government, where seditionists have been tried and brought to book or substantial measures and precautions have been taken to prevent their States and subjects from getting infected by this most objectionable movement.

And there is every reason why this should be so—from whichever point of view the matter may be looked at. I would beg Your Excellency to believe that apart from interests being identical, there is a marked degree of true loyalty and genuine devotion towards their Sovereign on the part of the Chiefs, and that that is very real in spite of the scepticism of certain ill-informed and ignorant persons who affirm it to be based on mere selfish motives and worldly considerations. Our Hindu religion—and no doubt the Muhammadan religion as well—teaches us this; indeed it is one of its first principles, and history bears testimony to my assertion even as regards the past and under Sovereigns and Governments that contrast strangely and very differently to our present King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government out here. Motives of self-preservation also, looking at it from the worldly point of view, necessitate our energetic co-operation with the Government in this direction and we are also bound by our Treaties to do so.

It is difficult to suggest for British India anything more than what has already been, and is being, done to stamp out or check the spread of this curse where—if I may be permitted to say so—all sensible persons and those who have a stake in the country have watched with genuine admiration and lively gratification the far-seeing and statesmanlike policy adopted by Your Excellency by which while firmly and with a strong hand suppressing anarchy and sedition—which was so necessary—Your Excellency nevertheless declined to bring in such repressive measures as might punish and bear harshly on the innocent and loyal millions of India and I would further venture to join in voicing the expressions of the general opinion of such persons that any other method of coping with the critical situation through which we have just passed, any show of weakness on the part of the Government, any undue or harsh repressive or coercive measures—so

suicidally advocated by those who ill-judged the present times and who failed to realise the real gravity of the consequences of the policy they advocated—anything likely to have been interpreted as a breach of faith on the part of the Government of India, or any deviation from the right and honourable path of duty in satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of India—to which end the Government of India had themselves, in their self-imposed task of humanity, trained them and which end appears to have been well served by the introduction of the recent reforms—any such measures might easily have ended in the most serious results and consequences affecting not only India but the Empire as a whole—a situation, the dealing with which would not have been in the hands of the ill-advised and irresponsible persons who advocated a different policy, but which would have landed the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in England into an extremely difficult and awkward position. In short, so long as the Government of India adhere to the present policy of dealing firmly and promptly with all seditionists and seditious movements, and at the same time tempering it with kindness and parental solicitude for the loyalists and the innocent, and even magnanimously showing mercy in deserving cases, there ought to be and can be no cause for any anxiety in any way, even though as Your Excellency remarked in a recent speech there are still rocks and shoals ahead.

The only other step that seems to be called for at the present moment is some measure to put a muzzle on that portion of the venomous press in India which does so much harm and which is to a great extent responsible for all the serious unrest and violent crimes in India.

As for the Protected States, apart from what has already been done in many States and what doubtless is being, and will be, done by the remaining in the way of practical measures, a few suggestions occur to me which, with great diffidence, I beg to offer to Your Excellency for what they may be worth, and before doing so, the remark on my part seems hardly to be called for to the effect that any matters connected with the States and their Rulers must, of necessity, have a personal bearing for myself also, but I hope Your Excellency will believe that it is for no unworthy selfish motives—though self-interest naturally with all human beings must always be a consideration—that I propose bringing them forward here, but I do so because I feel that it is my duty, in accordance with one of my essential principles, of respectfully yet clearly and frankly putting forward my views and suggestions and I honestly believe that, in the event of these proposals being seriously and, as I hope, favourably considered by Your Excellency, they cannot but result in substantial advantage to all concerned and will go a long way towards bringing about a better state of affairs.

1. It is the universal experience of every one who has had anything to do with our States that no person, whether an official, or a noble, or a private gentleman, can render any signal or really useful services to the State or its Ruler or come to wield any beneficial influence of any importance unless his prestige and position is placed on a high pedestal so to speak and this is greatly influenced according to the consideration and support given to him by the Ruler of the State and his Durbar. I believe I am not going against the general consensus of opinion entitled to any weight when I say that as in the past as well as in recent times, so in the future also, in all times of stress and storm, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs are destined to play a prominent and honourable part in the history of the British Empire in India. It is true that loud protestations of loyalty shouted from house tops are of no value—perhaps this has been too much overdone already by certain interested communities to permit of much reliance being placed on them—but Your Excellency will be the first to realize that the loyalty of my community—the Ruling Chiefs—which has stood the severe tests of the Mutiny and all these years is not a hollow sham but something that is genuine and real and, should the time come again, it can confidently be asserted that we can be depended upon and we shall give further proofs by deeds and not by words alone. In ordinary times or those intermediate periods like the present, we have it in our power, and we consider it a privilege, to render in our own States our dutiful help to the Government of His Majesty the King-Emperor in India. But I have often

felt that we might make ourselves further useful, did circumstances permit, or were we placed in the position, of being able to render some services in British India also. One often notices cries in the papers and elsewhere for influential and responsible people coming forward and doing something more than mere talking in support of the Government and denouncing disloyal movements and seditionists and, if my memory serves me right, some feeble attempts have, at times, been made, since the disturbing element made itself visible above the surface in India, to constitute Societies and Bodies of Ruling Chiefs and Territorial Magnates, &c., to co-operate with Government and by tours, speeches, &c., to remove the misrepresentations deliberately spread about the Government and to disillusion the people from the deception practised by, and to expose the base motives and real character of, the agitators and seditionists. But after the first announcement, one never hears anything more about such leagues and societies; and the good they could have done, or are doing, must, it is feared, be very limited indeed. Thanks to the education and training imparted to our younger generation of Chiefs, we are beginning to look beyond our hitherto limited spheres and take due and real interest in the affairs of the Empire, and some of us will no doubt be found who would desire to take a more active personal part as apart from official—part in the attempt to co-operate with Government and like the big men in England who—not necessarily forming part of the Government—discharge their public duties, would also like to see whether we could not do something useful by going about British India addressing audiences, speaking to people, &c., and by all other practical means attempt to destroy the seeds of poison sown by seditionists and agitators and to counteract their baneful influence. In short, instead of our merely acting, as hitherto, on the *defensive*, we would now like to embark on an *offensive* campaign. Whether any success would attend this, no one can really say till the experiment has actually been tried.

But as in the Protected States, so in British India—and perhaps even more so in these democratic days of socialistic tendencies—no one could wield any wholesome influence unless he is looked upon as a person of importance and can command the respect due to his position and besitting his rank. Although—I believe I am right in saying—it is a fact that the majority of the people in British India are, on the whole, favourably disposed and sympathetically inclined towards us, it is perhaps only to be expected that the significant minority of the disloyalists and agitators—who do not love my community—do all in their power to belittle our worth and importance and attempt to set popular feeling against us, by hook or by crook, and to hold us up to ridicule. The correctness of this assertion would, I venture to say, be corroborated by the storm and outcry that is invariably raised and all the things that are said about, as well as the epithets that are applied to, us in certain newspapers whenever any one of my community writes or does anything in support of the Government or against the propaganda of agitation, sedition, and disloyalty.

I have no hesitation in saying that all the Chiefs gratefully realize that under the ægis of Your Excellency's rule, a very great deal has already been done to help them and their Durbars, and to smooth over difficulties and matters of a nature which caused them inconvenience and anxiety. But in spite of that perhaps my community are too sensitive and perhaps we are wrong, yet, whatever it may be, the fact remains that the feeling is that, for diverse reasons of several years' standing which it would be as unnecessary as it is out of place to touch upon here, our dignity and importance has gradually diminished to some extent and that we do not now occupy the same position as we did some 40 to 50 years ago and we consequently feel that this fact, to a very large extent, detracts from our usefulness and lessens our influence and power of doing good and of our contributing our modest quota of help to the British Government in maintaining law and order and checking lawlessness and violence.

I firmly believe that all the Chiefs will join in the expression of the earnest hope—and doubtless the kind consideration, sympathy and regard Your Excellency has already shown, as at the Agra Durbar in 1907, will

encourage and embolden them to so hope—that, in spite of the heavy work entailed on Your Excellency consequent on the introduction of the reforms, not to speak of the very responsible duties of wielding the destinies of the Indian Empire with which you are at all times occupied, Your Excellency will be able to find time in the, alas!, very short period remaining of your term of Viceroyalty to look into the matter, and to, at least, lay the foundations in concrete of restoring the *Izzat* and position of the Chiefs to their former standard.

II. The second point which I would respectfully bring forward for Your Excellency's favourable consideration is that according to present arrangements any person taking part even in the most violent or the most seditious movements against our States or their Rulers has only to go across into British India to enjoy perfect immunity and I am sure Your Excellency's Government would be still further putting the Chiefs and their Durbars under a debt of gratitude by the early consideration of the point as to whether or not such persons should be allowed to escape unpunished. Apart from the ordinary yet important considerations of the fact that any one hostile to any properly constituted government and one who is an enemy of all that counts for law and order should nowhere be able to find shelter, there would perhaps not be any two opinions about it that just as is the case that all such movements affecting the British Government and British India have both direct and indirect consequences for the Protected States, so exactly—though to a correspondingly smaller extent according to the lesser degree of our importance—such offences against the States and their Rulers must necessarily as a matter of course affect the British Government and British India also; and further a study of similar anarchical and nihilistic movements in other parts of the world leaves one little doubt for apprehending that the cult of the bomb at present directed mainly against officers of the Government of India in British India is bound in time to be directed against the Rulers of States as well as their own officers and looking ahead and keeping this in view, it seems to be most important and all the more urgently necessary that all persons guilty of sedition or any violent attempts against the States and their Rulers, of writing or publishing seditious articles, pamphlets, &c., or otherwise disseminating sedition in and against Native States and their Rulers should be liable to extradition and that they should not receive shelter in British India—whether such offences were committed in British India or the territories of the Protected States and may I be forgiven for respectfully pointing out that this would also be in conformity with the Treaties between the British Government and the majority of the States where the stipulation is put down in the very first Article that “the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties”.

At present such offences are not included in the Extradition Treaties and even if extradition could not be arranged or sanctioned by Government it would seem to be desirable that at least the offenders should be duly dealt with in British India by the British Government. At any rate it could do nothing but good if either of these two alternatives were followed—preferably the former—and if it became widely known that no offenders and persons guilty of such serious offences would, any further, enjoy immunity either in British India or in the Native States—no matter whether such offences were committed against the Government or the States and their Rulers; and possibly some such concerted action, leaving little loophole for mischief-making against either party, might tend to the earlier stamping out of anarchism and disloyalty.

III. It is extremely advisable that there should be unity of action as regards the exchange and circulation of information concerning suspicious characters as Your Excellency has suggested. Indeed this is a point that I had already taken up on my own account in April last. What appears to me to be urgently called for is that we should be in possession, *at the earliest possible opportunity*, of the particulars of all the movements and actions of not only seditious persons but societies, and specially the dangerous ones. If possible, it would be a very great facility if some measures were taken to enable us to be put in possession of all the facts, as soon as they are known at the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, through the Political authorities if time permits, or even direct, in cases of urgency—copies of such inform-

ation being in due course sent to the local Political authorities also for their information. Besides British India, we are also ordinarily in complete ignorance of what is going on in our sister or even neighbouring States until we hear some time later from friends or see the announcement in the papers of discoveries or arrests or trials.

Although a somewhat different subject, yet another matter has a close resemblance with the above. Owing to there being, so far as I am aware, no Press Cuttings Agency in India, it is difficult for us to come to know what is being said or written about us in different parts of India in the various English and Vernacular newspapers and in many cases, and for obvious reasons, it is often very desirable that Chiefs and their Durbars should be fully posted about such comments, criticisms or attacks. Owing also to the diversity of languages and other difficulties it is practically impossible for them to collect or get hold of all such articles, &c., or their translations. The knowledge of the criticisms and comments directed against the Government of India—many of which we know to be vilely unfair—would also be of advantage to us and possibly of some use to Government also, when, as in some cases, we might be able to refute the same should it be within our power to do so and at the same time it would keep us acquainted with the state of the political atmosphere in British India.

As for what we have done in our State, Your Excellency is aware that we were the first State to pass an Explosive Substances Act in July 1908 and many months ago we issued confidential instructions to all local and district authorities. ~~The~~ Act forbidding the importation into, or the possession in, the State, of dangerous, seditious or disloyal papers including all such pamphlets, &c., is also about to be taken up and I have further under my consideration the question of stopping some of the really notorious and dangerous seditious and disloyal newspapers published in India from being brought or sent into my State. I am inclined to the view, in regard to the latter, that it is prudent to move cautiously in this matter and to exercise due discrimination between such papers and those which, though not of an altogether desirable tone, are not the active organs of sedition and the prohibition of which might do more harm than good by magnifying their importance and creating suspicion where none may exist or otherwise producing prejudicial effects, and I have already taken steps in this direction and obtained particulars of such papers through the Political Agent, Bikaner.

I am happy to add for Your Excellency's information that, so far at any rate, my State and people are free from all infection of a seditious or disloyal nature against the British Government and, although prophecies are dangerous, I have every hope that they will remain strictly loyal to the end. For the future, I hope no assurances are necessary from me to the effect that I and my Durbar will ever do all in our power to co-operate with the Government and that, as in the past, we shall, as occasion demands, ceaselessly and vigilantly continue to take all such measures and precautions as may appear best suited to cope with the situation with due regard to local conditions.

Of the staunch loyalty of my House and our unstinted devotion to the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor, I need say nothing. It is proved by actual deeds in past history; it is a matter of great pride and pleasure to us that my ancestor Maharaja Sirdar Singhji was the only Chief in Rajputana to personally march from Bikaner at the head of his troops to render assistance to the British Government in the dark days of the Mutiny and I consider it a privilege and my great good fortune to have personally rendered services to my Sovereign on active service, and I would beg Your Excellency to always rely on and count upon us in all future emergencies.

In conclusion, I would again express the hope that Your Excellency will forgive my having taken up so much of your time, and with all good wishes, &c.

(21)

Dated the 12th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Nawab of Rampur,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

After compliments — I write to thank Your Honour for your kind letter of the 7th September from which I am very sorry to learn that the party of sedition and violence, so far from abandoning their seditious propaganda in British India, are trying to extend their baneful activities to Native States. Your Honour may rest assured that any assistance that I can give either in person or in any other way, will be freely and ungrudgingly given, because the traditional relations of this State with the British Government are those of the closest friendship and strictest loyalty, and the Treaties which have existed between the Government of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and my House for so long bind me to that Government by ties of the deepest obligation and sincerest devotion. In this connection I may perhaps be permitted to recall the part my great-grandfather played in the troublous days of 1857 when he spared neither himself nor his subjects nor money in the cause of the British Government and in protecting Europeans.

While entirely agreeing with Your Honour that anarchism is a common enemy of the Paramount Power and the Indian Princes and also a menace to the established order of society I feel bound to say that apart from the ~~fact that~~ the danger is a common one I should ever deem it a privilege to place myself with all my resources at the disposal of the British Government.

I am happy to say that this State has so far been free from the influence of seditionists, who would find it most difficult to get a foothold in Rampur, but if any attempt is made to seduce my subjects from their loyalty we shall be prepared to deal with the evil promptly.

I have carefully considered the subject matter of Your Honour's letter and have embodied my ideas with regard to it, in rough outline, in a memorandum enclosed herein. I should be glad to obtain the benefit of Your Honour's views on the points raised in the memorandum and to modify or add to them in a way agreeable to your wishes so as to give complete effect to the policy of co-operation in stamping out anarchy and sedition to which Your Honour has referred in the letter under reply.

In conclusion, I am very glad to find that my letter of July 1908 has not been forgotten and that Your Honour has taken the earliest opportunity to give effect to the request contained in it. This I regard as a token of confidence on the part of the British Government of which I am justly proud and for which pray accept my sincerest thanks

(22)

Dated Tehri, Garhwal, the 20th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Raja of Tehri,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

After compliments — Your Honour's note was delivered to me in due course. No doubt the subject upon which Your Honour has been pleased to address me is a very important one, and I have given it due consideration. Fortunately in my State the propaganda of the anarchists may be said to be a thing unknown, nor is there any possibility of its ever taking roots in a soil so uncongenial to it as that of Tehri where loyalty to the throne has always been regarded as a part of religion. The proverb says "Qui se ressemble s'assemble." My people differ from the seditionists in their ideals, education, customs and manners that it becomes practically an impossibility for them to coalesce with each other. Nevertheless I quite agree that the time has come where some sort of measures should be taken, by the way of precaution, to remove any possibility of temptation being offered to the younger generation.

For the present I believe steps be taken first to prevent the circulation of seditious literature : secondly, to keep the State free from the seditionists.

Should Your Honour be pleased to approve of the proposals I would suggest that the Post Office be required to keep the civil authorities informed of all the newspapers that come for circulation, and to withhold the delivery of those that may savour of sedition. I am of opinion that no discrimination ought to be made between sedition under veil preached by indirect insinuations and sedition openly asserted, as sedition in any garb will always do the same mischief. Probably it may never become necessary to put in force the latter measure, as the majority of the educated people here are in the State service and we can use our influence to discourage seditious literature being read by them, without resorting to the other means, but I should like the Post Office to have such powers to deal (with) exceptional cases. I would require the police in British territory to keep us confidentially informed of the movements of any seditionist who may enter or wish to enter our territory. Directions will be issued to our police to remain alert, but the information that may be received from outside will always be valuable. If a suspected seditionist enters our territory I would have him kept under surveillance, and if the suspicion against him be justified, I would have him turned out of the State. If however during his stay in our territory he committed anything which, if committed in British territory, would be regarded as an offence under the laws in force, I would have him tried and punished in the same way as if he were in British territory. A close watch would also be kept on persons with tendencies towards anarchism, no matter whether they be outsiders or the residents of the State. With such measures which I have briefly described above, I think, we can keep sedition out of my territory. If, however, Your Honour may consider it necessary to frame severer measures, I shall indeed be glad to carry them out.

With kindest regards, &c.

Extracts from speeches of Ruling Chiefs during the recent tour of His Excellency Lord Minto in Native States.

1. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar at the State banquet on the 26th October 1909.
2. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur at the State banquet on the 29th October 1909.
3. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar) at the State banquet on the 3rd November 1909.
4. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior at the State banquet on the 6th November 1909.
5. Extract from the speech of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal at the State banquet on the 11th November 1909.
6. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda at the State banquet on the 15th November 1909.
7. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at the State banquet on the 25th November 1909.

1. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar at the State banquet on the 26th October 1909.

Your Excellencies,—Allow me to greet you with a cordial welcome to the capital of my State on your first entrance into Rajputana during your official tour in our province; and we take delight in welcoming Your Excellency not only as the representative of His Most August Majesty the Emperor of India, whom we have been accustomed to regard with feelings of loyalty and esteem, but we welcome you also personally as the champion of the cause of India of the future.

We greet you as one whose sympathy and devotion for India's interests have, I think, been demonstrated in practical form, and whose respect and regard for the privileges and enhancement of the prosperity of the Indian States has, I am certain, been silently but surely valued and much appreciated by those concerned.

We were hoping Your Excellency would have been able to pay us a longer visit last March, but the Indian reforms which were then under the consideration of Government presumably necessitated the cancelling of your proposed visit, which was a source of much disappointment to us all.

However, we are entertaining you now with no less assurances of sincere pleasure, and during this interval the reforms also have taken a more practical shape, thus enabling those who are interested in them to study the situation which is calculated to further the progress and prosperity of this country.

India is now going through a state of transformation, and its deep slumber has been awakened by the light of education and travel, and partly by the radical march of events in the East.

Now has come the time when India, once the greatest of civilised nations, is going to attempt to rebuild some of its portions that have tumbled into decay, and when, if it is to eventually claim its position once more alongside those nations who are now on their heights, it must need help and guidance in order to ensure its steady and certain progress.

This task of guidance has been ordained by Providence to be placed in the hands of the British nation, whose King to-day rules the mighty dominions over which the sun never sets.

Surely no task has ever fallen upon a nation or a king in history which is greater or grander in its aspect—no task of which a nation could be more rightly proud.

All this experience of many centuries which has taken so long to weld together this great Empire is now being utilised for the benefit of this great continent of India, and it is left to the civilisation of this country to take advantage of this opportunity or to lose it, for the purposes of rebuilding itself under such just and sympathetic rule.

Since the time of the great wars of the Mahabharat the old and refined civilisation of poor India had been losing its foothold which was so strongly based on its religion of elevating and life-giving principles and the internal disorders and foreign invasions since had scattered its unity until it was on the verge of degradation and decay.

I was at such a time when the destinies of the country were at their lowest ebb that its future fate was placed in the hands of the British people.

What India would have otherwise been to-day seems almost difficult to even imagine, but it is no flattery to state that what we see of India to-day is the result of the tutorship of its new and welcome guardian.

I think right-minded and self-respecting Indians need not be ashamed of such a record of guardianship—indeed they can take this opportunity of helping and not hindering the cause of the rulers of this country; helping the ruler to raise India to the level of the other great nations of the world in points of civilisation and otherwise.

Your Excellency has now been at the helm controlling the affairs of this vast Empire for four years, and during this time we have been much interested in studying the various reforms which you have initiated with the intention of accelerating the progress of this country.

We have admired the sympathy and courage with which you had persisted in the face of storms and obstacles to embark on schemes intended to help the people of India, and our hearts have gone out to our great and popular statesman, the present Secretary of State for India, in his resolute determination to introduce schemes for the benefit of India in the face of dark clouds appearing on its horizon.

But while we thus appreciate your kindness and firmness in extending your helping hand to those who are in need, we are also in complete accord with you in your courage and firmness to suppress with your other hand the recent crimes against the law and the acts of miscreants calculated to retard the harmonious and peaceful progress of the country.

We feel glad, however, to think that in most cases they have only been the acts of a few fanatics who have not only deservedly received their due punishment, but have also aroused expressions of strong disapproval from their own countrymen.

The future of India must depend a great deal on the hands that are shaping its destiny, but it must also depend in no small degree on the people themselves.

Education will, I think, play a large part in its future progress, and it is on how the people digest it and apply it to the problems of life that it will depend how rapid that progress will be.

The problem of the future of India is one which I am sure haunts the minds of many people, and I cannot claim myself to be an exception to the rule, for I think with the question of the future of India also depends the question of the future of the Native States with which I am more directly concerned.

The two are so closely connected to each other, and the one question is so dependent on the other that I think they are inseparable.

But so long as the education that is given to the children of this country is based on life-giving and man-making principles and the hands that are shaping its destiny are as just, gentle and sympathetic as they have been, specially so during Your Excellency's term of office, I don't think the well-wishers of this great Indian Empire need be over-anxious about its peaceful and brilliant future.

I always take delight in ascribing the notions of loyal attachment to the throne and the love of peace and subordination to law among the great masses of the Hindus to the teachings they have received through the old schools or through their own societies regarding those noble principles of our religion.

I am personally of doubt, though I am open to correction, if the purely technical or literary or even degree-taking education can raise that firm foundation of character so essential for the well-being of a race.

I have no doubt that this important subject has already engaged Your Excellency's kind attention, and I would dearly like to see the day when a greater share of moral and religious education was introduced into at least our lower standard schools.

* * * * *

2 *Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur at the State banquet on the 29th October 1909.*

"When Your Excellency came to India the political atmosphere was surcharged with elements of discontent and unrest, feelings new and alien to the country. In some parts there was a sense of dissatisfaction on account of the supposed ~~outing~~outing of aspiration on the part of Government. This created in inexperienced minds, overwrought by seditious teachings, violent

feeling, which found expression in crimes and outrages hitherto unknown in the land. The misdeeds of these perverted youths startled all right-thinking men and produced a feeling of abhorrence and righteous indignation all over the country showing thereby in an unmistakable manner how deep-seated was the faith of the people at large in the moderation, justice and impartiality of the British Government. Your Excellency at this juncture, undeterred by adverse criticism, adopted a line of action which has, I think, given general satisfaction, and I trust I may be allowed to express my warmest admiration of Your Excellency's attitude throughout, of your firm determination to suppress sedition combined with a kindly sympathy for the just and legitimate aspirations of all true and loyal subjects."

His Highness dwelt on the unfortunate neglect of religious instruction in the educational system of the country, but felt confident that His Excellency's wise policy would steer the vessel of State safely across the shoals, and bring all back once more to the safe anchorage that they had enjoyed under British rule. The Maharaja touched lightly on his own public acts in regard to sedition and assured the Viceroy that the British Government would always have the most loyal and unhesitating co-operation from the Jaipur State, and also, he had not the least doubt, from his brother-Chiefs in India.

3. *Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar) at the State banquet on the 3rd November 1909.*

Your Excellency has been confronted in India with many troubles and anxieties. Certain evil-disposed persons, using as their weapons the ignorant among the people, have endeavoured to ferment sedition against the British Government, and they have committed some dastardly acts which have recoiled to their own detriment upon the heads of the very persons who committed them.

The policy and measures adopted by Your Excellency for stopping those crimes are sweeping away from the skies of India the black clouds which have obscured them. I am confident that these evil deeds and intentions which are not very widespread will not be able to bear fruit over the whole of India, and that they will never be able to spread in the Indian States. It gives me pleasure to be able to assure Your Excellency that in my State, at all events, such things will never be permitted to exist.

4. *Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior at the State banquet on the 6th November 1909*

There is, however, one matter to which I must allude. I have watched with respectful admiration, the firm and enlightened views by which Your Excellency and Lord Morley have been guided in dealing with the great question of how to meet the legitimate aspirations of His Majesty's Indian subjects. I rejoice that the folly of an insignificant minority has not for a moment deterred Your Excellency from advancing boldly but cautiously on the path of reform. This is worthy of a nation that has ever displayed an unselfish resolve to do justice throughout the vast dominions which the wisdom of God has placed under the care of the British Empire.

I believe that an overwhelming majority of those who are entitled to some voice in Imperial concerns—including the great body of the Native Chiefs and those who have a real stake in the country—are perfectly content to await with confidence the measures which a benign Government may from time to time see fit to introduce.

5. Extract from the speech of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal at the State banquet on the 11th November 1909.

* * * * *

3. Your Excellency, I thank God that the loyalty of my family is fully reflected in the hearts of my subjects; indeed it is difficult for us, who live in Bhopal, to realise that such a thing as disloyalty exists. England has won her way to greatness, not by the force of arms, but by her moral strength, and it is this moral strength which compels the admiration and fealty of every right-minded person. It was, indeed, well for India that she came under control of such a Power & control which has given to her people the inestimable gifts of peace, justice, and liberty, and which has led to a period of prosperity and progress the like of which has never before been dreamt of. It is beyond dispute that the vast majority of His Majesty's Indian subjects, and especially the Muhammadan section of them, gratefully acknowledge the manifold blessings that have accrued to them under British rule, the permanency of which they regard as the only guarantee of their welfare. The disloyalty of the few only serves to emphasize the loyalty of the many. As I have already said, we in Bhopal have little acquaintance with this minority; for my own part, those who compose it remind me of nothing so much as of Sadi's *but* who, happening to open his eyes in the daylight, and finding he could not see, straightway fell to abusing the sun.

4. Your Excellency, I as a Muhammadan can say without any fear of contradiction that the love, loyalty, and faithfulness which the Muhammadans bear to the British Government, is not due to any transitory and world policy, but it is based upon the teaching of their sacred book, which says—"Indeed thou wilt find the nearest friends of the believers' among those who call themselves Christians, because they have priests and monks and they are not proud."

5. It is not I alone, but all the Indian Chiefs that unanimously agree that Your Excellency's wise and broad policy has removed the darkness like the Sun that illumines the World. Your Excellency has in fact saved India from a great calamity like an experienced captain of a ship that saves her during a storm. Such statesmanship, I may be permitted to say, runs in Your Excellency's family of which in India in general and Bhopal in particular has had experience a hundred years ago.

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6. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda at the State banquet on the 15th November 1909

* * * * *

Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise now to propose the health of my illustrious guest, His Excellency the Viceroy. Two of His Excellency's predecessors, Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin, favoured us with their visits within my time, and as on those occasions I rejoice once more in according a cordial welcome to the august representative of the King-Emperor. Years have lapsed since the visits of the preceding Viceroys, many changes have taken place with the years, but the friendly relations of my State with the British Government remain unchanged, and the firm and unalterable loyalty of my house to the British Throne remains unshaken. Indeed the lapse of years has drawn our mutual relations yet closer. We form portions of the same great Empire. We are inspired by the same object, which is the preservation of peace, and public tranquillity, and we are animated by the same wish, which is the promotion of the progress, the prosperity and the happiness of the people.

My Lord, it has always appeared to me that any true progress among the people must embrace their social and moral advancement, as well as their material well-being. I think the true function of Government is not to stand entirely aloof in these matters, but to keep pace with modern times and modern ideas. After all the masses are yet sunk in appalling ignorance, and they need our support, encouragement and help in effecting reforms. To minister to

social and moral advancement has always been the consideration and one of the duties of the sovereign in the East. I have myself sometimes been criticised for taking administrative action to correct social evils and religious abuses. So far, however, as one can judge, from the results, my policy has met with some measure of success. In these and in all other matters of internal administration every Native State, in proportion as it enjoys liberty of action, grows in efficiency in securing the welfare of its subjects, and, therefore, in promoting general progress any curtailment of freedom in internal affairs lessens our sense of responsibility, and weakens our power for effecting improvement. Loyalty has always been considered in the East as one of the first virtues in a people. But loyalty, when merely sentimental, is of small value. It should be real, genuine, and active. To secure such loyalty there should be a community of interest between the subjects and the ruling power. The former should have a proper share in the administration of the country and should feel that the Government is their own. It is for this reason that I hail with pleasure those great measures of reform which Your Excellency initiated, and which His Majesty's Government have accepted. These reforms will open out to the people of India a larger field of activity, and inspire them with a greater sense of responsibility in the performance of their civic duties, and future generations will recognise in these statesman-like measures a forward step in the progress and advancement of the community under the rule of England.

I know full well the difficulties with which education is beset, difficulties which many are liable to ignore in their haste to achieve in a day those results which are attainable only by the patient and selfless work of generations. I would have my people learn that progress, to be real, must have its roots in themselves, that they must look to the orderly conduct of their lives, that it is probity, fair-mindedness, public spirit and loyalty to the State which make good citizens and that he who can subordinate his private interests to the common weal, is he who is fitted for a voice in affairs of State. The truly educated will regard the personal liberty they enjoy as the most precious blessing of civilization, and their duties to the State as essential to their corporate existence.

Those, on the other hand, who confound liberty with license, and seek to undermine authority, must be repressed with a firm hand, and not allowed to endanger the public tranquillity or general progress. These, my Lord, are my ideals of education and self-help. In all my endeavours to achieve progress and to make my subjects worthy citizens, I know that I can rely on Your Excellency's support. I cordially acknowledge the ready assistance which my administration receives from Your Excellency's Government, and as cordially I assure Your Excellency of my readiness to respond, within my power, to any call for co-operation with the Government of India.

I desire, in conclusion, to express on behalf of the Maharani and of myself the gratification that we feel at Lady Minto's visit to our capital, and I wish once more to offer to Her Ladyship and to Your Excellency our heartiest welcome. Our welcome, my Lord, is fraught with the most heartfelt gratitude that Providence has saved Your Excellency from the dastardly attempt at outrage, of which the news has just reached us.

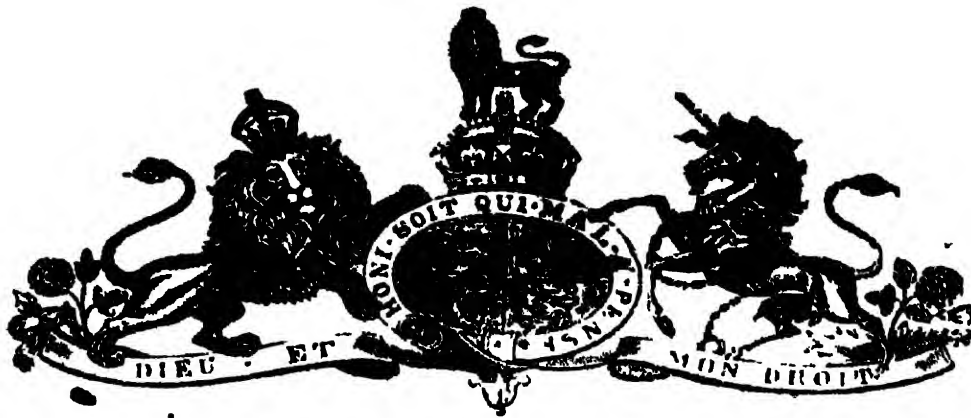
I voice, my Lord, the feelings not only of myself and of my people but also of the whole of India, in expressing, so far as words can express, our profound horror that such a crime could ever be thought of, much less attempted against one who is not only the representative of His Majesty, but also the truest friend and benefactor of our country.

7. *Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at the State banquet on the 25th November 1909.*

On such an occasion it is only fitting that I should touch briefly on public affairs which Your Excellency is directing with so firm and sympathetic a hand.

The four years which have elapsed since you came to India have been years of strenuous work and grave anxiety and the Government of India have had no light task in maintaining that law and order which have always been the watch-word of British Rule in India. The struggle has been a severe and protracted one, but there is every reason to hope that the tide has at last turned, and that—thanks to the firmness and restraint of Your Excellency's Government and to their statesmanlike foresight in recommending and obtaining for educated Indians a larger share of representation, without at the same time relaxing their determination to suppress lawlessness—India may look forward to an era of peace and contentment. Your Excellency, the measures adopted by the Government of India to maintain their authority have always had my sincere sympathy, and I am, and always have been, ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in loyally supporting those measures. Your Excellency needs no assurance of my own loyalty to our beloved King Emperor, and as regards my people I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my conviction that they do not forget the intimate associations of the past and are actuated by nothing but friendly feelings for the British race, and by loyalty and gratitude to the Paramount Power. Happily therefore, it has not been necessary for my Government to adopt any repressive measures except to arm ourselves, as a matter of precaution, with powers against seditious writings in the public press. These powers are, I firmly believe, necessary. Their existence is in itself sufficient to keep in check the evil against which they are aimed, and I trust it may never be necessary to enforce them rigorously. But it is not only as a strong and sympathetic Ruler that Your Excellency's name will live in Indian History. I feel that I may speak in the name of my brother Chiefs in all India when I say that Your Excellency has established a peculiar and special claim to our gratitude and affection by the sympathy and consideration which you have shown both in word and deed in your policy towards Native States. I can say from my heart that we Chiefs respond most warmly to the generous and kindly sentiments which Your Excellency has so frequently and eloquently expressed towards us, and that we shall ever cherish your memory as one of our truest friends and sympathisers. I would also like to express on this occasion the deep horror and indignation which has been aroused all over India, and which is no where stronger than in Mysore, at the dastardly outrage recently attempted at Ahmedabad. We all share the universal feeling of thankfulness that your lives and persons were so mercifully protected.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1910

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, c. 4), the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Herbert H. Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being a member of his Council, to be Vice-President thereof.

The 27th January, 1910.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, C 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I B of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the undermentioned non-official person to be an Additional Member of the said Council.—

Mr. Frank Rawson, C.M G.

The 28th January 1910

No. 12 — The following amendments of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January, 1910, and are hereby promulgated for general information.—

In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 18, the following amendments of the Rules made on the 4th day of February, 1897, have been made by the Council of the Governor General assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations at the meeting held on the 28th day of January, 1910, and have received the assent of the Governor General.—

Amendments in the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General

1. In rule 2, in the definition of "President," for the words "the senior Ordinary Member of Council present and presiding" the words and figures "the Vice-President appointed by the Governor General under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909:" shall be substituted.
2. Rule 4 shall be omitted.
3. For rule 5 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—
"5 The Members shall sit in such order as the President may direct."
4. For rule 7 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—
"7. The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him.
"No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.
"Any Member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President
"The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions."
5. (1) In rule 8, for the last nine words the words "shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the President" shall be substituted.
(2) To the said rule the following shall be added, namely:—
"At any time, if the President rises, any Member speaking shall immediately resume his seat."
6. In rule 9, for the first two sentences the following shall be substituted, namely:—
"After the Member who makes a motion has spoken, other Members may speak to it in such order as the President may direct,
and in the third sentence the words "in turn" shall be omitted.
7. In rule 12, for the second and the third sentences the following shall be substituted, namely:—
"Votes may be taken by voices or by division and shall be taken by division if any Member so desires.
"The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division."
8. In rule 16, for the second sentence the following shall be substituted, namely:—
"If such motion be carried, a copy of the Bill with a full Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be sent by the Member to the Secretary."
9. In rule 40, for the second sentence the following shall be substituted, namely:—
"Application for order of admission is to be made through a Member to the Secretary at least two days before the meeting, and the order, if made shall be sent to such Member."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1910.

No. 204.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Honorary Consul for Cuba at Calcutta shall, as such whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th January 1910.

No. 78.—Mr. F. L. Winter is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th November 1909

MEDICAL.

The 27th January 1910.

No. 83.—The services of Captain J. F. James, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th January 1910

No. 92.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the last sentence of rule 14 of the rules published with the Home Department notification no. 1563, dated the 24th October 1890, namely—

"The Treasurer will demand and receive acknowledgments of the correctness of the balances, when published, from the Administrators or from any one or more of their body who may have been authorised by the Administrators to give such acknowledgments"

EDUCATION.

The 28th January 1910

No. 84.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (2), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University hereby declares the office of Fellow of the University held by Babu Mon Mohan Ghose, B.A., who has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during a period of one year, to be vacated

No. 86.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c) and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr A. Earle, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University

H. A. STUART,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1910

No. 104—19-2 —Mr T A Pope, Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days combined with furlough for one year, nine months and 22 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th February 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

OF
AGRICULTURE

The 24th January 1910

No. 119—11-15 —The services of Mr W. McRae, M A, B Sc (Edin), Supernumerary Mycologist, in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the local Agricultural Department, with effect from 1st January 1910

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

The 25th January 1910

No. 138- 4-II —Captain J D E Holmes, M R C V S, M A, D Sc, Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India, Muktesar Laboratory, is granted three months' privilege leave under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and in continuation furlough for six months under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of those Regulations, with effect from the 12th February 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 139—4 II —Major F S H Baldrey, F R C V S., D.V.H., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India, Muktesar Laboratory, during the absence of Captain J D E. Holmes or until further orders

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 27th January 1910.

No. 7.—Mr. E S Bellasis, Superintending Engineer 1st class, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th January 1910, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations

No. 8—Mr J H A Ivens, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st January 1910, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port William, the 26th January 1910

No. 208-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. R. H. Ireland as Consul for Belgium at Karachi.

The 28th January 1910.

No. 205-I. B—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has, in certain cases, criminal jurisdiction within the Political States of Seraikela and Kharsawan in Chota Nagpur in exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3444 I B, dated the 17th August 1906, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases :—

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum shall, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, exercise, when employed in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of either of the said States, the powers of a District Magistrate, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)
- (2) He shall also exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge, as defined in the said Code, in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of either of the said States
- (3) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum.

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner shall not commit an accused person for trial to the Commissioner acting as a Sessions Judge.

The powers of the Commissioner in respect of his original sessions jurisdiction under this clause may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe, be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner.

- (4) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for the time being shall also exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner.
- (5) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, the Deputy Commissioner may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by a Magistrate.
- (6) A trial before the Deputy Commissioner as Sessions Judge in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by these orders may be without jury or the aid of assessors, and may, subject to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be held in such place as the Court may, in its discretion, fix for the purpose
- (7) The aforesaid British Officers, in the exercise of any jurisdiction delegated to them within the Political States of Chota Nagpur, or in advising the Chiefs, are to be guided by the law of British India relating to offences and criminal procedure in so far as it is applicable and (in cases where Chiefs and their subjects are concerned) so far as it is not inconsistent with any local law or custom or any order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in force for the time being.
- (8) These orders apply to all proceedings, except —
 - (a) proceedings against European British subjects, or persons charged jointly with European British subjects, and
 - (b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued

S. H. BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Revenue Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th January 1910

No. 2-Ag—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884) to the Lushai Hills

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

B. C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Calcutta, the 27th January 1910

No. 484-F O & A—Mr F L Carvalho, a Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 18th of December 1909.

The 28th January 1910 •

No. 495-F O & A—Mr V C Scott-O'Connor has been posted as Deputy Comptroller, and Mr. M. K. Ghatak as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 2nd of December 1909

Mr Sris Chandra Mitra, a Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, has been temporarily transferred to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, with effect from the 3rd of December 1909

No. 502 F O & A—Mr K. C. Biswas, a probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, was attached to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General from the 3rd of December 1909 to the 7th of January 1910 and posted as Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the 8th of January 1910

J. S. MESION,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1910.

No. 533-3—Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector, Class II (at present officiating as a Collector, Class II), in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 19th February 1910, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his current duties.

CUSTOMS.

The 28th January 1910

No. 742-119—In the Notifications of the Government of India in this Department, No. 8555-119 and No. 8574-119, dated the 18th November 1909, and published on page 1628 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 20th November 1909, for the words "bota eucaine", wherever they occur, substitute the word "beta-eucaine".

W. MAXWELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th January 1910.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 64.—The following extracts are published for general information.—

"London Gazette," dated 1st January 1910, page 2.

*War Office, Whitehall,
1st January 1910.*

Honorary Colonel His Highness Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Gwalior, Honorary and Extra Aide-de-Camp to The King, is granted the honorary rank of Major-General.

"London Gazette," dated 4th January 1910, pages 30 and 33.

*War Office, Whitehall,
4th January 1910.*

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army, to be granted honorary rank on retirement.—

As Captain :—

Risaldar Major Muhammad Ali Beg, Sardar Bahadur, 9th Hodson's Horse Dated 15th October 1907.

Subadar Major Zargun Shah, Sardar Bahadur, 55th Coke's Rifles. Dated 30th October 1909.

As Lieutenant :—

Subadar Sawan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 107th Pioneers Dated 28th February 1906.

"London Gazette," dated 7th January 1910, pages 149 and 150.

*War Office, Whitehall,
7th January 1910.*

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Hodson, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commandant, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 13th November 1909.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 65.—Edward Willey to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 66.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval --

To be Colonel.

6th January 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Donald Charles Frederick Macintyre, Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

31st December 1909

Frederick Hopewell Peterson, D S O, Commandant, 32nd Sikh Pioneers

6th January 1910

Harry Davis Watson, C I E, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles

Captains to be Majors

27th January 1910.

William Edmund Pye, 98th Infantry
 Archibald Campbell Stewart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's)
 Alexander Coburn Edwardes, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
 Arthur William Donnelly Harrington, Supply and Transport Corps
 John Charles Henry McCaskill, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.
 William Lewis Cotton, 18th Infantry
 Alfred Alexander Phillips Waller, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry
 Gilbert Landale Castell, 7th Gurkha Rifles
 Charles Henry Brownlow Lees, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)
 Herbert Fothergill Cooke, 32nd Sikh Pioneers

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

Bengal Establishment

No. 67 --2nd Class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Shaikh Hussain Ali (E), to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No 573, 1st Class Hospital Assistant (Supernumerary 1st Class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar) Shah Mir Khun (E) is absorbed in the grade of Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* 1st Class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Bakra Id Ali, invalided; with effect from the 10th January 1910

(E) Passed in English.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 68.—Conductor George Anderson to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor John McEntee to be Conductor and Sergeant Otto Carl Arnold to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William O'Brien, *seconded*, with effect from the 23rd August 1909.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Section.

No. 69.—Sub-Conductor L. A. Beasley to be Conductor and Sergeant G. H. Meriton, R.E., to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor C. E. Christmas, retired; with effect from the 14th April 1909

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 70 --The following promotions are made —

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Jemadar Shahzad Mir to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sirdar Gopal Singh, promoted; with effect from the 1st January 1909.

Dafadar Kahan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bichitar Singh, promoted; with effect from the 1st November 1909

26th Punjabis.

Subadar Muhammad Akbar to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jan Gul to be Subadar and Havildar Sher Akhmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhmad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1910.

Havildar Atar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the 21st Punjabis, with effect from the 22nd November 1909.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Color-Havildar Khalas Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Lahras Khan, deceased; with effect from the 1st November 1909.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Falel Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Zard Ali, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1910.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Jemadar Sakat Singh, on transfer from the 1st Dogras, to be Subadar, *vice* Harsukh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1909.

96th Berar Infantry.

Jemadar Gopal Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Jadunandan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Abhiman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd January 1910.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 71.—Lieutenant Henry Lugard Fraser, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 29th November 1909.

RETIREMENTS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 72.—Colonel William Richard Yeilding, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 25th February 1910.

No. 73.—Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton Cortlandt Anderson, 28th Punjabis, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st March 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No. 74.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Leopold Poynter Indian Medical Service, Madras has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th December 1909.

No. 75.—Colonel Robert Davidson Murray, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 29th March 1910.

No. 76.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps**Engineer Company (Electrical)*

No. 77.—Lieutenant Herbert William Stovold to be Captain, *vice* R. J. Browne, resigned. Dated 1st December 1909.

Assam Valley Light Horse

No. 78.—Lieutenant Ronald Douglas Davidson resigns his commission. Dated 1st December 1909.

*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers**(Artillery Companies)*

No. 79.—Lieutenant Alexander James Anderson to be Captain, *vice* C. T. Graham, transferred to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. Dated 22nd November 1909.

Lieutenant Thomas Rennie to be Captain, *vice* E. C. Niven, transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated 2nd December 1909

Second-Lieutenant Algernon Haslehurst Smith to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. J. Anderson, promoted Dated 22nd November 1909

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Gaitskell to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. Rennie, promoted. Dated 2nd December 1909.

Alexander Dyson Rooke to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* A. H. Smith, promoted. Dated 22nd November 1909

Colin Dunlop Donald to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* A. Gaitskell, promoted. Dated 2nd December 1909

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

No 80 -- Lieutenant Dugald Stuart Burn resigns his commission Dated 1st January 1910.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No 81 -- Captain Thomas Gregson, Supernumerary List, to be Major, *vice* H. A. Cameron (R. E.), transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated 6th December 1909

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No 82 -- Second-Lieutenant Neil Boyd Macmillan to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. A. Green, transferred to the Sind Volunteer Rifles Dated 1st December 1909

Second-Lieutenant Roland Edward St. John Clifford to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. S. Deane, resigned Dated 1st December 1909

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No 83 -- Captain Harry Ware, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated 25th November 1909

JUDICIAL.

No 84 -- In pursuance of Order XXI, rule 48, sub-rule (1), of the rules in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that notices of orders attaching the salary or allowances of military officers in military employ serving in any Division of the Army, as noted on the margin*, shall be sent to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts of such Division

*Peshawar Division
Rawalpindi "
Lahore "
Quetta "
Mhow "
Poona "
Meerut "
Lucknow "
Secunderabad "
Burma "

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 23rd January 1910

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 13th and 26th January 1910 --

Corps	Rank and name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department.	Conductor Noel Clegg	20th January 1910	Madras	...	...

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th January 1910.

LEAVE.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Engineer E. S. Borner, Royal Indian Marine, till 8th February 1910 (*p.a.*).

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1910.

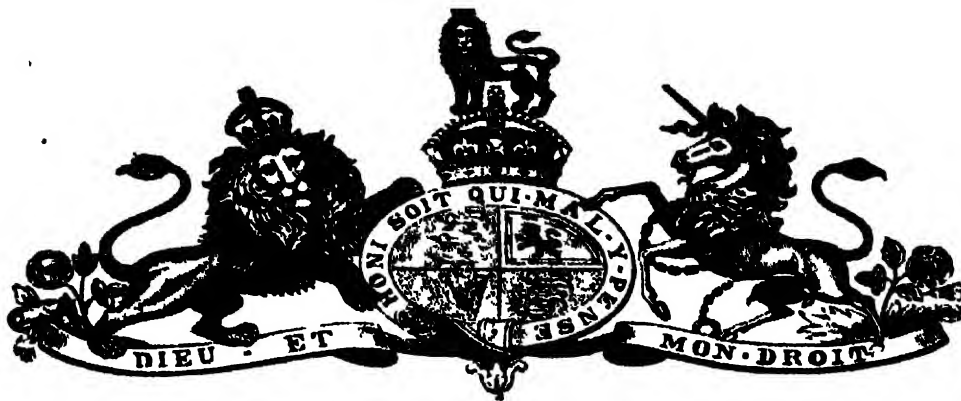
No 18.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bonham Carter, R.E., of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 31st January 1910

The 28th January 1910.

No. 19.—Mr. W. J. Carroll, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways from the 27th November to the 2nd December 1909 inclusive.

No. 20—Mr. George James King is appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India under covenant to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as a Head Draughtsman with the rank of Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent and is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1909.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 3366—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1909-1910 as compared with the corresponding period of 1908-1909

ENGLAND				INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Pre-inary Accounts, 19 8-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.		
				R	R	R	R	Increase	Decrease.
				RECEIPTS.					
				Revenue.					
				PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE					
				Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)					
				Opium					
				Salt					
				Stamps					
				Excise					
				Customs					
				Other Heads					
				TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS					
				Interest					
				Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint					
				Receipts by Civil Department					
				Miscellaneous					
				Railway					
				Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)					
				Other Public Works					
				Military Receipts					
				TOTAL REVENUE					
				Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.					
				(Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railway)					
				Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway construction					
				Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)					
				TOTAL					
				Debt, Deposits, and Advances.					
				Permanent Debt (net incurred)					
				Temporary do (do)					
				Unfunded do (do)					
				Deposits and Advances (net)					
				Loans and Advances by Imperial Government					
				Do do by Provincial Governments					
				Loans to Local Boards					
				Remittances (net)					
				Secretary of State's Hills drawn					
				Drafts on London (net)					
				TOTAL					
				TOTAL RECEIPTS					
				Opening Balance					
				GRAND TOTAL					

ENGLAND.					INDIA.				
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.		
Preliminary Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.		Increase.	Decrease.	Preliminary Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.		Increase.	Decrease.
DISBURSEMENTS									
EXPENDITURE.									
Direct Demands on the Revenues									
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)									
Post Office Telegraph and Mail									
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments									
Miscellaneous Civil Charges									
Famine Relief and Insurance									
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)									
Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)									
Other Public Works									
Military Services									
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.									
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year									
Deduct—Provincial deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances									
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE									
RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works									
Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities									
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)									
TOTAL									
DEBT, DEPOSITS, AND ADVANCES.									
Permanent Debt (not discharged)									
Temporary do. (do.)									
Unfunded do. (do.)									
Deposits and Advances (net)									
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government									
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments									
Loans to Local Boards									
Remittances (net)									
Secretary of State's Bills paid									
do. exchange									
Drains on London (net)									
TOTAL									
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS									
Closing Balance									
GRAND TOTAL									

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General

The 27th January 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

No. ————
Calcutta, the 27th January 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1097 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th January 1910.—

No. 40 of 1910.—Hydrocarbon Converter Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, with a place of business at No. 37 Wall street, in the city of New York, county and state of New York, United States of America *Improvements relating to the manufacture of gas from hydrocarbon oils and the like*

No. 41 of 1910.—Charles George Westhead, engineer, C/o Macbeth Brothers & Company, of No. 12 Mission Row, in the town of Calcutta, British India *A preparation for use on leather, canvas, or cloth goods and the like*

No. 42 of 1910.—Arthur Boyd Price, chief engineer to Marsland, Price & Co. Ltd, of Bombay, British India *Improvements in apparatus for consolidating concrete plastic or granular matter or for analogous purposes*

No. 43 of 1910.—Andrew Thomson Reid, engineer, of the North British Locomotive Co. Ltd, Hyde Park Works, Springburn, Glasgow, Scotland, and John Riekie, engineer, of 277 Nithsdale Road, Dumbreck, Glasgow. *An improved spring wheel*

No. 44 of 1910.—Alexander McLennan, manufacturer, of 165 Bermondsey street, Bermondsey, London, England *An improved process for the treatment of leather*

No. 45 of 1910.—Enoch Richardson, engineer, of Hawthorne, in the county of Bourke, in the state of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, and James Thompson Marshall, engineer, of 17 Francis street, Leeds, in the county of York, England *Improvements in slide valves for fluid pressure, steam and other engines*

No. 46 of 1910.—Ernest Armstrong, engineer, of "Elmwood," Wellington Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex, England *Improvements in or relating to files, rasps, or similar tools*

No. 47 of 1910.—Kathleen Margaret Brown, of Tordeevra, Helen's Bay, county Down, Ireland, and Herbert Brown, manufacturer, of 14 Dublin road, Belfast, Ireland *Improvements in electric signalling on railways*

No. 48 of 1910.—James Newton Cook, baker, of Victoria street, Paddington, Sydney, New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *A combination pipe attachment.*

No. 49 of 1910.—Albrecht von Groeling, engineer, of Vienna, Austria *Improvements in or relating to the utilisation of natural gases or petroleum distillation gases*

No. 50 of 1910.—George Spalding, gentleman, of Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, United States of America. *Improvements in tilling machines.*

No. 1098 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Baroda, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open

to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 79 of 1909.—James Hope, agent, of 18, Quai de la Bourse, Rouen, France. *An improvement in ring spinning and doubling frames.* (Specification filed 14 December 1909.)
- No. 154 of 1909.—Bhola Nath Shantra, mechanic, carrying on business as such at Khurut, Panchanantollah, Howrah, in the suburbs of Calcutta. *The pressing of jute* (Specification filed 7 January 1910)
- No. 158 of 1909.—Haradhan Mondal, mechanic, residing at Dhurumtollah, Khurut, Howrah. *A pulley power jute press (regulated by sectional pinions).* (Specification filed 21 December 1909)
- No. 252 of 1909.—Rupert Skelton Hawkins, loco carriage and wagon superintendent, Assam Bengal Railway, Chittagong. *A new or improved fastening for railway wagon doors and the like.* (Specification filed 14 January 1910.)
- No. 257 of 1909.—Eleazer Kempshall, manufacturer, of Hotel Russell, Russell Square—London, W. C., England. *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic tyres* (Specification filed 15 December 1909)
- No. 272 of 1909.—Frederick Charles Lynde, consulting engineer, of Gretton Lodge, Mauldeth road, Withington, Manchester, England. *Improvements in automatic feed valves and apparatus connected therewith.* (Specification filed 15 December 1909)
- No. 285 of 1909.—Eisenwerk (vormals Nagel and Kaemp) Actien-Gesellschaft, of 4/8 Barmbeckerstrasse, Hamburg, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to paddy-separators.* (Specification filed 17 January 1910)
- No. 473 of 1909.—Edwin Percy Richards, assistant special engineer, Special Works Department, Corporation of Madras, Madras. *Improvements in methods of removal or deposition or both, from fluids or liquids, of matter suspended in such fluids or liquids.* (Specification filed 17 January 1910)
- No. 551 of 1909.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, of 9, Meadows street, Bombay. *Improved suspension for battery cases under railway carriages* (Specification filed 18 December 1909.)
- No. 578 of 1909.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, near Aberdeen, in the county of Aberdeen, North Britain. *Apparatus for opening, or loosening, clotted tea leaves or other produce, and for sifting the same* (Specification filed 21 December, 1909)
- No. 634 of 1909.—Henry Edgar D'Esterre, planter, of Braemore Estate, Agra Patanas in the island of Ceylon. *Battens on roller tables* (Specification filed 14 January 1910.)
- No. 645 of 1909.—Couch Rice Milling and Manufacturing Company, of w. 2d, bt, Railroad and Girard streets, Houston, county of Harris, state of Texas, United States of America. *Grain hulling machines.* (Specification filed 13 January 1910.)

No. 1099 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each.—

- No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.* (From 9 February 1910 to 9 February 1911.)
- No. 472 of 1900.—Charles Payson Treat. *Improvements in telautograph apparatus.* (From 19 February 1910 to 19 February 1911)
- No. 505 of 1902.—James Thomas Jepson. *Improvements in self-discharging eight-wheeled or twelve-wheeled railway bogie wagons for the conveyance of minerals or other materials in bulk.* (From 24 March 1910 to 24 March 1911.)
- No. 498 of 1903.—Friedrich Turck. *Stamped out oval, six or more sided choonam box with sides formed in one piece with a cover for holding the cover.* (From 12 February 1910 to 12 February 1911.)

- No. 105 of 1904 —Window Glass Machine Company *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for drawing glass.* (From 15 April 1910 to 15 April 1911)
- No. 341 of 1905.—Villupuram Rajaratna Swaminatha Mudaliar *A self bucket lifting and depositing hand sanitary cart* (From 24 January 1910 to 24 January 1911)
- No. 414 of 1905 —Arthur Bernard Gill. *Improvements in the method of and means for electrically lighting railway carriages and the like.* (From 7 April 1910 to 7 April 1911)
- No. 476 of 1905.—David Robert *Improvements in or connected with road locomotives and vehicles.* (From 19 February 1910 to 19 February 1911.)

No. 1100 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased —

- No. 89 of 1905 —Mandayam Virambudi Srinivasa Iyengar *A victor improved huller or hammer.* (Specification filed 16 October 1905)
- No. 225 of 1905 —M Nethersole *Safety release clip for falling gates on weirs or canal regulators or escapes.* (Specification filed 16 October 1905.)
- No. 322 of 1905 —Mohamed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib *The manufacture of collapsible mica lamp domes* (Specification filed 16 October 1905)
- No. 382 of 1905 —Alfred Hale *Improvements in ferrule extractors for boiler and condenser tubes and the like* (Specification filed 20 October 1905)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

- No 159 of 1903 —Carl Christian Leopold Gether Budde *An improved method of sterilizing articles of food* (Specification filed 15 October 1903)

- No 310 of 1903 —Balfour Fraser McTear and Henry Cecil William Gibson *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of tubes or hollow bodies* (Specification filed 21 October 1903)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

NOTICES

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d)

2 *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price Rs. a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " January to March, 1909	0 8
" " April to June, "	0 8
" " July to September, "	0 8
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1910-1911.

Applications for admission as Regular students to the Engineer Department of this College will be received by the Principal up to February 1st, 1910, in accordance with rule 9 of the Engineer Department rules. Every such application shall be accompanied by a Registration and Examination fee of Rs 4 which shall in no case be returned.

Candidates must appear at a Special Drawing Test as laid down in Rule 10 (b) and 13 which will be held in April 1910 in connection with the University Examinations. The exact date and centres will be announced when fixed.

The applicant for admission must produce with his application a medical certificate in the prescribed form signed within one month of its submission by a Civil Surgeon. No other form will be accepted. Candidates, if they so desire, may present themselves for Medical Examination before the Medical Officer resident at the College on Mondays and Thursdays from 7 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 5-30 P. M.

Special students are also admitted, they must apply before July 1st.

For further particulars and for copies of the Rules apply to the undersigned.

B. HEATON, Principal,
Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 17th January 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th January 1910.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS.			
	₹	₹	p.		₹	₹	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	3,06,06,934	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,78,10,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,01,84,572	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,78,880	3	11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,13,36,124	6	11
Public Deposits at Branches	67,27,650	5	1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,02,99,585	2	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,28,29,093	5	8	Bills discounted and purchased	2,92,76,442	8	7
Bank Post Bills, etc	7,48,955	12	10	Balances with other Banks	29,95,470	11	10
Sundries	10,72,805	9	4	Bullion	3,830	18	0
				Dead Stock	21,33,426	7	11
				Stamps	16,208	2	1
				Sundries	3,35,551	1	7
					16,71,88,205	5	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,73,85,506	9	7
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	4,13,83,673	6	3
					5,87,69,179	15	10
RUPREES	22,59,57,385	4	10	RUPREES	22,59,57,385	4	10

* Includes Govt. & Prov. value Rs 11,79,075 0 0

† Do do do. Rs 2,79,877 8 0

Rs 14,58,952 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta 27th January 1910.C M BASTIN
Chief AccountantL G DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 31 10.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

NOTICE No. 27.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 31st January 1910, at Quetta, for the supply of fresh meat from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911 for the British Troops in the Quetta Division.

	Quetta lbs.	Karachi. lbs.	Hyderabad. lbs.
Beef	1,350,000	570,200	229,600
Mutton	229,000	96,500	37,500
Earnest money deposits	Rs 3,750	Rs 1,470	Rs 540

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedules of conditions on payment of rupee one per set can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta
Officer, Karachi.

N C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA
The 4th Dec 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1910.

	RESERVE									
	COIN AND BULLION				SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).					
	In India.		In England		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India	Held in England	OTA	REMARKS.
	Silver Coins	Gold Coins and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coins and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Gold Coins and Bullion	Silver Bullion			
TOTAL AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION										
In Reserve Treasuries										
1	2									
Calcutta	98,63,955	17,50,24,860	R	18,48,88,815	6,99,57,482	9,55,29,600	7,86,970	2,25,00,000	21,87,20,998	(a) Nominal value— Rs. 20,81,500. (b) Nominal value— Rs. 2,42,4,303
Cannagar		2,43,76,775		2,43,76,775	7,47,46,009	14,34,975			7,61,50,984	
Lahore		3,60,68,375		3,60,68,375	1,57,92,278	12,73,305			1,70,65,383	
Bombay	12,48,010	14,39,45,470		14,51,93,480	2,18,06,156	4,35,96,134			6,54,02,890	
Karachi		1,52,52,940		1,52,52,940	29,11,500				29,11,575	
Madras	33,06,550	5,96,87,225		5,60,83,775	4,05,16,025	13,56,450			4,19,02,505	
Calcutt		25,06,240		25,06,240	22,13,890	75,000			22,88,890	
Rangoon		2,88,55,805		2,88,55,805	6,63,20,900	14,75,625			6,77,96,585	
	1,45,08,515	47,87,17,630		49,32,26,205	29,42,64,315	5,47,77,119	7,86,970	2,25,00,000	49,23,22,350	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue										
				21,53,855					12,50,000	
≤ TOTAL CIRCULATION R				49,10,72,350					49,10,72,350	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd January 1910.

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd January 1910 consisted of —

(a) 600 lakhs, the permanent nucleus of its silver branch,

(a) 600 lakhs, the permanent nucleus of its silver branch.
(b) 115 lakhs, representing payment into the Reserve of the proceeds of Sterling Bills on London, less amount remitted to England for investment.

7181445

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows:—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities Rs 10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.
		" 1 " "	50 "
		" 1 " "	30 "
		" 1 " "	30 "
		" 1 oz. "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	{	In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.
		" 1 " "	30 "
		" 1 " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above Rs 15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

								Post-free.
						R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	0
8 " "	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	0
4 " "	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	0
								7 14 0
								4 0 0
								2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

								Post-free.
						R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	.	.	9	0	0
8 " "	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	0
4 " "	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	0
								9 6 0
								4 12 0
								2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below. Tenders presented elsewhere will be considered as liable to be informal.

Articles	Stations where required.	Approximate requirements	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
					R	
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	As provided for in the Schedule	1st April 1910	31st March 1911	20 15 5	24th January 1910
Oil of sorts .	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				70 45 15	24th January 1910.
Cooking utensils . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .				20 25	24th January 1910.
Shoes and nails for mules and ponies and shoes for bullocks	{ Quetta . Karachi .				30 20	26th January 1910 .
Materials for repairs of gear carts, etc.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				170 105 10	26th January 1910.
Miscellaneous articles for repairs of equipments of different arms of service.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				20 20 15	2nd February 1910.
Barrack and Hospital miscellaneous articles	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				15 15 5	9th February 1910.
Paulins, making up of	{ Quetta . Karachi .				50 10	9th February 1910.
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores	Karachi .				125	9th February 1910
Provisions for Indian Troops.	{ Jask . Charbar . Karachi .				200 100 15	11th February 1910.
Gear for cattle . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .				100 35	11th February 1910.
Firewood	{ Karachi . Hyderabad .				325 120	15th February 1910.
		Lbs.				
Linseed, cleaned . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	41,400 6,400 15,000	65 10 25	28th January 1910.		
		No				
Chaguls, sewing of . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .	500 25	5	14th February 1910.		
		Lbs.				
Tar, Indian	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	22,000 10,000 630	25 11	31st January 1910.		
Wool	{ Quetta . Karachi .	15,000 8,600	60 35	18th February 1910.		
Potatoes	{ Karachi . Hyderabad .	4,75,000 2,05,000	350 200	4th February 1910.		

Articles	Stations where required.	Approximate requirements	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit	Date of opening tenders
			From	To		
Charcoal	Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	Lbs. 70,000 10,000 11,000	1st April 1910.	31st March 1911	R 3	3rd February 1910
Fowls, eggs and chickens	Quetta	As provided for in the Schedule			240	1st March 1909.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta Station Supply Officer, Karachi Warrant Officer in charge Supply and Transport, Hyderabad, up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders at Quetta and two days previously at Karachi and Hyderabad Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officers on payment of rupee one per each set of tender form issued.

P. C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer,
4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA;
The 22nd December 1909

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

* N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are —
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary Board of Examiners,

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1909, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	Budget Estimate for 1909-10.	Receipts in November 1909	Receipts from 1st April to 30th November 1909.
	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	23,00,000	8,844	11,71,670
II.—Opium	17,000	1,819	14,459
IV.—Stamps	5,10,000	37,193	3,40,801
V.—Excise	3,20,000	24,453	1,90,761
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,000	683	1,829
VII.—Customs . . . . .	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,000	14,362	94,181
IX.—Forest	2,72,000	8,630	1,24,815
X.—Registration	40,000	3,176	26,685
XI.—Tributes from Native States . . . . .	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	13,000	257	2,485
XIII.—Post Office . . . . .	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	97,000	7,093	72,902
XVIB.—" Do. do —Jails	21,000	1,751	11,304
XVII.—Police	71,000	5,635	46,955
XIX.—Education	1,000	176	508
XX.—Medical	1,000	39	317
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments . . . . .	..	...	35
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	18,000	916	6,918
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	777	6,121
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,27,000	12,344	47,281
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts . . . . .	..	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation . . . . .	..	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,07,000	15,016	71,710
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	40,64,000	1,43,164	22,31,738
Add—Debt Accounts . . . . .	...	45,42,655	3,60,97,275
TOTAL . . . . .	...	46,85,819	3,83,29,013
Opening Cash Balance . . . . .	...	13,08,587(a)	19,41,485(b)
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	..	59,94,406	3,92,70,498

(a) On the 1st November 1909.

(b) From 1st April 1909

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General, Punjab,

OFFICE OF ACCT. GENL., PUNJAB,
Lahore,
January 1910.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1909, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1909-10	Disbursements in November 1909	Disbursements from 1st April to 30th November 1909.
	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	31,000	7,878	22,080
2.—Assignments and Compensations	20,000	214	10,354
3.—Land Revenue	5,80,000	38,206	3,92,944
6.—Stamps	18,000	1,130	9,187
7.—Excise	9,000	616	5,423
8.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	..	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	72	538
11.—Forest	1,20,000	5,857	38,609
12.—Registration	10,000	695	6,456
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt . . . . .	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations . . . . .	...	...	...
15.—Post Office . . . . .	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	3,20,000	26,310	2,05,995
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,34,000	45,249	3,67,799
19B.—Do. do. —Jails	1,32,000	9,573	89,235
20.—Police	16,40,000	1,19,655	10,32,070
22.—Education	1,09,000	5,578	38,039
23.—Ecclesiastical	37,000	3,010	25,383
24.—Medical	2,00,000	7,052	79,003
25.—Political	31,20,000	2,52,560	18,54,883
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	4,938	19,172
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	3,848	38,756
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances . . . . .	..	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,19,000	11,628	78,628
30.—Stationery and Printing	77,000	4,235	35,476
32.—Miscellaneous	35,000	15,728	37,644
33.—Famine Relief . . . . .	...	..	..
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses . . . . .	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	40,000	852	4,553
45.—Civil Works	1,18,000	2,421	16,068
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	73,95,000	5,67,305	44,08,295
Add—Debt Accounts . . . . .	...	43,05,322	3,37,40,424
TOTAL . . . . .	..	48,72,627	3,81,48,719
Balance on 30th November 1909 . . . . .	...	11,21,779	11,21,779
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	59,94,406	3,92,70,498

J. E. PRITCHARD,

Accountant General, Punjab.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 25th January 1910.

No. 94-G.—Mr L. L. Rau, Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, has been granted combined leave for six months and thirteen days under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, that is, privilege leave for three months under Article 260, combined with leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under Article 336 of the above-quoted Regulations, with effect from the 2nd June 1909.

F. E. DEMPSTER,
Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1910

No. 3—Mr B. G. Smith, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume III, Appendix 1.

The 19th January 1910.

No. 4—Mr. F. W. Allum, Superintendent of Works, Katihar-Godagari Railway, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 9 months (privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period), with effect from the 26th November 1909

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 24th January 1910.

No. 1.—Mr. Frank Lionel O'Donoghue, Assistant Store-keeper, Class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for 9th months, *viz*, privilege leave for three days and leave on Medical Certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 29th October 1909, under Articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations

W. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, O and R. Railway.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following tombs in the Dinapore Cemeteries are in a dilapidated condition and will be removed unless the relatives of the deceased are prepared to provide funds for their restoration.

i. e. No. i Cemetery—CAPTAIN BUSH.
FRANCIS BRETON.
MARY BOURKE.
Two unknown.

No. iii Cemetery—AGNES BAILEY.
One unknown.

W. EDWARD CARELESS,
Chaplain and Officer in charge of the Cemeteries.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 20th January 1910

No. 80—In supersession of the rules published in this office Notification No. 701, dated the 10th June 1907, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules under section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, for Ajmer-Merwara.

PART A.

ORDINARY LOANS.

1. In these rules—

(a) "Collector" means a Collector as defined in the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877,

(b) "Owners and occupiers of arable land" means any cultivator in the district of Ajmer or Merwara, and include an Istimrardar, Jagirdar, Bhumia and Muafidar,

(c) "Revenue Officer" includes a Girdawar

2. The Chief Commissioner shall place at the disposal of the Commissioner an allotment for loans under the Act for each financial year

The Commissioner shall divide this sum between Ajmer and Merwara at his discretion, and shall have the power of transferring from one district to the other. But the whole expenditure in the two districts shall be kept within the total amount assigned. If an additional grant is required it shall be at once applied for

3. Subject to the provisions of these rules the grant of loans shall be absolutely within the discretion of the Collector, who is authorized to empower a Revenue Officer subordinate to him, by name or in virtue of his office to grant loans up to the limit specified below, in each case—

Naib Tahsildar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R10
Tahsildar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R20
Extra Assistant Commissioner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R50

But the allotment made for either of the two districts shall not be exceeded without the sanction of the Commissioner. Subordinate Revenue Officers shall keep the Collector informed of all loans that may be granted by them, by the submission of such returns as he may, from time to time, prescribe

4. An application for a loan may be made to any Revenue Officer of or above the rank of Girdawar.

5. The application shall be, if made in writing, as nearly as possible, in form 1 attached. If an oral application is made, the officer to whom it is made shall cause it to be recorded as nearly as possible in the form

6. In respect of every application made under rule 4 an enquiry shall be made by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Girdawar if the loan applied for does not exceed R100, or by a Naib Tahsildar when it exceeds that sum, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars required in form 1. Such enquiry need not be elaborate, and shall not be carried further than is necessary for the due ascertainment of the security for the loan. If, in the opinion of the Revenue Officer dealing with the application, it is expedient that public notice of it should be given, such officer shall publish a notice thereof by fixing it in a conspicuous place in the village in which the applicant resides

7. (i) When the amount of the loan applied for does not exceed three-fourths of the value of the land offered in security no collateral security shall be required

(ii) When a loan is applied for by the members of a village community, or by a group of landed proprietors on their own joint personal security, the Collector of the Revenue Officer, as the case may be, may, at his discretion, advance on such security an amount not exceeding five times the annual assessment of the land held by the applicant

(iii) Personal security may also be accepted in special cases where the Collector or a Revenue Officer specially empowered by the Collector in this behalf, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, deems such security sufficient

8(1) The rate of interest upon these loans shall be one anna in the rupee or 6½ per cent. per annum.

(2) The borrower shall be shown at the time of the grant of the loan the table of equated payments appended to these rules, which shall be explained to him, and it shall

be left to him to choose, subject to the approval of the lending authority and the provisions of rule 9, the number and mode of instalments in which the loan is to be repaid. No distinction shall be made in the account given to the borrower between principal and interest. All he need be told is the amount to be paid by him at each instalment and the number of instalments he will have to pay.

(3) Where a loan is advanced in more than one instalment, the interest due on the previous instalments should be deducted from the amount of the last instalment at the time when this is paid to the borrower. For the purpose of the table mentioned in (2) above the whole loan will then be considered to have been made on the date on which the last instalment was advanced to the borrower.

(4) In cases in which a loan is repaid in more than one instalment and the interest due on previous instalments is deducted from the last instalment in the manner stated in (3) above the Collector will make an adjustment in the Treasury accounts by debiting the head "Advances to Cultivators" and Crediting "XII—Interest" with the amount of the interest on the earlier instalment.

(5) It is essential that each instalment of repayment should be distributed between principal and interest, and tables A and B show how the distribution should be made in the case of a loan of Rs 100 repayable in 5 and 10 instalments. Similar tables should be drawn up for each loan.

(9) The dates fixed for the repayment of instalments shall not extend over more than ten years as a maximum. Loans for seed shall ordinarily be repaid from the crop produced from the seed, and those for purchase of plough cattle shall ordinarily be repaid within two years.

(10) The dates for repayment of instalments shall usually be the dates fixed for the repayment of land revenue, loans being recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

(11) Compound interest may be charged at the discretion of the Collector upon all over due instalments of interest or of principal and interest. Such interest shall not be levied, however, in cases in which the failure is due to the defaulter's inability to pay or in which the levy of such interest would be productive of hardship.

(12) When any loan or a part of it is found to be irrecoverable a special report shall be made to the Chief Commissioner, who may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

(13) The following registers shall be maintained by the Officers hereinafter mentioned, in each case, in the form specified below:—

(I) A register of applications for loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884)

This register shall be maintained by every officer empowered to grant loans under this Act, in the form I attached.

(II). A register of accounts of loans and repayments under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884)

This register shall be maintained (1) by each Tahsildar for his own Tahsil,

(2) by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner for the Istimrari area of the Ajmer district,

(3) by the Treasury officer, Ajmer, for the whole Commissionership, in form II attached.

(III) A register of receipts for repayment instalments of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

This register shall be maintained by —

(1) each Tahsildar for his own Tahsil;

(2) by the Treasury Officer, Ajmer, for the Istimrari area of the Ajmer District, in form IV.

(IV) An abstract register of half-yearly accounts of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884).

This register shall be maintained by:—

(1) each Tahsildar for his own Tahsil,

(2) The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner for the Istimrari area of the Ajmer District,

(3) The Treasury Officer, Ajmer, for the whole Commissionership in form V.

(V) An annual statement of loans repayments under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884)

This register shall be kept in form VI by the same officers as register No. IV.

14 (1) Half-yearly statements shall be prepared by the Tahsildars, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer from Registers Nos II (form II) and III (form V) and submitted to the Collector, who shall forward them to the Commissioner.

(2) And Annual statements shall be prepared in form VI by the Treasury Officer, Ajmer, from the half-yearly statements in form V and similarly submitted to higher authorities.

PART B.

Loans for the relief of distress.

15. Loans for the relief of distress may be made to owners and occupiers of arable land in accordance with the preceding rules to preserve cattle and to enable them and their dependants to subsist until the ripening of the next crop, subject to the following modifications :—

16. These loans shall be recoverable in the same way as ordinary loans but within a maximum period of three years.

17. When the officer authorised to grant loans is satisfied by enquiry made through the Tahsildar or otherwise that a loan is necessary and will be repaid, he shall order a loan to be given to the extent considered absolutely necessary and shall fix by written order the instalments by which it is to be given and repaid. When the number of such loans is large, the necessary enquiries shall be made well beforehand in order that the money may be disbursed without delay when actually required

18. The loans shall ordinarily be given by instalments monthly or every two months.

19. Payments of the loans sanctioned may be made in the presence of the officer ordering the loan or of the Tahsildar and shall be attested by the signature of such officer or Tahsildar

20. These loans are meant primarily for small land owners, and as they are recoverable as land revenue, it shall not generally be necessary to take security for them, provided that they are covered by the value of the recipient's property, and if they are not so covered, the loan shall not be given unless some sufficiently substantial person becomes security.

21. The loans may also be made to occupancy tenants provided that some sufficiently substantial person becomes security

22. Monthly returns of the loans shall be prepared and submitted to the Commissioner, loans made for subsistence being kept separate from other loans

By order,

W. H. J. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana, and
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

FORM I

Application for Taccavi Loans under Act XII of 1884

Name of Village	Patwari's Circle	Girdawar's Circle.
1 Name and residence of the applicant	2 Amount of loan required	3 Nature of security whether personal or otherwise
4 Object of loan (for purchase of bullock or used for maintenance)	5 Situation of the land occupied or owned by the applicant	6 Applicant's rights in the land
7 Field number and area of land occupied by the applicant	8 Status of applicant, i.e. proprietor or tenant	9 If the security consists of immovable property, then the nature and value of the applicant's interest therein and the extent of any pre-existing incumbrance
10 While suitors offer personal security, their name, rank, status and means	11 While suitors offer to mortgage immovable property the information as to	12 Are the Thikdar and the Circle Officer satisfied that loan is really necessary, if so to what extent and why? Has the applicant sustained losses?
13 Are the local money lenders unable or unwilling to grant the applicant a loan on reasonable terms?	14 Proposed instalments and period of repayment	15 Dated at _____ the _____ Circle office
		RECOMMENDATION BY CIRCLE OFFICER
		Order of Assistant Commissioner

Register No (iii)

Counterfoil Register No 3

Register of receipts to be given on repayments of loans or instalments under the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884

No. Dated 19

Amount R { Principal R Interest R

No of instalment

Total amount received to date including present payment R

Tahsildar

Enter name and number in Register II,

Register No (iii)

Register of receipts to be given on repayments of loans or instalments under the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884

No. Dated 19

Received from the sum of rupees annas and paise only, being the instalment towards repayment of the loan granted for

R { Principal R Interest R

Total amount received to date including present payment R

Tahsildar.

TABLE A.

Table showing the distribution between Principal and Interest of the instalment required to repay a loan of Rs100 with interest at 6½ per cent in 5 years.

Year.	Interest	Principal	TOTAL	Balance outstanding.
1	2	3	4	5
	R a	R a p	R a. p	R a. p
1	6 4 0	17 10 5	23 14 5	82 5 7
2	5 2 4	18 12 1	23 14 5	63 9 6
3	3 5 7	19 14 10	23 14 5	43 10 8
4	2 11 8	21 2 9	23 14 5	22 7 11
5	1 6 0	22 7 11	23 14 5	.. ...
TOTAL .	...	100 0 0	...	.....

TABLE B.

Table showing the distribution between Principal and interest of the instalment required to repay a loan of Rs100 with interest at 6½ per cent in 10 years.

Year.	Interest.	Principal	TOTAL.	Balance outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
	R a. p.	a p	R a p.	R a p.
1	6 4 0	7 11	13 11 11	92 8 1
2	5 12 6	7 15 5	13 11 11	84 8 8
3	5 4 6	8 7 5	13 11 11	76 1 3
4	4 12 1	8 15 10	13 11 11	67 1 5
5	4 3 1	8 10	13 11 11	57 8 7
6	3 9 6	10 2 5	13 11 11	47 6 2
7	2 15 5	10 12 6	13 11 11	36 9 8
8	2 4 7	11 7 4	13 11 11	25 2 4
9	1 9 2	12 2 9	13 11 11	12 15 7
10	0 12 4	12 15 7	13 11 11	.....
TOTAL .	...	100 0 0	.....	.....

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1910

No. 465.—Mr P. L. Causley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted an extension of furlough for one month in continuation of the combined leave granted him in this office Notification No. 437, dated 2nd November 1909.

No 466 —Mr A B Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th January 1910.

No 467 —Mr. F. P. Walsh, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st January 1910, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date.—

Mr. Priva Nath Sur, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE.

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules published under Notification of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, No. 6603, dated the 17th December 1900, it is hereby notified for the information of parties and witnesses concerned that all the documents and books of account (in the custody of this court) filed by them in the suits and other cases hereunder mentioned will, unless claimed within two months from this date, be destroyed

SUITS

Year	Numbers of Suits.	REMARKS
1887	Original suits Nos 69, 167, 179, 208, 210, 250, 437, 471, 564, 574, 621, 684, 740, 837, 861, 864, 923, 935, 946, 956, 976, 1156, 1158, 1214, 1282, 1345, 1420, 1610, 1664	On the file of the late Civil Judge's Court, Civil and Military Station Bangalore
1887	Small cause suits Nos 170, 75, 97, 99, 103, 104, 113, 223, 335, 336, 350, 372, 376, 378, 382, 397, 407, 508, 543, 661, 661, 662, 663, 670, 671, 683, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 711, 836, 969, 1275, 1305, 1337, 1346, 1355, 1415, 1440, 1459, 1483, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1496, 1506, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1574, 1579, 1635, 1713, 1726, 1797, 1878, 1886, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1970, 1977, 1981, 2000, 2032, 2059, 2060, 2097, 2112, and 2115	Ditto ditto.
1887	Original suits Nos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 33, 37, 38, 40, 41, 53 and 58.	On the file of the late Munsiff's Court Civil and Military Station Bangalore
1899	Original suit No 278 and Mis case No 361	On the file of the District Court, Civil and Military Station Bangalore
1902	Original suits Nos 123 and 400	
1903	Original suits Nos. 545 and 1441	
1904	Original suits Nos 468, 646, 838 and 1207 and small cause suit No 1149	
190	Original suits Nos. 288, 554 and 1153.	
1906	Original suit No. 351 and small cause suits Nos 644 and 722	

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
District Judge.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 25th day of January 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—27921, Gunner, George Howard Age—23 years 9 months Height—5 feet 10½ inches Colour of Complexion, dark, hair, brown; eyes, brown Trade—Packer Date of enlistment—9th January 1908	Place of enlistment—Stratford Parish and County in which born—Tottenham, Middlesex Date of desertion or absence—24th January 1910 Place of desertion or absence—Colaba, Bombay. Marks—Scar right side of forearm. Under 3 years' service
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A. C. PITMAN, Major,
Commanding 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 25th day of January 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—2608, Gunner, Philip Smith Age—26 years 7 months. Height—5 feet 8 inches Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, dark brown, eyes grey Trade—Greengrocer Date of enlistment—14th June 1907	Place of enlistment—Dublin Parish and County in which born—Chapelizod, Dublin Date of desertion or absence—24th January 1910 Place of desertion or absence—Colaba, Bombay Marks—Nil Under 3 years' service
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A. C. PITMAN, Major,
Commndg. 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 24th January 1910.

No 281-*Ap*—Mr J V Kalapoti, Postmaster, Rajkot, is appointed Postmaster, Baroda, with effect from the 10th January 1910

The 25th January 1910.

No. 294-*Ap* - Mr E C Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted a further extension of leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 7th January 1910.

No. 298-*Ap*—Mr. W J Gardiner, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th January 1910

Moulvi Syed Azharul Haq, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W J Gardiner, or until further orders

The 27th January 1910

No 325 *Ap*—Mr C T F Lane, Postmaster, Trichinopoly, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st February 1910, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr. G G H Combes, Postmaster, Vizagapatam, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Trichinopoly, during the absence on furlough of Mr C. T. F. Lane, or until further orders

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1909, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT					TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other per cent. Loans.	Various Loans.	Debentures.		
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Ajmer.							
Abkari Contractor . . . . .	...	..	5,000	..	..	5,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
Abdur Rohim, District Nazir	1,000	...	500	...	...	1,500	
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer	2,000	...	..	...	..	2,000	
Head Accountant, Ajmer Treasury . . .	2,000	...	..	..	..	2,000	
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund . . .	5,000	..	..	..	..	5,000	Agent, Governor General and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund	4,000	..	..	..	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
" Government College	2,400	..	..	...	..	2,400	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer
" " Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	...	..	..	1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Government College, Ajmer
" " Endowment Fund	41,100	..	...	..	..	41,100	
" " General Hospital . . . . .	...	...	15,000	...	...	15,000	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Deolia Dispensary Fund	500	..	...	...	..	500	
Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps . . .	12,000	...	10,000	...	..	22,000	Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, Ajmer
Jodhpore College Fund	1,000	..	..	...	..	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jodhpore
Thakur Bijai Singh of Masuda	1,40,000	..	50,000	...	..	1,90,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Bankibai Khandakar Scholarship Fund	100	..	2,000	..	..	2,100	Commissioner of Ajmer and the Inspector of Schools, Ajmer, Merwara
Kotra Dispensary Fund	2,200	..	...	..	..	2,200	Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar
Mayo College Accumulated Fund . . .	24,600	29,000	..	..	..	53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
" Endowment Fund	7,20,900	...	...	...	...	7,20,900	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana
Misri Lall . . . . .	...	...	500	...	..	500	Commissioner of Ajmer
Police Clothing Fund	2,800	..	..	...	..	2,800	Commissioner and the General Superintendent of Police, Ajmer.
Prithi Sing	100	...	..	...	..	100	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	..	..	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants . .	63,800	...	..	...	...	63,800	Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Misri Ram, Naib Nazir . . . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
Carried over	10,29,400	29,000	83,500	...	...	11,41,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	10,29,400	29,000	83,500		..	11,41,900	
Ajmer—contd.							
Sheo Raj, Naib Nazir	600	Under 2	...		..	600	Assistant Commissioner,
Sett Champa Lal, Rai Bahadur	10,000	..	50,000	...	..	60,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	..	..	10,000	..	..	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent Governor General, Rajputana
„ Manager, Bina Estate	...	..	500	...	..	500	
Thakur Bijai Singh, Istimardar	..	28,100	50,000	...	..	78,100	General Manager, Cou Wards, Ajmer
Thakur Udai Singh	6,000	..	..	..	..	6,000	
Thakur Jagmat Singh	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	
Thakur Zorawar Singh	1,500	..	500	..	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer
Todgarh Dispensary Fund	1,500	..	..	..	...	1,500	
Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha	2,000	..	1,500	..	...	3,500	Assistant Commissioner, Rajputana and President, Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha.
Baghelkhand							
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand and Rai Jai Pergash Lal, Bahadur	1,28,700	..	..	...	..	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, credit to H. H. the Mahara, of Rewah
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	..	..	..	..	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Bagdad.							
British Cemetery Fund	1,500	...	..	...	..	1,500	Political Resident and Residen Surgeon, Bagdad.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bagdad Treasury	..	..	8,000	...	..	8,000	Political Resident in Turk Arabia.
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	..	..	..	..	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bhagwat Lal	...	...	3,700	...	..	3,700	
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	..	..	...	..	3,37,800	
„ Dispensary Fund	3,300	..	..	...	..	3,300	
„ Boundary Settlement Fund	3,500	...	..	...	..	3,500	
„ Local Fund	...	40,000	...	..	..	40,000	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500	..	..	..	..	2,500	
Narsingarh State	...	32,400	...	...	..	32,400	
Sehore Boys' School	35,900	..	..	...	..	35,900	..
Sehore Girl's School	3,700	..	..	...	..	3,700	
Carried over	15,96,900	1,29,500	2,07,700	...	...	19,34,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code— <i>contd.</i>							
Brought forward	15,96,900	1,29,500	2,07,700	...	.	19,34,100	
Bhopal— <i>continued.</i>							
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000	.	..	..	..	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	.	7,500	..	..	7,500	
Sehore Leper Asylum	500	...	.	..	..	500	
Ramvallab, Minor	500	.	3,200	...	..	3,700	
Calcutta.							
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund.	2,000	...	..	..	..	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Alcock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	.	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office	10,000	15,000	25,000	...	...	50,000	Matilal Ganguly.
" " Treasurer's subordinates	16,800	17,300	24,900	..	500	59,500	Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Paper Currency.
" " Box Contractor	...	...	200	...	.	200	
" Promotho Nath Ghosh, Accountant	...	..	500	.	..	500	Principal Bengal Veterinary College
" Mint Bullion-keeper	50,000	..	.	..	.	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
" " Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor	..	1,000	...	...	.	1,000	
" " Senior Melter	300	5,700	...	...	...	6,000	
" " Assistant Melter	...	1,300	...	..	...	1,300	
" Medal Contractor, Army Department	2,000	.	..	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Army Department
" Superintendent of the Board of Examiners	..	2,000	.	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta
" Cashier, Imperial Library	...	...	500	..	.	500	Librarian, Imperial Library
" Cashier of the Government Press	2,000	8,000	...	.	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Le Franc, S H., Store-keeper	...	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	
" Gulab Sing and Sons, Contractor	.	.	25,000	..	..	25,000	
" Deposit of Narain Chandra Banerjee, Stationery-keeper	...	..	1,000	.	..	1,000	
" Panna Lal Sil, Contractor	...	500	..	..	...	500	
Carried over	17,07,200	1,80,300	2,46,500	..	500	21,84,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent, 18,6-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—<i>contd</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	17,07,200	1,80,300	2,96,500		500	21,84,500	
Calcutta—<i>continued</i>.							
Security Deposit of Depin Behary Mookerjee, Store-keeper	15,000	Under	...	..		15,000	
" Narayan Kissen Sen, Store-keeper	2,00,000		.		...	2,00,000	
" Avinash Chandra Ghose, Contractor			100			100	
" Akil Chander Banerjee & Co, Contractors	2,800	...	.	.	...	2,800	
" Bose S C & Co, Contractors		.	500	.	.	500	
" Baghchi, P M, Contractor	..	...	200			200	
" Banerjee, M L, Contractor	..	.	200	...		200	
" Balmer Lawrie & Co, Managing Agents, Bengal Paper Mill	...		28,500	...		28,500	
" Bejoy Kristo De "		..	300	...	...	300	
" Dino Nath Das & Co, Contractors	2,800			.	...	2,800	
" Gooptu F N. & Co, Contractors		...	300	.	..	300	
" Gundra Nath Bhattacharjee Contractor	..	.	1,000	...	..	1,000	
" F. W. Heilgers & Co., Contractors	17,600	3,000	75,300	.	.	95,900	
" Jyotindra Mohon Das	...		500	..	.	500	
" Gobindo Ch Chowdry	...	100	...	...	.	100	
" Hari Sankar Dalal, Contractor	...	1,000	.			1,000	
" Hasnoo Meah, Contractor	...	...	6,500		..	6,500	
" Jadu Nath Pan	..	.	500	.	...	500	
" Kanai Lal Runji Das, Contractor	300	...	...	.	..	300	
" Lal Gopal Mitter, Contractor	...	..	1,200	.		1,200	
" Mookherjee S B	..	.	1,000	...		1,000	
" Panna Lal Sil, Contractor		200	500	...	...	700	
" Oakley, J & Co	...	...	1,000	.		1,000	
Carried over	19,45,700	1,84,600	4,14,100	...	500	25,44,900	Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	19,45,700	1,84,600	4,14,100	...	500	25,44,900	
Calcutta—concluded.							
Security Deposit of Rajkrishna Nath Contractor	100	..	100	...	...	200	Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
Seymour Hale E. Contractor	500	...	1,500	...	..	2,000	
Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Contractor	4,000	...	13,000	...	..	17,000	
Wernigg, A. W., Contractor.	...	..	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Coorg.							
Civil Dispensary Fund, Mercara	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
District Board, Coorg, Mercara	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Chief Commissioner of Coorg and President, District Board, Coorg
Somvarpet Municipality	500	200	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Somvarpet Municipality.
Fraserpet School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	..	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Coorg
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund	26,500	...	..	...	...	26,500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara
Thomson Prize Fund	1,300	...	...	..	...	1,300	
Virajpet Dispensary Fund	2,000	...	..	..	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Virajpet Municipality.
„ Municipality	1,100	...	..	...	...	1,100	
Arpattu, Mukkatira, Puvamma and Dechamma, Minors	...	1,200	..	...	...	1,200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Basve Gowda	700	...	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg.
Kambera Uttane	100	...	..	...	..	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg
Kayapanda Muddappa	1,500	...	..	...	...	1,500	
Padamanabhaia	7,700	..	..	..	...	7,700	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Ramakka	700	...	..	..	...	700	
Santayya and Doddaiyya	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Coravanda Bollavva Nanjappa's Charity Fund	...	..	5,000	...	...	5,000	Commissioner of Coorg
Security Deposit Aichettira Kuttappa, Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer Coorg.
„ Abkari Contractor	...	...	10,000	..	...	10,000	
„ Amanandra Devaiya, Parpattigarh	...	500	..	..	...	500	
„ Ammekandra Kalappa, Shanbogue	200	...	..	...	...	200	
„ Appaneravandra Puvaiya Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	...	100	
„ Arcyada Subbaiya, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	...	100	
Carried over	20,08,200	1,86,700	4,44,700	...	500	26,40,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures.	TOTAL	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	20,08,200	1,86,700	4,44,700		500	26,40,100	
Coorg—contd.							
Security Deposit of Avaremadanda Muddaiya, Shanbogue	100	Under				100	
" Bachettira Muttanna, Shanbogue	100		...			100	
" Balliyandra Kalaiya, Surveyor	..	100		...	..	100	
" Balla Chandra Apachu Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Bopaiya Masstt, Assistant Shanbogue		100				100	
" Boveriandra Kalappa, Shanbogue		200				200	
" Chendrimada Kuttappa	1,000					1,000	
" Chotteya Pandra Kunjappa		200	...			200	
" Choudlu Kalappa, Assistant, Shanbogue		100	...			100	
" Chiyakapuvandra Machaiya, Shanbogue		200				200	
" Chenandra Devaiya, Parpattigar	..	500				500	
" Ittira Ponnappa, Parpattigar	500					500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Kakamada Modappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	100				100	
" Kapanaiya Parpattigar		200				200	
" Kiriyaabadagana Subbaiya Shanbogue	300					300	
" Kunchetti Subbaiya, Shanbogue		200				200	
" Kodandra Appaiya, Subedar	..	2,000				2,000	
" Kodandra Chengappa	700			...		700	
" Kodandera Belliappa, Parpattigar	..	500	..		...	500	
" Kanganandra Ganapati Sheristadar	...	500		..	..	500	
" Kullettira Muttanna, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	100		...		100	
" Kodandera Madappa, Parpattigar	500		..	...	...	500	
Carried over	20,11,400	1,91,900	4,44,700	...	500	26,48,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—<i>contd</i>							
Brought forward	20,11,400	1,91,900	4,44,700	..	500	26,48,500	
Coorg—<i>contd.</i>							
Deposit of Kodira Timmaiya, Parpattigar	...	500	500	} Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kollimada Pemmamiya, Shanbogue	300	...	..	..	...	300
Kullettira Kunjappa, Shanbogue	..	200	...	..	..	200
Madanda Mandanna, Parpattigar	200	...	..	..	...	200
Machamandra Devaiya, Assistant, Shanbogue	..	100	..	..	...	100
Mandida Belliappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	100	..	..	...	100
Mandandra Somaiya, Shroff	...	500	..	..	...	500
Mukkatira Machaiya, Shanbogue	200	...	..	..	...	200
Mallachira Achaiya, Assistant, Shanbogue	..	100	100	} District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Mandipandra Appachu, Parpatigarh	...	500	..	..	...	500
Moothana, Telappandra, Parpattigar	200	200	} Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Murwandra Muttanna, Parpattigar	...	500	...	...	..	500
Narayanaiyanga, B., Parpattigar	500	500	} District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Napaneravana Monappa, Parpattigar	...	500	..	..	...	500
Nayada Ponnappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	100	...	..	..	100
Palekandra Belliappa, Subedar	500	1,000	..	...	...	1,500
Palangandra Pemmamiya, Shanbogue	...	100	100	} Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Pandandra Monnappa, Shanbogue	100	100	...	...	...	200
Proclamation Jubilee Prize Endowment Fund for Secondary Schools	100	..	..	..	..	100
Puttichandra Madappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	..	100	100	} District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Carried over	20,13,500	1,96,300	4,44,700	...	500	26,55,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent, 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—<i>contd</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	20,13,500	1,96,300	4,44,700	...	500	26,55,000	
Coorg—<i>concl.</i>							
Security Deposit of Paleyanda Kuttappa, Paprattigar	500	..	..	..	..	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg
" Rama Kristna Rao, Sheristadar	500	..	..	..	..	500	
" Somaiyanda Muddaiya, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	100	..	..	..	100	
" Shivachar Kapanyya, Parpattigar	...	300	..	..	..	300	
" Siddappa, B, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	100	..	..	..	100	
" Subbaraya, N, Parpattigar	..	500	..	..	..	500	Commissioner, Coorg.
" Treasurer, Coorg Treasury	1,000	1,500	500	..	..	3,000	
" Tadiyangala Aiyappa, Shanbogue	500	..	..	..	..	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Udiyandra Machaiya, Parpattigar	...	500	..	..	..	500	
" Udiandra Nanjappa, Shanbogue	...	100	..	..	..	100	
" Uluvarana Somaiya, Shanbogue	...	200	..	..	..	200	
" Cheriapanda Nanjappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	..	100	..	..	..	100	Forest Divisional Officer, Coorg.
" Colaco, R F., Ranger	500	..	..	..	..	500	
" Kongandra Ponnappa	500	..	..	..	..	500	
" Palekandra Atchaiya	500	..	..	..	..	500	
Gwalior.							
Maksudangarh State	..	20,000	..	..	..	20,000	Resident at Gwalior.
Nasirpur State	21,000	..	5,000	..	..	26,000	
Raghogarh State	56,000	..	..	..	..	56,000	
Tappa Jogir	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	
Hyderabad (Deccan)							
Arnachellam Moodlier, V S.	200	..	200	..	..	400	Cantonment, Magistrate, Secunderabad.
Bellappa Venkat Raghavendra Rao, Minor	81,000	2,000	97,000	..	..	1,80,000	Superintendent, Residency Bazar Hyderabad.
Narayan Rao, Minor	2,500	..	2,000	..	..	4,500	
Ramanna, R.	200	..	..	..	..	200	Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Bolarum.
Carried over	21,79,400	2,21,700	5,49,400	...	500	29,51,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1864.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	21,79,400	2,21,700	5,49,400	...	500	20,51,000	
Hyderabad (Deccan)—contd.							
Secunderabad Cantonment Drainage	1,73,000	...	...	...	...	1,73,000	First Assistant Resident Hyderabad.
Store-keeper	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	
Indore.							
Abkari Contractor	...	...	500	...	...	500	Political Agent, Bhopawar.
Agency Treasurer, Bhopawar	1,000	...	4,800	...	...	5,800	
Barwani State	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	
Charitable Hospital Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Gana Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" " School Fund	6,500	...	...	...	...	6,500	
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	100	10,000	...	...	...	10,100	Agent, Governor General, Central India, Indore.
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Kathiwar State	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Political Agent, Bhopawar.
Manpur Treasurer	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	
Medical School Fund	500	...	...	...	...	500	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor General for Central India
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Nimkhera Estate	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Political Agent, Bhopawar
Rana of Barwani	50,000	...	14,500	...	...	64,500	
Ratanmal Estate	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Rao Jaswant Singh Thakur	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Resident at Indore.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	...	...	25,000	...	...	25,000	Treasury Officer, Indore
Thakur Daarath Sing	...	...	23,000	...	...	23,000	Political Agent, Bhopawar
Victoria Charitable Hospital	9,000	...	9,500	...	...	18,500	
Kalat.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan of Las Beyla	20,600	...	...	...	...	20,600	Political Agent, Kalat.
Madras.							
Narayan Rao B., Contractor	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner, Public Works and Coorg, Madras
Mhow.							
Mibidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow
Excise Vendor Mhow	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.
Carried over	24,84,500	2,31,700	6,44,700	...	500	33,61,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent, 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans	Debentures	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—<i>contd</i>							
Brought forward	24,84,500	2,31,700	6,44,700		500	33,61,400	
Malwa							
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Malwa Agency	10,000					10,000	Political Agent, Malwa.
Nepal.							
Security Deposit of 4th Clerk and Treasurer, Nepal Residency	200		2,300			2,500	Resident in Nepal
Neemuch							
Neemuch Cantonment Fund	16,000		10,000			26,000	Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Neemuch.
Nowgong.							
Ali Bahadur	8,000		19,000			27,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Beri Jogir	25,000					25,000	
Bihat Jogir	10,000					10,000	
Cantonment Fund	5,000					5,000	Cantonment, Magistrate Secretary Cantonment Committee, Nowgong
Famine Insurance Fund	17,900					17,900	
Khuman Singh, Raja of Panna	2,000					2,000	
Maharaja Bir Singh Dass	1,000					1,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400					2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000					1,50,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	3,000					3,000	
„ Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000					10,000	
„ Treasurer, Sarila State	1,000					1,000	
Port Blair.							
„ Head Store-keeper	2,200					2,200	Executive Commissariat Officer Port Blair
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000					2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
„ Soobraja Mudaliar Hospital Purveyor	500					500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair
Pusa.							
Kamala Charan Mookherjee, Store-keeper	500					500	Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa.
Quetta.							
Abdulla Jan, Minor	4,400		24,700			29,100	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.
Abdul Rohim, Minor	1,200		1,000			2,200	Political Agent, Quetta.
Paindi, Minor	600					600	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dáki Sinjawi, Baluchistan.
Quetta Municipality	10,000					10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta
Carried over	27,67,400	2,31,700	7,01,700		500	37,01,300	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—concl'd.							
Brought forward	27,67,400	2,31,700	7,01,700		500	37,01,300	
Raipur.							
of Bhopalpatnam	10,500					10,500	Political Agent Chattisgarh
Sambhar.							
Security Deposit of Gonesh Lall, Contractor		...	500			500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar
Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	75,000					75,000	
Copper Coin Contractor	500					500	
Sibi.							
Barnes School Scholarship Fund	3,200					3,200	Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi
Female Dispensary at Sibi	10,800					10,800	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.
Sharig Bazar Excluded Local Fund	6,900					6,900	Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, Sibi
Gaisford Library	1,200					1,200	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi
Simla.							
Security Deposit of Storekeeper		800				800	Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, Simla
Zhob.							
Countess of Dufferin Hospital Fund	2,200		500			2,700	Agent, Zhob.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Local Fund			5,000			5,000	
Total Civil Officers in Direct Account in stock	28,77,700	2,32,500	7,07,700		500	38,18,400	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code.							
Superintendent, Government Printing		500	...			500	No interest drawn.
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	..	500				500	
Carried over	28,77,700	2,33,000	7,07,700		500	38,18,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						
	3½ per cent., 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures	TOTAL	
Brought forward	28,77,700	2,33,000	7,07,700	.	500	38,18,900	
Comptroller General's Trust account in stock.							
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes —							
Appu Row, S, Pensioned Tasildar	1,000	1,000	.	..	..	2,000	
Baij Nath Goenkar	.	..	10,000	..	..	10,000	
Bright, A W	1,000	..	200	..	..	1,200	
Kamal Kamini Dass	..	3,500	..	..	..	3,500	
Giridhari Lal Roy	500	..	..	..	..	500	
Hamilton, F S	2,000	..	.	..	..	2,000	
Kumud Kamini Kor	..	.	1,000	.	..	1,000	
Moti Lal Mitter	.	.	400	..	..	400	
Mokhoda Sundari Dass	1,000	.	..	..	..	1,000	
Government Promissory Notes held on Account of the following:—							
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund	86,400	.	.	.	..	86,400	
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	4,79,000	..	..	..	..	4,79,000	
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	10,25,000	..	..	..	..	10,25,000	
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	42,22,000	10,66,100	21,92,500	.	..	74,81,200	
Patriotic Fund	3,05,200	..	..	.	..	3,05,200	
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	..	..	..	..	14,000	
Security Deposit of Cashier, Comptroller General's Office	.	500	.	.	..	500	
DEPOSITS HELD ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS							
East Indian Railway Company.							
Colliery Benefit Fund	12,800	..	5,100	..	..	17,900	
Fine Fund	68,600	..	16,500	.	..	85,100	
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,00,000	..	..	..	.	2,00,000	
Mutual Guarantee Fund	32,700	..	16,400	..	.	49,100	
Provident Fund	2,29,000	.	47,07,000	..	1,12,59,000	1,61,95,000	
Savings Bank	4,53,100	..	..	..	..	4,53,100	
Stephenson Memorial Fund	5,000	..	..	.	..	5,000	
Comptroller General's Trust in stock—Carried over	28,77,700	2,33,000	7,07,700	..	500	38,18,900	
Carried over	28,77,700	2,33,000	7,07,700	..	500	38,18,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 10 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL
Brought forward	28,77,700	2,33,000	7,07,700	...	500	38,18,900
Comptroller General's Trust Account in stock—Brought forward	71,38,900	10,71,100	69,49,100	..	1,12,59,000	2,64,18,100
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company Fund	95,300	...	17,66,700	...	14,75,000	33,37,000
TO COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S ACCOUNT IN STOCK	12,34,200	10,74,100	87,15,800	..	1,27,34,000	2,97,55,100
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes.						
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	400	...	.	400
Azim Mia	300	...	..	300
Anukul Chander Sen	300	...	...	300
Amrita Nand Gupta	600	..	..	600
Apurba Narain Das	100	..	...	100
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	200	...	...	200
Biboo Ram Deb	100	...	..	100
Baikuntha Nath and Srinath Shaha	300	...	...	300
Bankim Chandra Guha	200	..		200
Bell, J. W.	1,000	..	...	1,000
Bharosi Ram	1,300	...	...	1,300
Bhajan Ram and Ram Narain	400	...	.	400
Bilas Roy and Sew Dutt Roy	.	..	100	.	..	100
Bissessur Saraswati	700	...	.	700
Brojo Nath Sarbanand Dey	200	...	.	200
Chunder Kanto Bose	200		...	200
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar	1,300		..	1,300
Deoki Ram Jaiswar	300	..		300
Durga Nath Shaha	300			300
Freeborne, J. H.	200	..		200
Gadadhar Das	200	.		200
Giridhari Lall Shaha	100			100
Gourhari Banik and Mohesh Chandra Banik	200	.		200
Gossai Dass Rana	800	.		800
Safe Custody—Carried over	..		9,800	...	...	9,800
Carried over	1,01,11,900	13,04,100	94,23,500	..	1,27,34,500	3,35,74,000

No interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	1,01,11,900	13,04,100	94,23,500	.	1,27,34,500	3,35,74,000
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—<i>contd.</i>						
Brought forward	9,800	.		9,800
Government Agency Balance	500	...	500
Govind Ram and Dalchand	1,700	.		1,700
Grindlay Groom & Co.	200	...		200
Ishan Chunder Mittra	200	..		200
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	500	.		500
Jogessur Dass	100	.		100
Janoki Nath Biswas	800	...		800
Jai Kissen Singh	1,000	.		1,000
Jendra Kumar Chakrabarty	300	.		300
Kabiraj, J	300	.		300
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj	100	.		100
Kali Prosanna Roy	100	.		100
Krishna Coomar Sukar	200	.		200
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	100	.		100
Magui Ram Bhakat	100	.	...	100
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road	500	.	..	500
Mahomed Ibrahim	2,200	.	...	2,200
Mahomed Nazarali	100	..		100
Massamat Goharjan and Begumjan	1,900	..		1,900
Mathewson, H	200	...		200
Maya Shah Uttamp Chand	500	...	...	500
Mathura Lal Ram	500	..		500
Moulvi Bux Abdar Rashid	100	...		100
Moung Tun Gye, Myok, Bhamo	900	.	.	900
Moulvi Ahmed Ali	800		800
Moulvi S Ahmed Hussan Rai	1,000	.		1,000
Moulvi Wajeh-Uddin Ahmed	500	...		500
Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan	900	.	...	900
Mulraj Bhabra	500	...		500
Safe Custody—Carried over	1,01,11,900	13,04,100	25,300	1,300	..	26,600
Carried over	1,01,11,900	13,04,100	94,23,500	...	1,27,34,500	3,35,74,000

No interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent, 1895	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	TOTAL
Brought forward	R 1,01,11,000	R 13,04,100	R 94,23,500	R .	R 1,27,34,500	R 3,35,74,000
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes— <i>contd.</i>						
Brought forward	300	..	26,600
Li Nundjee	200	..	200
Ar Mahomed Bepari	300	..	..	300
Ar Bosc	100	..	400
Nobo Kishore Dass	100	..	..	100
Nocoor Krishna Mookherjee	1,000	..	..	1,000
Narendro Kumar Dutt	200	..	..	200
Paul, P. G.	100	..	..	100
Pran Nath Chowdhuri	200	..	..	200
Paramanatha Agarwala	100	..	..	100
Pundit Devi Dayal	500	..	..	500
Pundit Rama Sanker Misr S C S	400	..	..	400
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	400	..	..	400
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji	100	..	..	100
Rai Charan Dutta	100	..	..	100
Rakhal Chunder Sinha	1,000	..	..	1,000
Ram Bandhu Bhattacharjee	300	..	..	300
Ram Golam Sing	100	..	..	100
Ram Kissen Sett	100	..	..	100
Ram Lall	100	..	100
Ram Saran Ram	..	500	..	..	..	500
Ram Sukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat	200	..	..	200
Ram Das Dina Nath Mahajan	1,000	..	..	1,000
Ram Sundar Majhi	200	..	..	200
Sampat Lal Das	200	..	..	200
Salimuddin Sarkar	1,100	..	..	1,100
Saroda Soonder Paul	200	..	..	200
Sasi Kumar Dass	6,000	..	..	6,000
Shaik Safdar Ali and Khaderan Ali	5,000	..	..	5,000
Shaik Safdar Ali and Khadim Ali	1,000	..	..	1,000
Safe Custody—Carried over	..	500	45,200	2,000	..	47,700
Carried over	1,01,11,900	13,04,100	94,23,500	..	1,27,34,500	3,35,74,000

No interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent., 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent, Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	R 1,01,11,900	R 13,04,100	R 94,23,500	R ...	R 1,27,34,500	R 3,35,74,000
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes— <i>concl.</i>						
Brought forward	...	500	45,200	2,000	..	47,700
Sham Sagar Mookerjee	...	..	700	...	...	700
Sobhani Biswas	...	...	200	...	..	200
Srimatti Sarat Kumari Dassi	..	...	100	...	...	100
Srikanto Shah Chowdhury	...	...	300	..	..	300
Stewart, Wynne, C Captain	...	...	1,000	...	..	1,000
Sudhamoy Roy	..	...	200	...	..	200
Surja Prosad	..	...	1,500	...	..	1,500
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan	...	...	500	...	...	500
Syed Abidar Rahman	..	..	100	...	...	100
Taji Ahir	...	500	..	...	..	500
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker	...	...	300	..	..	300
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY		1,000	50,100	2,000	..	53,100
GRAND TOTAL	1,01,11,900	13,05,100	94,73,600	2,000	1,27,34,500	3,36,27,100

No interest drawn.

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate —

Cases Nos 289, 69 and 374, East Indian Railway Provident Fund	4,00,000
" " 324, East Indian Railway Savings Bank	3,000
" " 368, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	34,000
" " 290 and 359, Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency	200
" " 295 and 326, Officer Commanding, Meywar Bhil Corps	8,000
" " 296, Political Agent, Bhopal	5,200
" " 325, Master of the Mint	100
" " 333, Resident at Gwalior	7,900
" " 337 and 358, Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg	400

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
11th January 1910.

**SURVEY OF INDIA.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 26th January 1910.

No. 1.—Mr. G. P. Tate, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 7th February 1910, or any subsequent date.

W. J. BYTHELL, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 21st January 1910.

No. 3.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the road post at the Sufaid Masjid on the Jamrud Road.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Peshawar	Sufaid Dheri	08	North	Land of Abdul Qabir and Mukarrab Shah	Commanding Royal Engineer's Office.
				South	Water-course.	
				East	Land of Sherdil.	
				West	Ditto.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General
and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province,
Public Works Department

**OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 22nd January 1910.

No. 46-Exc.—The following revised table of fees prepared under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), and approved by the Government, is hereby notified for the time being.

Governor-General in Council, is published for general information, in supersession of the Punjab Government Notification No. 1119, dated the 26th of March 1879, and subsequent amending Notifications of the Punjab Government and North-West Frontier Province Administration :—

TABLE OF REGISTRATION FEES.

ARTICLE I.—For the registration of documents :—

- (1) In Book No 1, Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property—

		R	a.	p.
When registration is optional under section 18		0	8	0
When registration is obligatory under section 17.—				
(a) For all documents, other than leases of immovable property, if the value or consideration money does not exceed Rs 200		1	0	0
Exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 400		2	0	0
" " 400 " " 600		3	0	0
" " 600 " " 1,000		4	0	0
" " 1,000 " " 1,500		5	0	0
" " 1,500 " " 2,000		6	0	0
" " 2,000 " " 2,500		7	0	0
" " 2,500 " " 3,000		8	0	0
" " 3,000 " " 4,000		9	0	0
" " 4,000 " " 5,000		10	0	0
" " 5,000 " " 7,500		12	0	0
" " 7,500 " " 10,000		14	0	0
" " 10,000 " " 15,000		16	0	0
" " 15,000 " " 20,000		18	0	0
For every Rs 5,000 or part thereof, in excess of Rs 20,000, up to and not exceeding Rs 50,000		1	0	0
For every Rs 5,000 or part thereof, in excess of Rs 50,000, up to and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000		0	8	0
For every Rs 5,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 1,00,000		0	4	0
If the value or consideration be only partly expressed		2	0	0
(b) For leases of immovable property half the value of the stamp duty payable on the lease, or, if the lease is exempted from stamp duty, a fee of		0	8	0
(c) If the value or consideration be not expressed at all, a fixed fee of		5	0	0
(2) In Book No 3, Register of wills and authorities to adopt		4	0	0
(3) In Book No 4, " Miscellaneous Register "		1	0	0

Under Section 80 of the Registration Act all fees for the registration of documents shall be payable on the presentation of such documents, provided that no fee shall be levied for the registration of security bonds furnished by Court Inspectors and Assistant Court Inspectors, under the provisions of paragraph 464, Chapter XIII, of the Punjab Police Rules, Volume I :

" Provided also that under the notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2520, dated the 6th of November 1908, all fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force, in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (X of 1904) or by an officer or member of such a society and relating to the business thereof are remitted "

ARTICLE II.—For inspections or searches by the public and searches by the registering Officer under Section 57 .—

	R	a.	p.
For each Register book or Index No 1 inspected	0	8	0
For searching the Index Register of a particular year	"	8	0
For searching the Index Register of any year after the first	0	4	0
Subject to a maximum of	5	0	0

Provided that no search fees shall be charged in respect of a document of which a copy is applied for when the names of the claiming and executing parties, the nature and date of the document and the date of registration are shown in the application for the copy :

Provided, further, that no fee shall be charged for searches made in answer to calls by Civil Courts to ascertain whether attached properties are encumbered.

ARTICLE III.—For making or granting copies of reasons, of entries, or of documents, before, on, or after registration :—

	R	a.	p.
Where the number of words does not exceed 400	0	0	0
For every 100 words, or part thereof, in excess of 400	0	2	0

* In addition to the fee as above on the value or consideration expressed

NOTE (a).—When registration is refused, neither registration nor copying fee is to be levied.

Copies of reasons granted before registration are those which, in case of refused registration are given on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, as provided in Section 76 of the Act.

NOTE (b).—When application for a copy under Section 57 necessitates a search the fee prescribed by Article II is to be levied in addition to that chargeable under Article III.

NOTE (c).—Government officers who may require to search the registers or take copies of entries in the registers for *bond fide* public purposes will be exempted from payment of the fees under Articles II and III, on a certificate being granted by the Registrar of the district that the information is required solely in the interests of Government.

NOTE (d).—The fees for copying maps and plans of estates or houses, etc., such as are filed in Supplementary Book No. 1, shall be determined by the head of the office.

EXTRA OR ADDITIONAL FEES.

ARTICLE IV.—For discretionary registration under section 30 :—

	R	a.	p.
(1) By the Registrar of the district under clause (a)	4	0	0
(2) By the Registrar of the Lahore district under clause (b)	10	0	0

NOTE.—The additional fee under this article is not payable on the registration of wills and authorities to adopt.

Nor is it to be levied in cases where the Sub-Registrar, owing to his being pecuniarily interested in the transaction, or to his being unacquainted with the language in which the deed is written or for any other sufficient reason, is unable to register himself.

ARTICLE V.—For the issue of commissions and for attending at private residences :—

	R	a.	p.
(1) When a satisfactory certificate is produced as to sickness or infirmity, or when the person to be examined is in jail	5	0	0
(2) In all other cases	10	0	0

NOTE.—In addition to the above fee, travelling allowance at the following rates is to be levied for the actual distance travelled over, provided that the place visited is more than one mile from the registration office :—

(a) In the case of Government officials at the rates prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations. For the purpose of Article 1005 of those regulations the Departmental and Honorary Sub-Registrars are regarded as officers of the third class.

(b) In the case of Commissioners if appointed, at the rates prescribed for third class officers.

(c) The daily allowance admissible in the case of Sub-Registrars and of Commissioners is Rs. 1.

ARTICLE VI.—For filing translations 1 0 0

ARTICLE VII.—For deposit, withdrawal, and opening of sealed wills :—

	R	a.	p.
(1) When deposited in sealed cover under Section 42	4	0	0
(2) When withdrawn under Section 44	2	0	0
(3) When opened under Section 45	4	0	0

NOTE.—No fee beyond the copying fee under Article III shall be levied for copying into book No. 3, wills opened under Section 45.

ARTICLE VIII.—For the authentication of a power-of-attorney under Section 33 1 0 0

ARTICLE IX.—When under Section 36 application is made to issue and serve a summons, process fees and remuneration of the person summoned, at the rate prescribed for the Civil Courts of the province, are to be levied from the person at whose instance, or for whose behalf, the application is made, and forwarded with the application. When, however, the person summoned is the person who has executed the document, remuneration is not to be allowed him.

ARTICLE X.—For the safe custody of documents, remaining unclaimed after registration, or after registration is refused :—

	R	a.	p.
When application for return of a registered document, or of a document registration of which has been refused is made more than one week, but not more than two weeks, from the date of such registration or refusal	0	4	0
And for delay in applying for return of such document beyond two weeks, for each week or fraction thereof	0	4	0
Provided that the maximum fee leviable under this article in the case of a single document shall not exceed	5	0	0

NOTE (1).—The Inspector-General of Registration is empowered in his discretion to remit, in whole or in part, fees levied under this article, in cases in which it appears to him that their exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship."

NOTE (2).—It must be understood that no custody fee is leviable when application for the return of a document is made *within one week after the date of registration*.

Thus, if the document be registered on the 31st March, no fee is chargeable if application for its return be made between 1st and 7th April, but if the application be made after 7th April, fees are leviable as follows —

R	a	
0 4		if application be made between 8th and [REDACTED]
0 8	"	" " 15th and 21st April,
0 12	"	" " 22nd and 28th April,
1 0	"	" " 29th April and 5th May,
1 4	"	" " 6th and 12th May,

and so on, an additional fee of 4 annas being leviable for each week's farther delay in making application for return, up to a maximum fee of Rs 5

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1909.

No.	District.	3			4			5			6			7		8	9	
		CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.			Total.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara	...	...	..	37	26	63	848	723	1,571	...	...	...	885	749	1,634	41	1
2	Peshawar	..	...	..	25	15	40	1,076	764	1,840	6	5	11	1,107	785	1,891	30	2
3	Kohat	..	..	..	14	19	33	509	441	950	2	2	2	525	465	985	57	3
4	Bannu	.	...	..	35	30	65	360	301	661	.	A	.	395	335	726	38	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	..	.	..	68	44	112	399	370	769	.	2	4	469	416	885	42	5
Total		...	..	...	179	134	313	3,192	2,599	5,791	10	7	17	3,381	2,740	6,121	38	

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

PESHAWAR.
Dated the 19th January 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1909.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1909

CAUSE OF DEATHS

Districts	Population according to 1901	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate per mille per annum		Death-rate per mille per annum		CHOLERA				SMALL-POX				PLAGUE				FEVER				DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA				INJURIES				Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts				ALL OTHER CAUSES				TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
				Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
				Under one year	Children under one year	One to ten years	Ten and over ten years	Males	Females	Total of small-pox	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Swat	473,235	1,634	1,131	41	28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Diamir	751,457	1,831	1,977	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Swat	205,195	985	818	57	47	0	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Lower Ismail	227,264	736	653	38	36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Upper Ismail	248,029	885	895	42	44	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
TOTAL	1,908,186	6,121	5,513	38	34	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	1,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Total in previous month		5,864	4,696	37	30	13	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1	10	6	24	36	1</

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

At thousand one hundred and twenty-one births were registered in the Province during the month of December 1909, giving a birth-rate of 38 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 3,381 were boys and 2,740 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of December 1909 was 5,513 against 4,696 in the previous month and 6,679 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 14.30 and 41 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 104 deaths were registered against 77 in the previous month and 43 in the corresponding month of the past year.

From fevers 4,319 deaths were registered against 3,699 in the previous month and 5,584 in the corresponding month of the past year.

From accidents 24 against 11; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts nil against nil, and from all other causes 863 against 755 in the corresponding month of the past year.

PESHAWAR :

G. W. P. DENNY, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

The 19th January 1910.

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND THE SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The undermentioned candidate has passed the M.A. Examination, 1909:—

PALI (GROUP C.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Chattopadhyay, Rebati Nath, ~~Calcutta~~ Collegiate student.

2. In supersession of the previous notification on the subject, it is hereby notified that the ensuing Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations will be held on Monday, the 14th March 1910, and following days instead of on Thursday, the 10th March 1910, and following days, as previously announced.

3. The ensuing M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations will be held on the 4th July 1910, and following days.

The applications and fees of candidates for admission to the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations should reach the Registrar on or before the 20th April 1910.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 26th January 1910

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND THE SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Under section 7, Chapter XLIII, of the University Regulations, the undermentioned candidate has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Law of this University:—

Name,	Subject of thesis
Basak, Saratchandra	Principles of Liability for Interference with Trade, Profession or Calling

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 24th January 1910.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 12th March 1910, at 3 P.M. His Excellency the Viceroy, in his capacity of Chancellor of the University will preside on the occasion.

Admission to the Convocation will be by cards only.

Graduates who desire to be presented at the Convocation are required to send their names to the Principals of their respective Colleges as early as possible so that the Principals may forward these names to the University on or before the 14th February 1910, after which no names will be registered for presentation at the Convocation. Graduates who do not belong to any College, are to send their names to the undersigned on or before the date specified.

No graduate will be presented at the Convocation whose name has not been registered in the University office on or before 28th February 1910.

Graduates who wish to receive their diplomas at the Convocation are required to come to the Senate House *in full academic costume* not later than 1 P.M. on the 12th March.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 24th January 1910.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 25th January 1910

No 7.—With the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Mr. F J Richards, I C S, Collector and District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th January 1910.

By order,

T. COPELAND,
First Assistant Resident.

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1909 (Ordinary) R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (8a.)
- State Railway Construction Code, First Edition,
1909 (Interleaved) R2 8 or 3s 9d. (12a)
- Classified List of the State Railway Establishment
and Distribution Return of Establishment of all
Railways, corrected to 30th June 1909 Royal
8vo Paper cover. R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers
serving under the Government of Bengal,
corrected to 1st July 1909. Part I. Royal
8vo Board. R2 or 3s. (8a) Part II. R2 or
3s. (6a.) Complete R4 or 6s. (14a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise and Civil Engineering—

- Section IX, Railways, 5th Edition. Revised by F. G Royal Dawson, 1908. R4-4.
- Section V, Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908. (Reprint) R3-12.
- Thomason College Calendar for 1908. R5-2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal and Proceedings, Vol 4, Nos. 4 to 7, at R2 each.
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No 7, "The Fastness of the Indigenous Dyes of Bengal." By E. R.
Watson, at As. 12 each.
- Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 8 to 11, Vol. 5, No. 1, at R2 each.
- Memours, Vol. 2, No. 8, Monograph on Sea Snakes, by Major F. Wall, I.M.S.,
at R5 each
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 9, A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese, by E.
Ross, Ph.D., at R4 each

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at As. 10
each.
- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 4. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at R1-4
each.
- Nityacara Pradipb, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1. By Pandit Binoda Behary Bhattacharjee, at As. 10
each
- Qawaninus-Sayyad. By Lieut.-Col. D. C. Phillott, at R5 each.
- Catapatha Brahmana Vol 6. Fasc. 2. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at R1-4 each.

- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 3. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at As. 10 each.
- Vidhana Parijata, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna, at R1-4.
- Gobhilya Grihya Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 2. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at R1-4 each.
- Chaturvarga Cintamani, Vol. 4, Fasc. 7. By Pandit Pramath Nath Tarkabhusana, at R1-4 each.
- Mahabhasyapradipoddyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 8. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri, at As. 20 each.
- Clokavartika, Eng., Fasc. 7. By Pandit G. S. Sastri, at R1-4 each.
- Sandhyastotrasangraha, Vol. 1. By Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 2 each.
- Samaratna Katha, Fasc. 2. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
- Mahabhasyapradipoddyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 9. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri.
- Yogasastra, Fasc. 2. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
- Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha, Fasc. 13. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1-2. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami.
- Cri Cantinatha Charita, Fasc. 1. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
- Karmapradip. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar.
- Haralata. By Pandit Kamala Krishna Smritibhusana.
- History of Gujrat. By E. Denison Ross, Ph.D.
- Rasarnava, Fasc. 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

- Monthly Weather Review, February to August, 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of Monthly Weather Review, 1908. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX, Part I, by Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 29 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 2.
- Monthly Weather Review for September 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908. Re 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica. New Series. Vol. III. Memoir No. 1. By M. Cossmann and G. Pissarro. Rs. 2.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D.Sc. (London), F.G.S. Rs. 5.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Stolen.

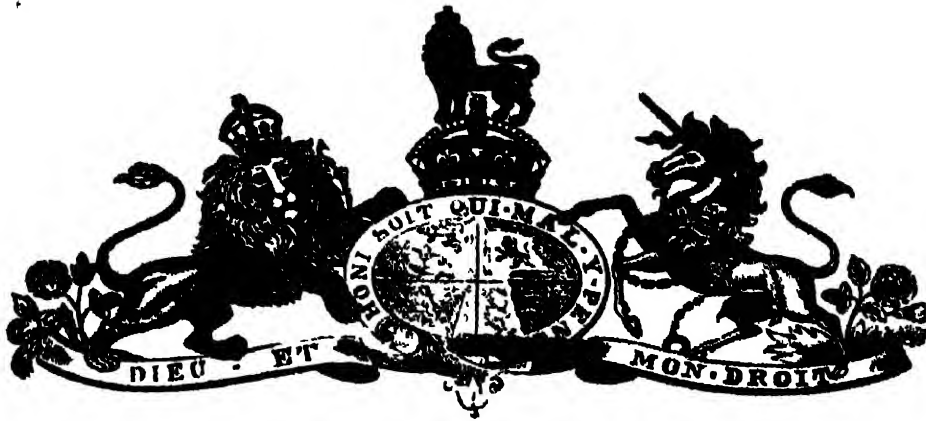
The Government Promissory Note No. 175651 of the 2½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs300 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to the Comptroller General by Mrs Fanny Fischer, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of Mrs. Fanny Fischer. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security

C. E. C FISCHER,
Coimbatore, South India

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. Bco 3962 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs500, originally standing in the names of Kersash Temulji Dastur and Ardesire Cursetji Dastur and endorsed to Manaji Rajuji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

MANAJI RAJUJI.
3rd Street, Kamathepura, Bombay



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January 1910:—

NO. 1 OF 1910.

A Bill Further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1910.
Short title.

2. For section 75 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be substituted, namely:—
Substitution of new section for section 75, Indian Penal Code

“75. Whoever, having been convicted,—

(a) by a Court in British India, of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of this Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, or

(b) by a Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India acting under the general or special authority of the Governor General in Council or of any Local Government, of an offence which would, if committed in British India, have been punishable under those Chapters of this Code with like imprisonment for the like term,

shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with like imprisonment for the like term, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to transportation for life, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE object of the Bill is to amend section 75 of the Indian Penal Code so as to enable Courts in British India to recognise, for the purposes of that section, previous convictions by the various Courts or tribunals in the territories of Native States which exercise their jurisdiction under the general or special authority of the Government of India or of a Local Government. As the law at present stands, a person who, having been convicted by any such Court, is subsequently convicted by a Court in British India, is not liable to the punishment to which he would have been liable if the previous conviction had been obtained in British India.

This state of the law has been found to cause serious practical difficulties, more especially in dealing with habitual offenders, and the amendment proposed in the Bill is designed to remove these difficulties by including convictions by such Court within the scope of the section referred to.

The 19th January 1910.

H. H. RISLEY.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January 1910 --

NO. 2 OF 1910.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1911, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows --

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Short title and Census Act, 1910 extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. (1) The Local Government may appoint Appointment of any person to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area. census-officers.

(2) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

(3) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers which is conferred by this section.

3. (1) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. Proof of appointment of census-officers, and their status as public servants.

(2) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

4. (1) (a) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to His Majesty's military or naval forces or to His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war, Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(e) every occupant of immoveable property and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than fifty persons employed under him, or living on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such immoveable property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code. XI.V of 1860.

5. (1) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may by written order, call upon certain persons to give assistance. Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance. his district or of such local area, the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905, or Bur. Act III of 1905, the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, or their agents, III of 1889.

(b) all village-officers and servants in estates as defined in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Service Act, 1894 (Madras) and Mad. II of 1894.

(c) all members of panchayats appointed under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal), or the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, all ghatwals and all circle-tahsildars appointed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1887 (Bengal), and all village-headmen in the Kumaun Division of the North-Western Provinces,

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages or other areas for which such village-officers and servants, panchayats, ghatwals, circle-tahsildars or village-headmen are appointed, as the case may be

(2) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees or their agents, and such village-officers and servants, the members of such panchayats and such ghatwals, circle-tahsildars and village-headmen shall be bound to obey it

6 Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

8 Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census

9. (1) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up,

to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalties.

10 In any of the following cases, namely:—

- (a) if a census-officer or a person appointed to be a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act, or with any rule duly made thereunder,
- (b) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,
- (c) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,
- (d) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,
- (e) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March 1911, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,
- (f) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

11. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

(2) Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section (1), all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(3) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer or any schedule delivered under

Records of census not open to inspection or admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

section 9, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1911, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to municipal, local or village funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act, may be charged to any municipal, local or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

15. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(a) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons ;

(b) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision ;

(c) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the taking of a Census in 1911. It reproduces, with the necessary verbal alterations, the provisions of the Indian Census Act, 1900

H. H. RISLEY.

The 27th January 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUITA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 TO 1909 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14,
AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 25th January 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy
and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 61 Members, of whom 55 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members, before taking their prescribed oath or affirmation of their allegiance to the Crown:

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Nyapathy Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid
 The Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Karim Abu Ahmad Ghaznavi.
 The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, C.I.E., K.S.M.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
 The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vairabhadra Razu Bahadur, Zamindar of Kurupam
 The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan
 The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Partabgarh.
 The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Ahmad Muhi-ud-din, Khan Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad
 The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips
 The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallan, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis, M.D.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, K.C., LL.D.
 The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe, R.N.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Dempster, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
 The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt.
 The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla.
 The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, C.I.E., Tiwana.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. Madge.
 Bahadur Ranganath Narsinh Mudholkar.

REFORMED COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Gentlemen, I welcome the members of this newly-constituted Imperial Council on their first assembly at the capital of the Indian Empire.

"The occasion is replete with political meaning. It marks the close of a system of administration which, under the guidance of many illustrious statesmen, has contributed much to the prosperity of India and to the glories of her

history—it opens a new era with the inauguration of broader principles of government,—and though this Council Room is ill-adapted for the accommodation of our increased numbers and for the convenience of the public, it has seemed best to me that we should first assemble within the walls of the palace which Wellesley founded, and in the Council Chamber hallowed by the legislative traditions of the last hundred years.

“Those years have witnessed the consolidation of the Indian Empire as it exists today—they tell a story of troubles and anxieties, of hard-won successes and many glorious episodes—but they have throughout been years of recurring administrative changes in harmony with social progress and an advance in political thought largely due to the results of an education system introduced into India by British rulers.

“It has been a period of evolution. We have moved in successive stages from Wellesley's small Supreme Council appointed by the Board of Control—to the days of Lord William Bentinck and the Charter Act of 1833—to the conquering rule of Lord Dalhousie and the Charter Act of 1853—to the Council Acts of 1861 and 1892—great landmarks in Indian history. And each successive stage has witnessed either the grant of larger legislative powers to the Government of India or an increasing recognition of the necessity for broadening the basis of administration upon lines more representative of the general interests of the country. That necessity was first met by the nomination, and subsequently by the *quasi*-election, of additional members of the Governor General's Council. The first additional member was appointed nearly eighty years ago under the Act of 1833. That member was Lord Macaulay. Since then the machinery affecting their appointment has been gradually adapted to meet varying conditions, whilst their numbers were increased to a possible sixteen by the Act of 1892. That Act, like its predecessors, has been superseded by the adoption of more advanced legislation, and in accordance with the Act of 1909 this newly-constituted Imperial Council is now for the first time assembled.

“I have merely ventured to sketch the progress of British legislation, because I cannot but feel that much of the criticism of the recent policy of the Government of India has been oblivious of past history and has been based upon the assumption that the India of twenty years ago can continue to be the India of today. That is an impossibility—many influences have combined to make it so—and we have had to follow in the footsteps of the statesmen who have preceded us, and to recognise that British rule must again be re-adapted to novel conditions,—conditions far more novel than any with which our predecessors had to deal, in that political forces unknown to them have come into existence in India which it is no longer possible for British administrators to ignore, whilst the trend of events in the Far East has accentuated the ambitions of Eastern populations. When I took up the reins of government as Viceroy in the late autumn of 1905, all Asia was marvelling at the victories of Japan over a European Power,—their effects were far-reaching—new possibilities seemed to spring into existence—there were indications of popular demands in China, in Persia, in Egypt, and in Turkey, there was an awakening of the Eastern World, and though to outward appearances India was quiet,—in the sense that there was at that moment no visible acute political agitation,—she had not escaped the general infection, and before I had been in the country a year I shared the view of my Colleagues that beneath seemingly calm surface there existed a mass of smothered political discontent, much of which was thoroughly justifiable, and due to causes which we were called upon to meet. We heartily recognised the loyalty of the masses of the people, and we were not prepared to suppress new, but not unnatural, aspirations without examination. You cannot sit forever on a safety valve, no matter how sound the boiler may be. Something had to be done, and we decided to increase the powers and expand the scope of the Act of 1892.

“It is important that my Hon'ble Colleagues and the Indian public should know the history, the early history at any rate, of the reforms which have now been sanctioned by Parliament. They had their genesis in a note of my

own addressed to my Colleagues in August 1906—nearly 3½ years ago. It was based entirely on the views I had myself formed of the position of affairs in India. It was due to no suggestions from home—whether it was good or bad, I am entirely responsible for it. It dealt with the conditions it appeared to me the Government of India had then to consider, and as it is answerable for much that has followed in its wake, my Hon'ble Colleagues will perhaps allow me to read it to them. This is what I then wrote :—

'I feel sure my Colleagues will agree with me that Indian affairs and the methods of Indian administration have never attracted more public attention in India and at home than at the present moment. The reasons for their doing so are not far to seek. The growth of education, which British rule has done so much to encourage, is bearing fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities, and to compare their claims, for an equality of citizenship, with those of a ruling race, whilst the directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of political thought in India.

'To what extent the people of India as a whole are as yet capable of serving in all branches of administration, to what extent they are individually entitled to a share in the political representation of their country, to what extent it may be possible to weld together the traditional sympathies and antipathies of many different races and different creeds, and to what extent the great hereditary rulers of Native States should assist to direct Imperial policy, are problems which the experience of future years can alone gradually solve.

'But we, the Government of India, cannot shut our eyes to present conditions. The political atmosphere is full of change, questions are before us which we cannot afford to ignore and which we must attempt to answer, and to me it would appear all-important that the initiative should emanate from us, that the Government of India should not be put in the position of appearing to have its hands forced by agitation in this country or by pressure from home, that we should be the first to recognise surrounding conditions and to place before His Majesty's Government the opinions which personal experience and a close touch with the every-day life of India entitle us to hold.

'This view I feel sure my Colleagues share with me. Mr. Morley cordially approves it, and in pursuance of it announced, on my authority, in his recent Budget speech my intention of appointing a Committee from the Viceroy's Council to consider the question of possible reforms.

'Such enquiries have, as you are aware, taken place before. There was the Commission, over which Sir Charles Aitchison presided to enquire into the employment of Indians in the public services, and we have also the notable report of the Committee appointed by Lord Dufferin to consider proposals for the reconstruction of Legislative Councils on a representative basis (1888), over which Sir George Chesney presided, and of which the present Lord Macdonnell was Secretary. It is curious to see from that report how similar conditions and arguments were then to what they are now, with the one great exception that we have now to deal with a further growth of nearly twenty years of increasing political aspirations.

'But though increased representation is still the popular cry as it was in 1888, other demands or rather suggestions are shaping themselves out of a foreshadowed metamorphosis. We are told of a Council of Princes, of an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, of an Indian Member on the Secretary of State's Council, and in addition to the older claims put forward on behalf of increased representation on the Legislative Councils, we are asked to consider new procedure as to presentation of the Budget to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, a prolongation of the Budget Debate, and further opportunity for financial discussion. As to possibilities such as these, I would be grateful for the opinion of the Committee I hope to appoint, limiting myself for the present to only one opinion that in any proposal for the increase of representation it is absolutely necessary to guard the important interests existing in the country, as expressed in paragraph 7, page 3, of the Report of Sir Charles Aitchison's Committee, viz.—

(a) the interests of the hereditary nobility and landed classes who have a great permanent stake in the country,

(b) the interests of the trading, professional and agricultural classes,

(c) the interests of the planting and commercial European community, and

(d) the interests of stable and effective administration.

The subjects which should propose to refer to the Committee are :—

(a) A Council of Princes, and if this is not possible might they be represented on the Viceroy's Legislative Council?

(b) An Indian Member of the Viceroy's Council.

(c) Increased representation on the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and of Local Governments.

(d) Prolongation of the Budget Debate. Procedure as to presentation of the Budget and powers of moving amendments.

'This Minute is circulated for the information of Members of Council, from whom I shall be glad to receive any suggestions or expressions of opinion which they may desire to make, and which will be communicated to the Committee.'

'When the Committee has reported, their Report will be laid before Council for full consideration.'

"That note elicited valuable opinions and was fully discussed in Council, and though, as you are aware, its suggestions were not accepted in their entirety by the Government of India, it laid the foundation of the first scheme of reform they submitted to the Secretary of State.

"Since it was written, Lord Morley has fought India's battles in both Houses of Parliament in many great and memorable speeches, and there has been a constant interchange of correspondence between him and the Government of India. Much of it has not as yet been made public, but as regards the reform of the Legislative Councils I commit no breach of confidence in indicating the lines which the Government of India has endeavoured to follow. We have distinctly maintained that representative government, in its Western sense is totally inapplicable to the Indian Empire and would be uncongenial to the traditions of Eastern populations—that Indian conditions do not admit of popular representation—that the safety and welfare of this country must depend on the supremacy of British administration—and that that supremacy can, in no circumstances, be delegated to any kind of representative assembly.

"But we have been deeply impressed by the changing political conditions alluded to in my note, and we have endeavoured to meet them by broadening the representation authorised by the Council Act of 1862, by expanding its rules of procedure and facilitating opportunities for debate, by inviting the leaders of Indian public opinion to become fellow-workers with us in British administration, and by securing the representation of those important interests and communities which go to form the real strength of India, whilst at the same time recognising the claims of educational advance. We have borne in mind the hopes held out to the people of India in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858.

"We have felt that the political atmosphere of a bureaucracy may become close and confined, and that the admittance of outside air is beneficial to its health and strength. We have aimed at the reform and enlargement of our Councils, but not at the creation of Parliaments. I emphasise what I have just said in view of the opinions to which advanced Indian politicians appear not unfrequently to commit themselves.

"The machinery of our scheme was explained in our Resolution of November 15th. There is no necessity for me to analyse it—it has already been fully discussed by the public. We by no means claim perfection for it, we know that there will be much to learn from experience of its working, and that it may require alteration in the future, but if I have judged Indian public opinion correctly, the verdict has been in our favour in admitting the necessity for administrative changes, and the general soundness of the lines we have followed. Of course we have met with many criticisms. It would have been unfortunate indeed, if a scheme of vast political moment had not elicited discussion and diversity of opinion. But there is one criticism which I refuse to accept—the suggestion that the Councils Act of 1909 is the result of concessions to seditious agitation. There is no foundation in any such assumption—unless the recognition of the political condition of India in 1909, as I have endeavoured to describe it, is to be reckoned as a concession—though it was the necessity for which no responsible administrators could ignore the murders at Mozufferpore were the first of the political crimes which have horrified all India, and they were perpetrated 1½ years after my Committee had commenced to formulate their reform proposals. Then came the Manicktollah Garden discoveries, followed at intervals by a repetition of outrages, mysterious in their origin. Was the Government of India in the face of those outrages, and on account of them, to renounce the conclusions they had deliberately come to, and to throw overboard their schemes for reform? Were they to be frightened by an anarchical plot out of a policy they

had deliberately adopted? I absolutely refuse to admit that the just aspirations of the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor should be jeopardised by traitorous conspirators. That is a concession I will not agree to.

" But it is unfortunately too true that the progress of the work upon which we have been engaged, and in the completion of which we hoped to confer a welcome boon upon the people of India, has been marred by a succession of abominable crimes which have forced my Government into one repressive measure after another. And yesterday, on the eve of the assembly of this Council, a faithful and gallant public servant was brutally murdered within the precincts of the High Court and in the broad light of day. A spirit hitherto unknown to India has come into existence, a spirit opposed to all the teachings of Indian religion and traditions, a spirit of anarchy and lawlessness which seeks to subvert not only British rule but the governments of Indian Chiefs to whom I am so deeply indebted for their loyal assistance. We are called upon to deal with subterranean machinations, and methods of assassination and robbery, dangerous to the public safety and discreditable to the fair fame of India. We are aware of associations which are doing their best to inveigle into their meshes the youth of the country poisoned by the dissemination of revolutionary literature, which, out of a chivalrous unwillingness to interfere with any form of freedom of speech, British administrations have tolerated for too long. Present dangers we are prepared to meet, and the moral training of the rising generation our duty will no longer allow us to neglect. We can no longer tolerate the preachings of a revolutionary Press. We are determined to bridle literary license. I am glad to believe that the support of an enlarged Council will go far to assure the Indian public of the soundness of any measures we may deem it right to introduce.

" I had hoped to open this new Council under an unclouded political sky. No one has longed more earnestly than I have to allow bygones to be bygones, and to commence a new administrative era with a clean slate. The course of recent events has cancelled the realisation of those hopes, and I can but assert that the first duty of every Government is to maintain the observance of the law, to provide for the present, and as far as it can for the future welfare of the populations committed to its charge,—to rule, and, if need be, to rule with a strong hand.

" But, gentlemen, though I have no wish to disguise from you the anxieties of the moment, I do not for an instant admit that the necessity of ruthlessly eradicating a great evil from our midst should throw more than a passing shadow over the general political situation in India. I believe that situation to be better than it was five years ago. We must not allow immediate dangers to blind us to the evidences of future promise. I believe that the broadening of political representation has saved India from far greater troubles than those we have now to face. I am convinced that the enlargement of our administrative machinery has enormously strengthened the hands of the Viceroy and of the Government of India, and has brought factors to our aid which would otherwise have had no sympathy with us. I believe above all that the fellow-service of British and Indian administrators under a supreme British Government is the key to the future political happiness of this country. It is in that belief that I have worked hard for India, and when I see around me today the representatives of the powerful communities and interests for whom I pleaded in my note, I feel convinced that the dignity and good sense of this Council will be worthily maintained. The navigation of the Indian ship of state will be loyally and

And now that my tenure of my high office is drawing to a close, I hope that my years of work have borne some fruit, and I am grateful to Providence in that He has spared me to be present on this great historical occasion."

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR SINHA said —" My Lord, I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council I shall propose certain amendments in the Rules

for the conduct of Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General. A copy of the existing Rules, together with the proposed amendments, and a Statement of Objects and Reasons for those amendments, has been placed on the table before each Hon'ble Member, and today I mean to make only two remarks with regard to these proposed amendments. Firstly, that those Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business are, Hon'ble Members will notice, entirely distinct from the Rules which have been made by the Governor General in Council, that is, the Executive Council, and already published; that is, Rules for the discussion of Resolutions on matters of public interest, Rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement, and Rules for the asking of Questions. Those Rules are made by the Governor General in Council, and the Legislative Council has nothing to do with them. The Rules which we now seek to amend are Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business properly so-called. The second remark which I desire to place before the Council is this: that the amendments which we propose are of a purely formal nature, intended merely to adapt the existing Rules to the altered constitution of the present Council; for example, in the old Council, Members used to make their speeches sitting; with a Council of 60 Additional Members it would be almost impossible for the Members to hear a speaker if he were to speak while retaining his seat. So that we propose to alter that and to make it a Rule, subject of course to the Legislative Council passing it, that Members henceforth should stand when making their speeches. The other alterations are more or less of the same character. We considered that it was not desirable to make any substantial changes in the Rules before we had a larger and longer experience of the existing Rules, which, if I may venture to say so, seemed to work very well so far as the old Councils were concerned. I hope Hon'ble Members will agree with me that it would be inadvisable and inexpedient to make any changes of substance of the existing Rules before we have gained some practical experience of the working of the Rules which I shall propose at the next meeting of the Council.

"That is all I have to place before the Council today, I merely make these observations in order that Hon'ble Members may feel that we are not proposing any drastic changes in the existing Rules of Business."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 28th January 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
The 26th January 1910. }



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday,
the 27th January 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather
Reports of the period.**

The depression which appeared over Persia on the 19th, gave light precipitation in Baluchistan and the extreme north of India at the beginning of the week, with its disappearance on the 22nd, a period of dry weather set in and continued throughout the remainder of the week. Temperature had recovered from the effects of the cold wave which crossed northern India last week by the 22nd, and apart from a slight deficiency in the central part of the country during the latter half of the week, temperature was generally normal.

Burma.—Light rain fell in south Tenasserim on the 23rd and 24th, and was again recorded on the 26th. Skies were cloudy on the 24th and 25th and were very cloudy on the remaining days. Temperature was approximately normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded, and temperature was normal or in slight defect.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were lightly to moderately clouded on the 24th and 25th, and were clear during the rest of the period. Temperature was generally slightly below normal during the latter half of the week.

Northwest India.—Snow fell in the hills of the north Punjab, Kashmir and Baluchistan on the 20th and locally in Kashmir on the 21st. Skies were overcast in

Kashmir on the 21st and were practically free from cloud for the rest of the week. Maximum temperature was generally normal and the minimum normal or in slight defect.

The Peninsula.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was normal at most observatories.

The following summarises the principal rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day .—

January 21st Sonemarg 1·25" and Quetta 0·27".

„ 24th. Mergui 0·56".

The normal rainfall for the week is appreciable in the United Provinces, the east of Central India, upper India and Baluchistan, and as there was no precipitation except in Kashmir and Baluchistan there has been a considerable reduction in the large percentage excess hitherto shown in these areas.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 27TH JANUARY 1910			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 27TH JANUARY 1910			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0.1	0.3	-0.2	2.8	6.7	- 3.9	- 58	- 58
Lower Burma	0.1	0.1	0	1.0	0.4	+ 0.6	+150	+200
Upper Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0	0	0
Assam	0	0.3	-0.3	0.7	1.1	- 0.4	-36	- 22
Eastern Bengal	0	0.2	-0.2	1.6	0.6	+ 1.0	+16	+300
Bengal	0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	0.4	+ 1.1	+275	+400
Orissa	0	0.2	-0.2	3.3	0.6	+ 2.7	+450	+725
Chota Nagpur	0	0.1	-0.1	2.5	0.4	+ 2.1	+525	+733
Bihar	0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.5	- 0.4	- 80	- 67
United Provinces, East	0	0.3	-0.3	1.1	0.9	+ 0.2	+ 24	+ 57
United Provinces, West	0	0.4	-0.4	2.2	1.4	+ 0.8	+ 57	+120
Punjab, East and North	0	0.5	-0.5	3.9	2.0	+ 1.9	+ 95	+160
Punjab, South-west	0	0.2	-0.2	1.9	1.0	+ 0.9	+ 90	+138
Kashmir	0.2	0.3	-0.1	2.7	1.9	+ 0.8	+ 42	+ 67
N.-W Frontier Province	0	0.3	-0.3	3.9	1.1	+ 2.8	+455	+457
Baluchistan	0.3	0.4	-0.1	2.7	2.1	+ 0.6	+ 29	+ 47
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.4	+ 0.4	+100	+167
Rajputana, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.5	+ 0.4	+ 80	+200
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.4	0.6	+ 0.8	+133	+250
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	+ 0.2	+200	+200
Central India, West	0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.4	+ 0.7	+175	+467
Central India, East	0	0.3	-0.3	1.4	1.3	+ 0.1	+ 8	+ 40
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	4.9	1.0	+ 3.9	+390	+444
Central Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.3	0.9	+ 1.4	+156	+188
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.9	0.5	+ 1.4	+280	+280
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.1	- 0.1	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	- 33	- 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0.5	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 25	+ 25
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	- 100	- 100
Mysore	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	0
Malabar	0	0.1	-0.1	1.0	1.5	- 0.5	- 33	- 33
Madras, South-east	0	0.1	-0.1	2.2	5.5	- 3.3	- 60	- 59
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0.5	- 0.5	-100	-100
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	4.0	1.2	+ 2.8	+233	+233

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 27th January 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd January 1910.

Burma—Rain was reported in the Mergui District only. Harvesting of the winter rice crop is nearly completed as also of millet, *juar*, groundnuts and winter sessamum. Other agricultural operations are proceeding normally. Prices of unhusked rice are generally the same as last week with some enhancement at Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein and Mandalay, remaining below the normal for the month in Rangoon and Bassein and considerably below the normal in Mandalay and Shwebo.

Eastern Bengal and Assam—The weather was dry with no rain during the week except light showers on and near the hills. Reaping of winter rice continues. Transplantation of spring rice is in progress. Harvesting of mustard and sugarcane is going on and that of pulses is nearly finished. Fields are being prepared for jute. Prospects of tea, wheat, tobacco and sugarcane are good and of mustard and pulses fair. The average price of common rice has fallen by 1 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in four districts.

Bengal.—Light rain fell in Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Darjeeling. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. Harvesting of winter rice is almost completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The standing spring crops are doing well. Some damage has been done by insect pests in parts of Monghyr and by the recent rain in Khulna. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Midnapore, Patna, Gaya, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Cooch Bihar and has fallen in Nadia, Jessore, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces—Rain fell in 42 districts averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more in the hills, the greater part of Rohilkhand, Meerut and the Western half of the Agra Division. Elsewhere smaller amounts were received. The heaviest falls were—Dehra Dun $2\frac{1}{2}$ and Garhwal $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Pressing of sugarcane and irrigation and weeding of spring crops continue. Standing crops are flourishing. Cattle are generally in good condition but 14 districts report disease. Fodder is abundant. Markets are well stocked. Prices are high and unchanged.

Punjab—Good to moderate rain fell in parts of Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Slight rain is also reported from Shahpur. The rainfall has been very beneficial to standing crops. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress and harvesting of *toria* continues in a few districts with outturn good to average. Standing crops are generally in good condition and cover a large area. Rats are damaging standing crops in Hissar and Rohtak. Prices of food grains are generally unsettled. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is generally sufficient.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight showers fell in Abbottabad and in Marwa tahsil of the Bannu district and in the Tank tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Standing crops are generally in good condition throughout the Province. Sugarcane pressing still continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu district. The water-supply is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district is still stopped. Fodder is sufficient except in the Shigga circle of the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except that in the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good but malarial fever is still prevalent in the Charsadda tahsil of the Peshawar district. Prices, except those of wheat and maize, show a slight tendency to fall. Prices: Wheat 12 to $13\frac{1}{2}$, gram $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 22, maize 15 to $22\frac{1}{2}$; bajra $16\frac{2}{3}$ to 18 and barley $19\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu—The rain was good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 11 to 17 and maize from 17 to 26 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Ramban, Basohli and Kotli tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir—Snow fell during the week. The condition of spring crops is good. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient in flooded villages but in others it is average. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Showers fell at places. The maximum was 217 cents at Hindaun and the minimum 4 cents at Ajmer. Spring crops are progressing and the outturn is fair to good. Cattle disease prevails in Jaisalmer. Damage to crops by rats is reported in one district of Jhalawar. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikaner, Sirohi, Mewar, Partabgarh, Shahpura, and Kotah and are steady or falling elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall was slight in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Malwa. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops continue. Crops have been damaged slightly in Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition except for some cattle disease in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and Bhopal and are high and steady elsewhere. Watering and weeding of poppy continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. No rain was received during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues in a few districts. Reaping of wheat and linseed has commenced in Chanda and of linseed in Bilaspur. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are in progress. Cotton is still being picked in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur and Berar. Damage by frost and rats was reported from some villages in Saugor. Wheat and gram have been injured slightly by rats in parts of the Seoni tahsil of Hoshangabad. Rust appeared in wheat in portions of the Umer tahsil of Nagpur. The condition of standing crops is excellent in Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara and generally good elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices:—Wheat in Jubbulpore and rice in Drug rose and wheat in Chhindwara and *juar* in Nimar fell by $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per rupee. Gram in Saugor and Raipur *juar* in Wardha and rice in Bhandara became cheaper by 1 seer. Gram sold dearer by 1 seer in Jubbulpore. Prices of staple food grains were steady elsewhere or fluctuated slightly.

Feudatory States.—During the week Sirguja and Jashpur had a sprinkling of rain. Prospects are excellent in Chhuikhadan and generally good elsewhere. The supply of fodder and water is adequate everywhere. Prices.—Rice and *kodon* in Khairagarh and rice in Saragarh and Sakti became dearer and rice in Bastar and wheat in Saragarh fell by 1 seer per rupee.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals. Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kolhapur, they have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Karachi and Kolhapur, by cloudy weather in Surat and West Khandesh, by frost in Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Palanpur and Cutch and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Spring sowings are progressing in parts of Karachi, Kanara, Nasik and Mahi-Kantha. Harvesting is in progress in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa-Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh and Belgaum. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Nasik and Poona. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar, have risen in the Panch Mahals and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 41 per cent, in Gujarat 31 to 23 per cent, in the Konkan 2 to 40 per cent. and in the Karnatak 17 to 20 per cent. less than the normal and in the Deccan 4 per cent. more to 27 per cent. less.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The autumn harvest is over except for picking of cotton which is still going on in some parts of the Aurangabad division. The spring crop is being weeded and its harvest has begun in parts of Telangana. The crop is reported to be bad in parts of the Warangal and Medak divisions, especially in the Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts. Some damage was done by rats in the Khuldabad taluka of the Aurangabad district. The cotton crop is being harvested and its outturn is estimated at 8 or below 8 annas. The early rice harvest is nearly completion. Late rice sowings are in progress and weeding has begun in parts of the area will be limited owing to the inadequacy of the water-supply in tanks. Cattle disease is reported in 6 talukas and fodder scarcity in 11. Water scarcity prevails in parts of the Lingsugur taluka of the Raichur district, Janwada in the Bidar district and Sultanabad in the Karimnagar district. The water supply is decreasing in the Ashti taluka of the Bir district, in Palam in the Parbhani district, Udgir in the Bidar district, Palencha in the Warangal district, and in the Jagtial, Mahadeopur and Karimnagar talukas of the Karimnagar district. Prices.—Wheat 7, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee. White and yellow *juar* are selling in Hyderabad city at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Chinnur of the Adilabad district and the lowest 22 seers in Udgir in the Bidar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Paddy and other crops are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras —There was light rain in the Vizagapatam Littoral and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Central Tanjore and Madura have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn fair to bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in twelve and has risen in one. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows —*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in eight and has risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts, has fallen in six and has risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in six and has risen in one. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair though more rain is required in parts of Nellore, South Arcot and Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 572-594—7.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION WHICH WILL BE HELD IN LONDON IN
MAY-OCTOBER 1910.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, dated the 25th January 1910.

THE following papers relative to the Japan-British Exhibition which will be held in London in May-October 1910, are published for general information. As regards the classification of exhibits, the Exhibition authorities have decided to follow, with possibly one or two unimportant modifications, the classification of the Franco-British Exhibition which was published with Resolution No. 3580—3600-5, dated the 25th April 1907.

2. The Government of India have decided not to participate in the Exhibition.

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1910, THE GREAT WHITE CITY, LONDON, W.

Application for space.

Full Name of Firm _____

Address _____

To The SECRETARY of the ASSOCIATION,

I beg to request that the following space in the
Section be allotted to me for the display only of the articles enumerated below

Floor space _____ ft. long by _____ ft. wide	Total	(Country) _____
Additional frontage required _____ ft		
Wall space _____ ft. high by _____ ft. wide.	Total	_____ sq. ft.
	Total	£ _____

for which $\frac{1}{100}$ enclose herewith a cheque, value £ _____, being 50 per cent. of the total amount payable.

In the event of my application being granted in whole or in part, I undertake to pay to the Association the balance within six days of receiving notice to that effect, and hereby agree to observe and be bound by the annexed

Rules and Regulations, and that all goods exhibited shall be the produce of or manufactured in the British Empire

Special Features of Articles to be Exhibited	Full List of Articles to be Exhibited	If it is desired to illustrate a Manufacturing Process, for which Motive Power is required, state full particulars
<p>The expression "etc." and any other general term is to be disregarded and treated as a nullity.</p>		

A separate form must be filled up for each space required in the different groups of the classification.

A sketch, showing the proposed arrangements of the exhibits, should accompany this form

In the event of motive power, electricity, gas, or water being required, application must be made on a special form, which will be supplied on demand.

This Form, when filled up and signed, must be addressed to the Secretary of the Association, Great White City, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

Date _____

Signature _____

Rules and Regulations for Concessionaires, Exhibitors, and others.

1. It is intended that the Exhibition shall be opened during a period of about sixteen weeks (unless prevented by causes beyond the control of the Association) between the months of May and October 1910, from about 11 A M. to 11 P M daily, except Sundays, but the Association reserve the right to extend or restrict such periods or hours. Due notice will be given as to the opening and closing of the Exhibition.

2. The said ~~parties~~, whilst intending to adhere as closely as possible to their rules, regulations and plans, reserve the power to make any modifications or alterations they may desire.

3 Every concessionaire shall pay all expenses of conveying, delivering, installing, fixing, equipping, furnishing, arranging, decorating, maintaining and removing everything connected with the concession, and of the erection of all buildings (if any), structures, partitions, fixtures, screens, etc., required, and must, by a responsible representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and (at the closing of the Exhibition or expiration of his agreement, whichever shall first happen) the removal of all goods, articles and things connected with the concession.

4. No concessionaire shall assign, transfer, underlet or part with the possession of the allotted space or any portion thereof, or dispose of the concession, or any part, share or interest therein, nor place thereon anything other than the concession, and the concessionaire declares that no person whose name does not appear in the contract with the Association is pecuniarily or otherwise interested with him, and that he will not enter into partnership in respect of his contract or the concession without the previous written consent of the Association. Underletting.

5. No concessionaire shall allow any article of alimentation, refreshment, food, drink, tobacco, or any goods displayed or on the concession, or any other article or thing whatsoever, to be bought, sold, given away or consumed at, upon, or from the allotted space, or any part thereof, without having first obtained a license under the seal of the Association and paying the required fee therefor, and until he shall have entered into and signed the sale agreement of the Association; such license, however, may be withheld or not granted by the Association without any cause or reason being given therefor. Sales, etc.;

6. No deception of the public of any kind will be allowed. Anything which has not been clearly described, or which shall not be approved of by the Association, shall not be permissible for exhibition or display, and the Association reserve the right to refuse admission to, or to enforce the removal from, the Exhibition at any time of any article or object not so described or approved of or which they may deem unsuitable, dangerous, or in any way objectionable, without assigning any reason for so doing, and every concessionaire exonerates the Association from any claim or responsibility whatsoever in reference to any article or object so refused or removed. No deception.

7. All cases and goods for the Exhibition must bear on two sides the distinctive mark J B Ex., together with the name of the concessionaire and particulars of the concession, as well as the name and number of the building or site which the same are intended for, and the title of the Exhibition. Distinctive mark.

8. No goods or objects of any kind will be received earlier than four weeks before the date fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, unless the previous written consent of the Association has been obtained. All stands, show cases, etc., must be completely erected in position at least two weeks, and all articles displayed therein or thereon at least one week before such date. Receipt of goods.

9. All cases must be unpacked immediately after arrival, and the empty cases and litter removed forthwith by the concessionaire from the allotted space and Exhibition grounds, otherwise the Association reserve the right of doing this at the expense of the concessionaire. The Association will not take any responsibility in reference to cases or their contents. Removal

10. The concessionaire shall have all architectural work done through the offices of the Association, and all structural and other works, and everything else supplied or used by the concessionaire, must at all times be in accordance with the rules and regulations and subject to the approval of the Association, the London County Council, local and all other authorities, and the concessionaire shall execute all such works as are or may, under or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament already or hereafter to be passed, be directed or required by any public authority to be executed at any time during the continuance of his agreement, upon or in respect of the allotted space or concession. Work to be subject to approval.

11. All work in connection with the concession is at all times subject to the approval of the Association, and where the concession is made in or on any building no staple or other attachment shall be driven into the floor, wall or any other part of the building, nor may the flooring, walls or roof be altered, removed, strengthened or interfered with, except with the previous written consent of the Association and at the expense of the concessionaire. The flooring of the Exhibition buildings is calculated to bear a weight of 1,000 lbs. to the square yard, and in no case shall the concession have a greater weight per square yard unless and until the previous written consent of the Association has been obtained, and whatever alteration to the flooring may be necessary shall be made at the expense and risk of the concessionaire, and all damage caused by such alteration must be made good by him. Work.

Fittings, decorations, etc.

12. All constructions, fittings, decorations, designs, announcing boards, advertisements, flags and signs, etc., shall be new and subject in all respects to the approval of the Association, who may cause to be removed, or altered, anything they may deem objectionable, or of which they may not approve. No concessionaire may display advertisements or notices other than those referring to his own concession, or to which the Association may object.

Construction.

13. The construction and appearance of all concessions and stands are at all times subject to the approval of the Association, and stands must not exceed nine feet in height, inclusive of screens, decorations, and signs. Counters must not exceed three feet and platforms eight inches above the floor. Concessionaires occupying stands with two or more frontages must arrange their display on each frontage, and any bare woodwork or back of signs, etc., must be covered or decorated. No concession or any part thereof shall be arranged in such a way as to project beyond the allotted space, or obstruct the light or impede the general view in all directions, or be detrimental to any other concession. Every concessionaire must confine his concession strictly to the limits of the allotted space unless with the previous written consent of the Association.

Contractors.

14. The Association may appoint official and other contractors for buildings, erections and installations of every kind, as well as, stands, fittings, decorations and signs, to attend the Exhibition to take orders. No other contractor will be allowed to solicit orders on the Exhibition premises; concessionaires may, however, employ their own contractor, who will be admitted on their written request, but every concessionaire before placing any work in connection with the concession with any contractor shall procure him first to register his name and address with the Association, and to sign a memorandum agreeing to observe, and be bound by, these as well as the contractor's rules and regulations of the Association, and the concessionaire shall be responsible for all his work and actions.

Supply of electric current, gas and water.

15. Provision will be made where practicable at the concessionaire's expense and risk for the supply of electric power for concessions to be shown in motion and for the supply of electric current, gas and water, if application is made on the official forms provided for that purpose. Every concessionaire must state the approximate amount of electric current, gas or water he may require, and shall pay the Association for work in connection with the fitting and installation so required by him for his concession at the specified prices, and pay such deposit as may be required to sufficiently cover the cost of all electric current, gas or water which may be consumed. No persons other than those authorised in writing by the Association shall be permitted to execute any work whatsoever in connection with the installation upon the allotted space, concession or elsewhere. The name of the contractor who the concessionaire proposes to employ must be submitted to and approved of in writing by the Association (and he must sign a memorandum agreeing to observe and be bound by these and any other rules and regulations of the Association) before any work is started, and no work by the Association in connection with the connecting up of the concession will be undertaken unless and until the work on the allotted space has been carried out by such contractor, and completed and tested to the satisfaction of the Association. No person, however except the employes of the Association shall, without the previous written consent of the Association, interfere with, add to, take down or alter any installation or any part thereof, after the same has been connected with the Association. The Association, their agents, surveyors, and workmen, shall have the right to enter the allotted space and concession at all times for the purpose of doing such works and things as may be required for any repairs, alterations or improvements to the electric, gas and water mains and drains, and anything connected therewith in or under the same or in any other part of the Exhibition grounds.

Deposits.

16. In any case where a deposit shall have been made by any concessionaire with the Association for any purpose, the certificate of the Secretary as to the amount payable to the Association for such purpose shall be conclusive and binding on both parties and the difference between the amount deposited and the amount of such certificate shall be paid by or refunded to the concessionaire as the case may be.

17. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned before the opening, during the season, or after the closing of the Exhibition, by the concessionaire or any person employed by him, or by any apparatus, or by the erection, installation, use or removal thereof, or by any object connected with the concession or belonging to or under the control of the concessionaire, to any visitor, concessionaire, or any person whomsoever, or to any object or thing, the concessionaire shall indemnify and save harmless the Association from and against all damage or injury, and all claims, demands, actions, suits, costs and expenses in respect thereof. Damage, accidents, etc.

18. The concessionaire, shall, at his own expense, insure, in the joint names of the Association and himself, to the approval of the Association and through their official Agents, in a first-class Insurance Company, the concession and everything contained therein against loss or damage arising through fire, water, the elements, explosions, theft, or any other cause (and any money received in respect of the same shall be applied in reinstating and replacing the property so damaged or lost), and against any claim made by visitors, employees or others in respect of any matter whatsoever. If such insurances are not effected and the policies, together with the receipts for the premiums, produced to the Association 14 days before the date fixed for the opening of the concession, the Association may themselves effect such insurances, and all expenses incurred by the Association in so doing shall constitute a debt immediately payable by the concessionaire to the Association, and may be retained by them out of any moneys due or to become due to the concessionaire. Insurance.

19. Every concession shall be at the sole risk and responsibility of the concessionaire, and the Association will not be responsible for the safety of any property or for loss or damage occurring from any cause whatsoever, to any concession or property belonging to the concessionaire or any other person. No concessionaire shall do anything to jeopardise or prejudice the leases, insurances or licenses of the Association, and every concessionaire must comply with all requirements of the Association's Fire Insurance Offices, and local and all other authorities. Responsibility for damage.

20. No concessionaire will be allowed to use unprotected lights, or fire or oil in any manner without the previous written consent of the Association. All fulminating, obnoxious, dangerous and explosive substances are absolutely forbidden. The Association reserve to themselves the right of examining, testing or having tested, at the cost and risk of the concessionaire, anything brought upon or to the premises. Dangerous articles.

21. Buildings, spaces or sites not fully occupied at least one week before the date fixed for the opening of the Exhibition may be otherwise allotted by the Association, and shall be forfeited by the concessionaire as well as all payments made in respect thereof, and any balance due by the concessionaire shall be payable as if the space had been occupied by him. Space not occupied.

22. No goods will be allowed to be delivered at, brought to, or removed from the Exhibition grounds during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, and all cases received during the early hours must be removed before the Exhibition opens each morning. Receipt of goods.

23. The concessionaire shall not, by virtue of any agreement or otherwise, acquire any legal interest or state in the allotted space, any part thereof, but shall merely be permitted to use the same for the purpose of his concession during the period above mentioned if and so long as he fulfils with these rules and regulations, nor shall a partnership be created between the Association and the concessionaire by virtue of anything contained in his agreement or otherwise. No legal interest acquired.

24. It is understood that the Association shall be entitled to make a charge to the public for admission to the Exhibition, and no member of the public shall be admitted to the allotted space or any portion thereof, except persons who have been authorised to be admitted to the Exhibition by the Association. The Association shall have the right to enclose any portion of the Exhibition buildings or grounds, and close the same or make a special charge for admission thereto, either temporarily or permanently, and the concessionaire shall not be entitled to any compensation, allowance or damages by reason of their so doing. Admission to Exhibition.

The concessionaire shall not be entitled to any moneys received by the Association or others for admission to the Exhibition or otherwise, except only in respect of moneys (if any) taken for or at the concession.

Press view.

25. It is intended to hold a press view several days before the opening of the Exhibition, and it is essential that all the concessions shall be ready and every concessionaire present to give information, as much in his own interests as in those of the whole Exhibition.

Admission of employes.

26. One non-transferable pass for admission to the Exhibition will be issued to each concessionaire, free of charge, but the concessionaire shall purchase from the Association, for each *bona-fide* employé connected with the concession a non-transferable ticket at half the rate charged to the public for season tickets. All such tickets will be issued on the understanding that they shall be used by the employé named therein only for gaining admission for the purpose of carrying out his duties, and be subject to such conditions and restrictions, and admit at such hours and entrances as may be fixed by the Association from time to time, and shall be forfeited and not reissued or replaced if used by any other person or in the event of non-compliance with any of the conditions and restrictions upon which they are issued.

Cleanliness.

27. All concessions, allotted spaces, etc., must be properly cleaned and open for visitors at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the opening each day, and shall remain so during all hours that the Exhibition shall be open to the public, and if this is not done to the satisfaction of the Association, the concessionaire hereby authorises and empowers the Association to do whatever they may deem necessary at the sole risk and expense of the concessionaire.

Maintenance, employes, etc.

28. Every concessionaire shall bear all working expenses of his concession, and shall provide and pay the salaries and wages of all employes, attendants and staff, and no concessionaire shall allow any employé to enter upon his duties at the Exhibition or concession unless and until his name and address have been registered at the office of the Association, and he has signed a memorandum agreeing to observe and be bound by the rules and regulations of the Association, but no concessionaire shall, without the previous written consent of the Association, employ or engage any one who has been discharged from the service of the Association, any concessionaire or other person within the Exhibition. Arrangements for adequate lavatory accommodation must be provided under the direction of the Association by the concessionaire for the free use of his employees.

Nuisance, touting, etc.

29. No concessionaire shall do or suffer to be done any act which may in the judgment of the Association be or grow to be a nuisance or annoyance, or cause, or be likely to cause, damage or disturbance to the Association, any concessionaire, the public visiting the Exhibition, or the occupiers of any adjoining concession, sites, stalls or property, and no concessionaire shall tout or solicit the public in any way whatsoever, nor permit his agents or employes to do so, or to receive gratuities. The Association shall not be responsible to any concessionaire for the acts or conduct of, nor for the consequences of any breach of these or any other rules and regulations by any other concessionaire.

Behaviour of employes.

30. Every employé or other person connected with the concession must be neatly dressed and at all times courteous and of seemly behaviour; they shall not annoy the public, concessionaires, or others in any way, nor be seen at the Exhibition, excepting on the allotted space, in uniform or costume, and any employé or other person so doing may be expelled from the Exhibition premises by the Association and not allowed to re-enter. The Association also reserve the right to require the suspension or permanent discharge from service within the precincts of the Exhibition of, and, refuse admission to or remove from the Exhibition, any person without assigning any reason therefor. Concessionaires' employes and others connected with the concession must leave the Exhibition premises each evening immediately after the closing of the Exhibition.

Failure to pay employes.

31. The Association at their sole discretion may, but shall not be obliged to pay any salaries or wages of any employé of the concessionaire which he shall fail to pay on the due date for the payment thereof, and the Association may retain any sums paid by them in respect of such salaries or wages out of

any moneys due or to become due to the concessionaire, and upon any such sums being paid by the Association, the share of the concessionaire in the gross receipts of his concession shall be, *ipso facto*, reduced by the amount of the sums so paid, and such sums shall constitute a debt immediately payable by the concessionaire to the Association. In any case in which the concessionaire fails to furnish reasonable evidence as to the amount due in respect of such salaries for wages unpaid as aforesaid, the Association shall be entitled to pay such amounts as shall be claimed in respect thereof, and the Association shall be entitled to all the rights before mentioned in respect of the amounts so paid.

32. In all cases where concessions may be judged by a Jury appointed by the Association, their decision shall be final and binding, and the concessionaire shall not be entitled to make any appeal against their decision. Jury's decision final.

33. Every concessionaire shall cause all articles left by visitors or others, or found by any of his employes, on any part of the concession or the Exhibition, to be immediately deposited in such offices or places as the Association may from time to time designate for that purpose. Lost property.

34. The Association and any persons that they may authorise shall at all times have free access and right of entry to the concession, the allotted space and every part thereof, and the Association with the object of securing compliance with any condition, provision or stipulation of any agreement with any concessionaire, or of these rules and regulations, and any rules and regulations which may become binding on the concessionaire, shall have the right of forcible entry upon the allotted space, the concession, and every part thereof, and of opening or removing by force doors, windows, stands, show cases and any article or thing thereon without being liable in any way to the concessionaire. Right of entry.

35. No concessionaire shall allow handbills or advertisements of any kind to be given away or distributed in any manner within the Exhibition without the previous written consent of the Association, which consent the Association may withdraw at any time. Advertisements, etc.

36. No concessionaire shall, without the previous written consent of the Association, take down, alter, or remove the concession or any part thereof. Unauthorized removal.

37. a) Every concessionaire shall immediately after the closing of the Exhibition or the termination of his agreement with the Association, whichever shall first happen, forthwith withdraw from the allotted space and remove all property therefrom within fourteen days, and in default of such removal the Association may enter and remove from the Exhibition such concession, all erections, fittings, decorations and goods whatsoever, and everything connected therewith, and make good any damage done thereby, and all charges incurred for electricity, gas, water, or damage, shall be paid by the concessionaire before the removal of any of the concessionaire's goods from the Exhibition; goods, cases, etc., not removed within fourteen days, or such other time as may, in writing, be allowed by the Association, may be removed and stored at the cost and risk of the concessionaire, or the Association may, at their discretion, sell the same by auction or otherwise, and apply the proceeds to defray the expenses incurred by them. Removal of goods, deposits, etc.

(b) Any concessionaire removing or doing anything that is likely to, cause damage to or interfere with any property other than his own, shall deposit with the Commissioner-General an amount equal to Rs. 100 per square yard of the area of the allotted space, and if at the expiration of the time allowed for such removal (such time to be fixed by the Commissioner-General, if not already fixed) the concessionaire has not removed such property, or has failed to make good any damage caused by him or his employes, the Commissioner-General shall be entitled to cause the removal of such property, and make good to the satisfaction of the Association such damage as has been caused by the concessionaire or his employes or which may be caused by any means by reason of such removal. The Association shall repay themselves any cost so incurred in accordance with a certificate to be issued by the Commissioner-General in respect of the cost and expenses in connection with such removal and making good, and such certificate shall be final and binding on the concessionaire.

Accounts.

38. Any account or statement rendered by the Association to or inspected by the concessionaire, or any representative of his, shall be deemed to have been accepted and become binding upon such concessionaire, unless the same is objected to in writing by him within seven days of the same having been rendered or inspected.

Lien, etc., for payment.

39. The concession and all goods, accessories, etc., connected therewith, and everything thereon, shall be subject to a lien for any amount which may be due to the Association by the concessionaire, and the Association may at any time enforce such lien at the expense of the concessionaire by the sale of any assets of the concessionaire, either by public auction, or otherwise, and nothing shall be removed by the concessionaire without the previous written consent of the Association. The Association may at their option terminate any concession on account of any payment due by the concessionaire not having been made.

Non-compliance with agreements.

40. In the event of the concessionaire neglecting or failing to perform or observe any of the conditions, provisions or stipulations of any agreement with the Association or of these Rules and Regulations or any rules and regulations which may be binding upon the concessionaire, such concessionaire shall thereby forfeit all right to have his concession judged by any judge appointed by the Association or to participate in any awards distributed, and the Association shall be entitled, either to cancel every or any contract with the concessionaire or to take possession of the concession, the allotted space and everything therein or thereon, and to exclude the concessionaire, his employés and servants therefrom, and thereafter the Association may, but shall not be obliged to, continue, maintain, keep open and carry on the concession at the sole risk and expense of the concessionaire. In the event of the Association exercising this right, the share of the Association and of the concessionaire respectively in the gross receipts (if any) shall remain the same, but the Association shall be entitled to deduct from the share of the concessionaire, or any money otherwise due or to become due to him, all costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Association in continuing, maintaining, keeping open and carrying on or otherwise in connection with the concession, as well as all charges and expenses incurred by the Association in the exercising of their rights under this clause.

Photographs, catalogues, guides, etc.

41. The Association reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling, producing and publishing for sale or otherwise, catalogues, guides, programmes, souvenirs, and other publications, and of photographing, drawing, copying, or reproducing in any manner the concession or any part thereof, and the concessionaire shall not photograph, copy or reproduce in any manner the concession or any part thereof without the previous written consent of the Association, nor advertise or make any announcement within the Exhibition relating to the concession except through the Association or their authorised agents and at the established rates nor in any way or manner to which the Association may object.

The only arrangements recognised.

12. No arrangement made by any representative or agent of the Association will be accepted by or recognised by the Association unless and until the same shall have been confirmed by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Association.

Right to terminate agreement by payment, (b) out payment.

13. The Association may terminate any contract at any time by giving the concessionaire notice in writing, leaving at or upon the allotted space one week's notice in writing, except that if before the expiration of 16 weeks from the opening of the Exhibition the Association shall so determine any Agreement, they shall refund or allow the concessionaire for the unexpired portion of the said period a proportionate amount of the sum paid by the concessionaire on the signing of his contract, and the amount so refunded or allowed shall be accepted by the concessionaire in full settlement of all claims and demands on the Association.

(b) In case a contract is determined at any time in consequence of the concessionaire or any employé, or any person in any way connected with the concession, doing anything which may be improper, immoral, or unfit for public view, or which may be contrary to the regulations of the London County Council or other authorities, or which may jeopardise or prejudice any of the

leases, licenses, or insurances of the Association, or be, or cause, or be likely to be or cause, an annoyance to visitors or neighbours, or any disturbance, or of any breach of any agreement or of the Association's Rules and Regulations, or through force majeure or any cause beyond the control of the Association, no repayment or compensation shall be allowed by the Association, or claimed by the concessionaire or others, nor shall any amount paid by the concessionaire be refunded.

44. In the event of any concessionaire committing any act of bankruptcy his contract shall, if the Association so elect, be determined, and all moneys due to or paid by him under such contract shall be forfeited and become the absolute property of the Association. The making of an order for the winding-up of a corporation shall be deemed to be the commission of an act of bankruptcy. Insolvency and Bankruptcy.

45. These rules and regulations and such further rules and regulations as may be issued by the Association for the government of the Exhibition shall be read and construed as forming part of every agreement made between the Association and the concessionaire, and he shall observe and be bound by the conditions and stipulations and perform the obligations contained therein, and procure all persons employed upon or connected with the concession to sign a memorandum agreeing to observe and be bound by such rules and regulations, and shall at all times assist the Association in enforcing the same. The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of such rules or regulations, and to waive or grant relaxation from them in individual cases is reserved to the Association. Right to amend rules.

46. The Association shall be the sole authority in the Exhibition and have full power to enforce any and all of these rules and regulations and a Director of the Association shall be the acknowledged Arbitrator in all disputes concerning matters referred to in these rules and regulations. If any question or dispute arises between the concessionaire and the Association on any matter not provided for in these rules and regulations, or between the concessionaire and any person other than the Association on any matter connected with the concession or allotted space, the Association shall have the right to appoint an arbitrator to settle such question or dispute, and the concessionaire shall accept the decision of the arbitrator as binding and final. Any consent (other than and except consents contained in any written agreement made with the Association) given by the Association may be cancelled at any time without any cause or reason being given therefor, nor shall any concessionaire or other person be entitled to any compensation or damages by reason of such cancellation. All arbitration proceedings and hearings shall take place in London, England, and all agreements shall be construed to take effect according to English Laws, and the concessionaire shall submit to the jurisdiction of the English Courts. Disputes.

47. In the event of any legal proceedings being instituted against the concessionaire by any public authority or institution, the Association shall be entitled to make any arrangement that they may think fit for a settlement or other termination of such proceedings at the expense of the concessionaire, and he shall accept the same and give effect thereto, and in the case of proceedings instituted against the concessionaire the Association shall be entitled at the expense of the concessionaire to be legally represented at all stages of such proceedings. Legal Proceedings

48. In the Association's agreements, rules and regulations and other publications, the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively: "the Association," the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition, Limited; "the Secretary," the Secretary for the time being of the Association; "Exhibition," any Exhibition held on the Association's grounds at Shepherd's Bush, London, W., between the months of May and October; "Concessionaire," any government, municipality, person, partnership or other body of persons whether incorporated or not incorporated and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere who or which has an agreement with the Association for a concession or has signed a copy of these rules and regulations; "Concession," the attraction, entertainment, show, exhibit or privilege of the concessionaire as set forth in his agreement with the Association and everything relating thereto or connected therewith and any part thereof; "allotted space," the site, building or portion thereof, or any part thereof allotted to the concessionaire for the purpose of his concession; "employee," any agent, representative, manager, attendant, Terms.

servants, assistant or other person occupied either temporarily or permanently for any purpose, and under any circumstances whatsoever in connection with, or for the purpose of the concession; "Commissioner-General," Mr. Imre Kiralfy, of Tower House, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London, S. W. and his nominees appointed in writing, and words denoting the singular number only shall include the plural number, words denoting the male gender shall include the female gender, and words denoting persons only shall include Corporations and Companies and *vice versa*. The headings in the margin of these rules and regulations shall not be taken as part thereof or in any manner affect the interpretation or construction thereof.

49 Any notice served hereunder shall be sufficiently served on the concessionaire if left addressed to him on the allotted space, or forwarded to him by ordinary letter post or left at the address given in his contract, or such address as he may have registered with the Association, and when sent by post shall be deemed to be served at the time when in due course of post it would be delivered at the address to which it is sent.

Tariff of Space.

The price for Exhibit Space will be the same as that charged at the Franco-British Exhibition, and in accordance with the following schedule:—

		s.	d.	
Up to	50 square feet taken in one block .	10	0	per square foot
"	100 " " " "	9	0	" "
"	150 " " " "	8	0	" "
"	200 " " " "	7	0	" "
"	300 " " " "	6	0	" "
"	500 " " " "	5	6	" "
"	750 " " " "	5	0	" "
"	1,000 " " " "	4	6	" "
"	1,500 " (or over) " "	4	0	" "

The charge for more than one frontage will be 10s. per foot for each additional foot frontage—

Minimum charge for individual exhibits	£ 20
" " collective	10

Terms for out-door space and concessions will be forwarded upon application.

Ordered that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information,

The Government of Madras.
The Government of Bombay.
The Government of Bengal.
The Government of the United Provinces.
The Government of the Punjab.
The Government of Burma.
The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, of Coorg.

and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin for information, with the request that the papers may be published in the local Gazette.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for information and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Native States.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to all Chambers of Commerce, for information.

W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
DECEMBER 1909 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE

GRAM AND PULSE
OATS
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *sunjla*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gār*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BRUSA
BRAN
SHEEP AND HUILOOS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Burma*														
<i>Tenasserim</i> —														
Mergui . . .	...	...	30 36	44 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	26 89	32 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	...	...	35 50	44 14	55 65	55 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> —														
Rangoon . . .	...	...	33 86	50	46 38	47 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	32 99	48 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	38 32	56 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)</i> —														
Hennada . . .	...	...	32	44 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma</i> —														
Mandalay . . .	...	...	34 41	53 78	41 29	60 38	...	...	...	...	15 76	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	34 22	42 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan</i> —														
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*														
<i>Eastern</i> —														
Chittagong . . .	...	...	38 75	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	...	31 25	45	42 5	50	...	...	17 5	32 5	...	...	...	...
<i>Central</i> —														
Pabna . . .	...	...	33 75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern</i> —														
Rangpur . . .	...	...	35 62	65	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra</i> —														
Goalpara . . .	15	28 75	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	17 5	25 to 26 25	38 75	42 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*														
<i>Deltaic</i> —														
Midnapur . . .	...	...	28 12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	...	...	42 5	56 25	43 75	55	...	...	27 5	33 75	...	...	30	31
<i>Central</i> —														
Bardwan . . .	...	...	33 5	47 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa</i> —														
Cuttack . . .	...	...	31 82	39 07	40 78	58 59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south</i> —														
Patna . . .	...	...	39 69	46 25	35 62	46 25	...	...	30 62	25 62	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, north</i> —														
Bhagalpur . . .	...	...	31 25	55 94	42 5	48 13	...	...	31 25	30	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	44 37	66 56	40	44 37	...	...	25	33 38	...	...	...	...
United Provinces*														
<i>(a) AGRA</i> —														
Eastern—Benares . . .	23 7	27 07	35 78	48 91	38 59	47 34	44 43	48 91	23 7	28 23	22 92	25 31	24 53	27
Central—Cawnpore . . .	...	27 55	38 07	47 03	40	48 49	41 43	53 23	22 86	26 07	22 19	24 23	23 85	26
Jhansi . . .	...	...	45 73	45 78	48 28	45 78	...	...	18 59	29 06	19 74	29 69	25	30
<i>Western</i> —														
Meerut . . .	...	...	44 37	57 13	36 41	48 41	...	58 28	...	29 06	22 19	26 67	...	36
Agra . . .	47 29	53 33	53 33	80	40 78	51 61	48 54	61 51	22 36	28 59	22 24	27 34	24 17	28
<i>Submontane, west</i> —														
Shahjahanpur . . .	20	25	...	...	36 25	43 28	...	...	20 94	26 56	20 94	20 94	20 94	23
<i>(b) OUDH</i> —														
Southern—Lucknow . . .	...	26 67	40	50	42 08	47 08	48 44	55 21	21 61	24 6	22 86	21 61	22 24	23
Northern—Fyzabad . . .	24 22	28 75	47 03	61 56	41 25	45	...	...	22 19	30 62	22 5	23 75	25	26

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergul
...	Tavoy
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and
...	Amherst
...	84.97	45.71	58.18	59.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu (delta)—
...	...	23.27	...	63.37	63.37	68.82	68.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	84.41	56.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbisa
...	Bassein
...	53.78	53.78	47.41	46.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Hensada
...	Toungoo
...	...	15.76	24.33	80.12	47.41	46.73	67.37	76.19	94.12	...	...	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	38.07	35.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	Pakokku
...	50	62.75	66.67	72.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arakan—
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	40	55	60	70	...	...	...	...	45	65	Eastern—
...	82.5	87.5	42.5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	23.12	51.25	...	...	...	...	...	51.25	52.5	67.5	Central—
...	Pabna
...	40	57.5	50	65	...	...	...	...	57.5	70	Northern—
...	Bangpur
...	40	55	Brahmaputra—
...	45	61.25	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	Dacca—
...	Middapur
...	Calcutta
...	Central—
...	Bardwan
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	Bihar, south—
...	...	17.08	25.03	29.75	39.37	30	47.5	...	...	70	60	43.75	60	Patna
...	Bihar, north—
...	...	19.09	29.12	25.82	45	38.75	52.5	30	43.12	67.5	37.6	53.12 and 49	0 and 57.5	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
17.66	33.28	16.59	27.5	38.59	41.37	38.12	50	33.28	44.37	...	...	...	...	United Provinces—
...	(a) Agra—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	Central—
...	Cawnpore
...	Allahabad
...	Jaunpur
...	Eastern—
...	Meerut
...	Agra
...	Uttar Pradesh, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) Oude—
...	Benares
...	Lucknow
...	Northern—
...	Allahabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RUBBER (Tl or Jungs)		CUT		SUGAR, RAW (Gds)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIC		GRASS	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Forms—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergal			492 31	581 82			18 18	14 16						
Tavoy			533 33	523 33			20 51	20 51						
Moulmein and Amherst			400	400			18 77	18 77						
Pegu (allat)—														
Rangoon			423 31	426 44			16 04	16 62						
Maunhin			492 31	492 31			17 73	20 33						
Shawsein			492 31	492 31			22 61	22 61						
Pegu (inland)—														
Siensada			304 76	216 15			27 83	28 19						
Longoo				402 31			22 61	24 62						
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay			492 31	493 33			21 33	22 54						
Pakokku			581 82	533 83			22 51	22 54						
Arakan—														
Akyab			457 11	457 11			26 67	28 57						
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong			410	391	65	60	15 62	15 62	65	70				
Dacca			420	400	65	45	18 75	20	100	150				
Central—														
Pahna			530	610	56 25	55	1 75	20	1 23	110 25				
Northern—														
Langpur			450	44	70	71	20	21 25	91	100			5	3 75
Brakmaputra—														
Goalpara					65	65								
Gauhati					60	60								
Bengal—														
Dacca—														
Midnapur			370 to 410	370 to 410	75	73 5	17 5	17 5	140 and 150	122 5 and 150				
Calcutta	55	52 5	430	410	60	50	15	19 37	82 5	80			18 75	15
Central—														
Bardwan			400	350	62 5	70	16 25	17 5						
Orissa—														
Cuttack	70 15	65	450 31	475 62	76 15	52 31	14 37	14 37	82 5	62 5			5	5
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	60	320 to 350	300 to 320	45	42 5 to 45	20	20	40	20 to 40				
Bihar, north—														
Bhagalpur			380	332 5	75	52 5	18 12	19 06	120	110				
Muzaffarpur			355 62	304 69	40	36 25	19 06	20	201	160				
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Banaras	47 11	50 11	407 6	312	56 41	47 71	23 65	23 59						
Central—														
Cawnpore	55 11	50 12	350 52	355 52	47 03	0	17 76	17 76	81 5	75	100	90		
Jhansi	50 3		350 75	320	53 28	57 19	21 19				100		5	
Western—														
Ajmer			350 52	355 52	47 03	0	17 76	17 76	81 5	75	100	90		
Agra			350 52	355 52	47 03	0	17 76	17 76	81 5	75	100	90		
Submontane west—														
Bhabhanpur							20	20			90 and 100	90 and 100		
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	57 13	70	361	361	47 03	50	20	20			105	85		5 62
Northern—														
Fyzabad			50	50	18 75	42 5	20 94	20 94						

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Rajputana—														
Eastern— Ajmer . . .	28 59	30 78			38 12	48 44			21 56	27 02	26 87	26 56	28 59	31 87
Punjab—														
Southern— Ferozpur . . .	20	28 75	44 43	66 67	31 79	43 12	42 08	51 61	18 13	26 67	19 06	29 58	22 19	30 16
Central— Lahore . . .	25 42	33 88	48 85	57 66	37 03	47 08	40 78	51 61	10 53	29 63	20 62	39 43	25 16	30 16
South-eastern— Delhi . . .	20	38 38	51 61	55 16	40	50	42 08	51 61	21 04	28 59	22 24	25	23 40	27 71
Submontane— Amritsar . . .	25	30 21	48 49	54 21	38 33	43 28	38 07	47 08			31 04	38 59		27 8
Northern— Rawalpindi . . .	25	28 54	66 67	80	36 41	45 68	40	50	21 61	29 08	25	31 98	26 67	31 35
Western— Lyallpur . . .	—	31 41	40	55	35	47 19	39 37		16 87		18 75	31 41	25	32 68
Multan . . .	20 04				40	41 25	—	46 87	18 13	28 75	22 5	—	—	34 57
N.W. Frontier Pro- vinces—														
Peshawar . . .	25 1				37 55		42 91	—	21 25		23 8			
Dera Ismael Khan . . .	—	—	62 5	—	38 78				20 62	—	20		24 06	—
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi . . .			40		42 5	43 75	—		23 44		25 78	30	29 9	31 87
Shikarpur . . .			45 64	71 25	37 19	42 5	—		21 25	31 25	30	31 25	25 62	28 44
Quetta . . .	—	—	—	—	42 5 to 43 75	47 5 to 50	72 5	77 5	30 94	37 5	19 37	35	—	—
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar . . .	—	—			36 77	—	—	—			28 7			
Sholapur . . .	—	—		48 40	39 60	—	—	—			20 57	29 32	30 1	26 61
Poona . . .	—	—	47 08	44 9	45 99	—	—	—			—	—	27 76	31 2
Khandesh and N.E.														
Deccan— Ahmadnagar . . .	—	—	—	—	—	52 55	—	—	—	—	—	28 18	27 13	27 34
Dhulia . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat—														
Surat . . .	—	40 16	—	64 84	50 47	59 03	—	—	—	—	25 94	35 31	31 72	36 72
Ahmadabad . . .	—	—	85	45	—	45	—	—	20	—	22 5	27 5	30 31	33 12
Central Provinces—														
Western— Nagpur . . .	—	—	34 62	37 5	40 25	43 12	50	61 5	—	—	28 25	33 87	—	—
Central— Jabalpur . . .	—	—	36 37	44 5	40	47	47	53 37	—	—	21	25 75	—	—
Eastern— Raipur . . .	—	—	31	35	40	47	49	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benar—														
Ahola . . .	—	—	39 62	50 12	39 62	47 62	—	—	—	—	25	25 37	—	—
Amroli . . .	—	—	30 13	55 62	40 5	52 37	49	60	—	—	28 62	29 37	—	—
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 5	37 1	29 3	46 7
Salem . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central—														
Bellary . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 7	36 1	—	—
Uddapah . . .	32 7	47 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 6	34 8	25 4	35 1
Karaul . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast, central—														
Nellore . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast, south—														
Madras . . .	20 3	35 2	33 5	59 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore . . .	34 3	40 6	45 9	56 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern—														
Madura . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 9	39 1	37 5	43 8
Mysore—														
Mysore . . .	19	33 37	50	55 78	52	61 53	51 08	71 98	—	—	28	35 25	—	—
Bangalore . . .	28	33	51	74	64	64	67 76	67 76	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ANJAN DAL		OATS		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	
...	...	24 84	28 59	25	38 38	...	.	61 56	.	72 66	72 66	...	...	Rajputana--
...	Eastern-- Ajmer
.	...	20	31 98	19 53	37 19	..	.	.	.	...	66 67	50	.	Punjab--
..	...	22 86	30 78	20 16	39 06	37 24	57 13	40	.	57 13	49 22	42 08	45 78	Southern-- Ferozpur
...	..	22 86	25 83	28 49	88 12	38 07	66 67	55 16	.	..	72 71	44 43	59 37	Central-- Lahore
...	...	23 54	30 21	21 04	40	...	..	...	...	..	..	41 43	57 86	South-eastern-- Delhi
...	...	21 61	31 98	23 91	41 00	36 35	65	...	.	53 33	50	42 10	59 37	Submontane-- Amritsar
...	.	19 37	31 41	20 94	40	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	45 62	Northern-- Rawalpindi
...	..	23 44	27 5	...	40	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western-- Lyallpur Multan
...	..	21 41	...	25 62	..	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	N.-W. Frontier Pro- vinces--
..	...	26 72	...	22 03	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
...	31 77	47 5	39 37	...	...	...	..	..	33 75	40	Sind and Baluchistan
...	42 5	40 62	55	...	...	..	..	...	...	Karachi Shikarpur
..	..	33 12	35 62	...	...	61 25	70	62 5	...	...	...	...	..	Quetta
...	Bombay--
...	Dewan and Karnatak Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	27 5	45 16	...	...	...	...	...	52 92	...	...	Khandesh and N. Dewan-- Ahmadnagar Dhule
...	32 71	47 55	...	...	60	..	..	..	...	...	Gujarat-- Surat Ahmadabad
...	51 87	48 65	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	Central Provinces-- Western-- Nagpur
...	25 62	41 25	31 25	60	..	.	..	61 25	...	..	Central-- Jubbulpore
..	29 5	41	38 75	53	..	..	62	60	...	..	Eastern-- Raipur
...	25 75	39	47	57 12	50	..	57 12	50	47	47	Barar--
...	28	47	34	53	40	..	.	..	..	..	Akola Amravati
..	27	46 12	35 37	54 25	...	..	...	...	...	..	Madras--
...	35	50	30 3	57 12	.	..	60 12	69 2	...	..	South, central-- Coimbatore Salem
26 3	33 1	...	...	60 1	64 4	39	43	...	..	...	...	...	..	Central-- Belgaum Chandrapur Kolhapur Mumbai
...	46	61 7	35 3	35 3	..	..	...	...	...	..	East Coast, central-- Mellore
...	East Coast, south-- Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
21 3	33 5	...	...	...	...	37 4	47 7	.	..	...	...	...	..	Southern-- Madras
...	35 9	50 8	..	..	54 9	...	...	...	...	..	Mysoor-- Mysore Bangalore
26 8	39 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 7	.	...	...	...	..
...	48 1	43 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
28	35 28	...	...	22	25 67	50	70	69 12	...	...	...	...	..
28	36	...	...	26	44	55	72	...	...	...	...	...	..

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	PEANUTS (Tel or Jangals)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Jaf)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer .	52 81	66 82	376 72	356 25	57 13	65 73	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 83	4 9
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur .		80	400	376 46	53 33	55 16	16 67	18 19	100	80	94 06	183 33	10	5 62
Central—														
Lahore .	58 18	66 67	426 72	426 67	47 6	58 33	15 1	17 68	88 91	80	101 9	123 07	10	10
South-eastern—														
Delhi .	61 56	66 67	457 13	400	15 73	51 61	17 1	17 4	80	70 2	123 07	114 37	8 02	8 02
Submontane—														
Amritsar .	60	66 67	450	430	43 59	43 23	14 22	14 09			114 27	...	10	...
Northern—														
Bawalpindi .		84 06	426 67	400	50	44 23	15 31	15 09	100		100	133 33	10	10
Western—														
Lyallpur .		61 56	410		41 25		15	15 47	100	80	90	...	...	...
Multan .	50 00			870		43 75	15 94	15 62			...	100	...	...
W.-W. Frontier Pro-														
vince—														
Peshawar .			406 35		50 78		15 88				100 67	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan .	52 03				52 03		14 06				125 12	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan														
Karachi .	73 12	73 12	795		90	90						...	...	...
Shikarpur .			417 5	375	18 44	59 60						...	...	...
Quetta .	..		{ 410 to 400 }	{ 350 to 450 }	..	..						...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar .	..		...		77 94	12 76						...	...	...
Sholapur .												...	...	...
Poona .			410 52						153 33	112 29		...	...	...
Khandesh and N. K.												...	...	...
Deccan—												...	...	...
Ahmadnagar .				..	..	..	..	..				...	...	...
Dhule .				..	..	..	..	..				...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat .	59 11		338	400	...	...						...	...	...
Ahmadabad .	62 5	...	350	360	...	...						81 25	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur .	75 25	66 12	450	446 62	..	..	21 67	21 62	160	100	120	120	6 75	10
Central—														
Jubbulpore .	..	53 37	350	33	...	...	22 25	22 25	114 25	80	84 25	80	5	5
Eastern—														
Balpur .			315	310			20	20	220	201	95	71	...	...
Berar—														
Akola .		66	405	422			19	20	91	78	86	82 12		...
Amratoli .	62 12	65 62	380	360			18	19	110	120		131	7	6
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore .	67 2	85 8	187 8	187 9	53 1	12 5	24				80	64 1		..
Salem .			110 9	4 0 9					20 5	15 11	65 2	51 5		..
Central—														
Bellary .	66 2	66 2	114 6	112	6 5	4 7					59 7	49	...	...
Ouddapah .			114 7	5 12 8							57	49 4	...	...
Karnul .									116 6	12 1			...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore .														...
East Coast, south—														...
Madras .	54 7	63 6	117 5	411 5	70 5	60 9	13 1		82 3	82 3	63 4	57 7	..	..
Tanjore .			100		...	...							...	...
Trichinopoly .			132 5				17 5		118 8	143 1			...	...
Southern—														
Madura .	75	75	142						106 8	106 8				...
Mysore—														
Mysore .	41	70 35		428 59	102 91	94 37	...		197 13	205 65	98 54	102 5	2 76	11 25
Bangalore .	52	56	445 68	180	68 64	60			222 85	255 68	154 27	120	3 65	3 65

*Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		FLOUR BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	
3.50	4.00	3.50	4.00	...	...	36.35	...	125	125	85	85	1.87	...	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	...	6.67	...	6.67	10	...	...	85	80	90	90	2.25	...	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	8.91	12.92	21.25	...	140	180	140	200	2.39	...	Central— Lahore
...	...	6.67	10	8.02	...	18.18	...	81	80	140	150	1.5	...	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	10	11.41	20	...	125	...	...	...	2.87	...	Submontane— Amritsar
...	...	10	10	10	11.41	28.10	...	90	900	70	70	2.31	...	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	...	...	...	5.94	8.12	21.37	...	100	...	140	...	2.56	...	Western— Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	140	2.45	...	Multan
...	...	7.71	...	...	...	20.26	...	{ 60 to 100 }	...	{ 60 to 200 }	...	2.69	...	N.W. Frontier Province— Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60	...	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	6.87	...	10.37 17.5	...	...	...	...	...	1.47 2.28	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	8.75	10	18.12	...	{ 120 to 220 }	{ 120 to 220 }	...	...	2.25	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.21	...	Khondesh and N. E. Ahmadnagar Dhule
...	...	...	...	...	...	28.50	...	...	...	...	...	1.81	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.12 2.31	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	50	90	90	1.75	...	Central— Jubbulpore
...	3.37	...	...	...	...	32	...	50	55	60	70	1.25	...	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	35	30	1.02	...	Berar— Akola Amravati
...	...	6.5	5.5	...	...	40	...	70	57	60	60	1.87	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	70	70	1.87	...	8 a.m.
7.8	7.8	4.1	4.8	...	...	109.50	...	80†	80†	50	...	2.25	...	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnal
...	...	5.2	5.2	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	100	100	2.13	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	East Coast, south— Madras
8.6	8.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.03	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	7.2	...	23.5	...	70†	63.70†	...	...	1.75	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130†	90†	...	...	1.89	...	Southern— Madurai
...	...	...	...	17.2	...	30.6	...	...	...	...	...	2.11	...	Mysore— Mysore
5.4	5.4	...	...	12.5	...	17	...	...	...	40	40	1.5	...	Bangalore
2.94	10	2.94	8.75	...	...	36.72	...	80	90	100	100	2.44	...	
7.34	7.34	...	4.27	...	...	33.8	...	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2	...	

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
W. MAXWELL,
Offy. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 28, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1909 [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tanasserim—												
Mergui					13 7	13 7	10 12	10 12				
Tavoy					14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13			9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4				
Pegu (deltic)—					7 13	7 13	8 12	8 12				
Pegu	7 12	7 12			10 13	10 13	10 15	10 15				
Rangoon					9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9				
Manbun					5 12	9 12	10 —	10 —				
Bassein												
Pegu (inland)—					10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —				
Tharawadi					8 9	8 4	11 12	11 2				
Bensada							10 13	9 14				
Prone					10 14	10 14	12 15	11 12				
Toungoo					8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —				
Thayetmye												
Upper Burma—					8 3	8 15	10 15	10 5	22 3	22 13		
Mandalay	9 —	9 —			9 12	10 8	11 11	11 11				
Hamo					10 7	10 7	11 3	10 11				
Pakokku					13 7	12 6	14 8	13 7	18 5	18 5		
Meiktila												
Arakan—					8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —				
Saundoway	3 3	3 3			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —				
Kyaukpada					8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Akyab												
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—							10 —	10 8				
Chittagong							13 —	10 —				
Nakhali							9 8	9 —				
Duckerganj							9 6	8 —				
Maimensingh	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8								
Tippura					5 5	5 5	11 3	11				
Dacca	9 6	8 —	22 —	19 —			12 13	10 9				
Karidpur	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —			12 13	10 —				
Central—					8 4	8 —	12 —	10 13				
Pabna	9 12	9 —	15 —	13 8	6 13	6 —	11 7	10 2				
Rajshahi	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	7 8	7 —	14 —	14 —				
Mulda	8 10	8 10			4 8		9 —	9 —				
Bogra												
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 5	6 12			7	6 —	11 12	9 —				
Dinajpur	8	8 —					13 14	12 —				
Rangpur	7 12	7 12				6 —	10 —	7 8				
Burma—					10 8	9 8	16 —	13 12				
Sylhet					8 8	8 3	12 13	11 2				
Cachar	6 10	6 10										
Assam—												
Jail tract—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 8			4 —	4 —	5	5 —				
Garo Hills					4 —	3 8	10 —	6 —				
Mamrup	7 8	7 8			24 —	24 —	26 —	28 —				
Naga Hills					12 —	11 4	13 —	12 3				
Lushai Hills					4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —				
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	7 8			4 —	7 —	12 —	10 —				
Kamrup	7 —	7 —			8 —	6 —	9 —	9 —				
Darrang	6 —	6 —			6 8	6 3	10 —	10 —				
Nowgong					4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —				
Sibsagar					8 8	9 8	14 —	15 —				
Lachimpur	7 4	7 4			4 8	4 8	10 8	12 —				

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAMBA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, ONHENA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR KUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristatum</i>)		MAHER (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		JALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	14 12	14 12	Burma—
...	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 14	Mergui
...	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 9	Javay
...	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 3	14 3	Moulmein and
...	5 11	5 11	16 5	16 5	5 6	5 6	17 13	17 13	Amherst
...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Pegu (deltoid)—
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Pegu
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 2	12 2	Bangoon
...	10 13	9 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Maubin
...	9 7	9 7	22 9	22 9	8 2	8 2	14 3	14 3	Bassein
...	12 11	11 6	22 3	22 13	8 —	8 10	17 —	17 —	Pegu (montan)—
...	12 13	10 11	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Tharawadi
...	17 2	17 2	23 9	23 8	9 11	9 11	17 12	17 12	Ilonsada
...	2 10	3 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 14	8 14	Prone
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Tonngao
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Thayemye
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Upper Burma—
...	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 7	7 7	17 2	17 2	Mandalay
...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	20 —	20 —	Bauco
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	Pakokku
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Meiktila
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	17 12	7 12	19 8	19 8	Arakan—
...	14 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Sandoway
...	13 2	13 12	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	Kyaukpyn
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Akyab
...	11 1	12 —	...	...	8 6	7 12	18 —	20 —	Eastern Bengal and
...	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	18 —	18 —	Assam—
...	8 12	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	Chittagong
...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 6	8 6	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	4 —	4 8	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Maimensingh
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Tippera
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Dacca
...	11 —	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	18 —	16 —	Faridpur
...	11 —	9 —	...	...	...	9 —	16 —	16 —	Central—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Pabna
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Malda
...	10 12	10 12	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 —	16 —	Bogra
...	Northern—
...	Jalpaiguri
...	Dinajpur
...	Rangpur
...	Burma—
...	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	Khass and
...	Hills
...	Garo Hills
...	Mamrup
...	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Kamrup
...	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	Shibpur
...	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1909—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Bengal—												
Dacca—												
Khulna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . .	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	14 12	10 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Hooghly . . .	8 14	8 9	11 13	10 11	...	...	8 10	8 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh) .	8 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 10	9 2	...	...	...	...
Jessore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura . . .	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardham . . .	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	...	...	...	...
Birbhum . . .	11 8	11 8	21 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad . .	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Saughal Parganas .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Hilla—												
Darjeeling . . .	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri . . .	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack . . .	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore . . .	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar—												
Bambalpur . . .	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Ohota Nappur—	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Singbhum . . .	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	16	16 —
Mambhum . . .	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi . . .	10 2	9 —	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Palaman . . .	9 8	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Behar, south—												
Monghyr . . .	11 4	11 9	16 12	16 13	...	...	14 —	13 10	...	...	...	...
Gaya . . .	10 2	11 12	16 14	16 7	...	...	13 15	12 13	18 7	18 7	...	14 6
Patna . . .	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 4	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Rahmad . . .	11 —	11 6	19 8	18 —	...	...	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...
Behar, north—												
Furnon . . .	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur . . .	9 8	9 8	12 12	15 4	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga . . .	9 14	8 12	17 9	16 8	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...
Munaffarpur . .	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Saran . . .	10 —	10 8	22 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran . . .	9 8	9 8	21 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur . . .	8 8	8 8	16 —	15 8	4 8	4 —	9 —	8 8	18 —	13 —	16	16 —
Benares . . .	10 5	10 5	17 11	16 12	6 4	6 —	10 5	9 12	17 5	16 12	16 12	16 12
Ghazipur . . .	9 9	9 1	16 8	17 13	6 —	6 —	11 12	11 10	19 13	19 13	16 14	16 12
Jaunpur . . .	8 14	9 9	15 8	16 10	5 11	9 7	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aligarh . . .	5 8	5 8	16 8	16 8	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Central—												
Banda . . .	8 14	8 14	18 12	13 12	3 12	3 8	10 —	11 —	20 12	22 8	18 4	18 4
Fatehpur . . .	8 6	8 8	14 4	14 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 —	16 8	15 8
Hamirpur . . .	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 4	19 8	20 —	18 8	18 4
Jalaun . . .	8 12	8 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	19 —	17 —	18 —
Cawnpore . . .	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 12	17 8	16 8	17 8
Western—												
Jhansi . . .	9 —	9 —	21 4	19 12	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 4	20 —	19 4	15 12	15 8
Katwah . . .	8 2	8 4	1 8	16 4	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	16 8	17 8
Farrukhabad . .	8 2	8 2	15 10	15 —	4 3	4 3	8 7	9 9	15 10	15 10	16 9	16 13
Mainpuri . . .	10 2	10 4	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	17 3	17 —
Khat . . .	10 12	0 6	18 —	12 —	5 —	8 8	9 9	9 —	10 8	17 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Meerut . . .	10 5	10 8	18 8	18 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	17 8	17 8	16	16 8
Agra . . .	9 10	9 8	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	5 —	17 8	17 —	15 14	15 8
Muttra . . .	10 6	10 —	18 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Aligarh . . .	12	12	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Bulandshahr . .	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	16 —	16 8
Benares, east—												
Baika . . .	10	10 —	17 8	17 8	6 —	6 4	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	16 4	...
Asamgarh . . .	9 12	9 12	17 —	17 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	20 —	...
Gorakhpur . . .	10 1	9 14	16 4	16 4	9 7	7 10	11 11	11 8	13 —	13 6	14 7	14 7
Basti . . .	10 4	10 8	18 —	18 4	6 12	6 12	12 4	12 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —

state the number of sets (of 50 tokens) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1909—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (Pennisetum typhodesum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
United Provinces—												
<i>continued</i>												
(a) AGRA—continued												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	10 8	10 4	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	19 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Budaun	9 6	9 6	15 12	15 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8
Pilibit	10 6	10 11	18 14	18 14	5 3	5 3	11 6	11 11	18 14	18 12	17 3	17 —
Bareilly	10 —	10 —	16 14	16 —	4 2	4 2	9 12	9 12	18 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Moradabad	10 8	10 10	16 4	16 8	3 4	3 4	7 4	7 12	20 —	19 8	16 8	16 14
Bijnor	10 8	10 8	18 —	19 8	3 6	3 8	9 —	8 8	15 8	15 8	15 12	14 12
Muzaffarnagar	11 —	10 12	20 6	20 6	6 10	6 10	7 11	7 11	16 8	15 15	14 14	15 6
Saharanpur	10 10	10 10	20 3	20 3	3 7	3 7	7 7	7 7	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Almora	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 8	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 —	7 8	7 8	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	9 12	9 8	17 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 8	17 —	17 —	17 —
Bulandshahr	9 12	9 12	15 8	16 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Rae-Bareilly	10 4	10 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	9 4	9 4	18 —	17 8	4 —	4 —	9 12	10 —	17 —	16 8	17 8	17 —
Hardoi	9 12	9 12	17 12	17 8	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	9 10	9 8	17 8	17 8	—	—	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	15 10	15 4
Barabanki	9 8	9 12	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 8	16 —
Gonda	10 2	10 2	18 4	17 12	8 2	8 6	10 4	10 4	16 8	15 8	16 12	16 12
Bahraich	10 8	10 4	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	28 8	24 —	22 —	22 —
Sitapur	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 8	15 12	19 —
Kheri	9 8	9 8	19 8	18 8	5 —	6 —	10 —	9 12	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 4
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partabgarh	10 14	10 14	20 —	19 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	17 12	18 6	—	—
Banswara	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	13 10	13 10	24 2	24 2	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12	20 4	20 8	12 1	11 15
<i>Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)—</i>												
Ajmer	14 8	14 14	22 2	22 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	14 14	14 14	14 —	13 —
Kishanganj	10 8	10 14	18 8	19 1	5 8	5 8	7 2	7 2	23 —	23 —	15 —	15 —
Bundi	13 12	14 1	20 —	23 1	7 8	7 11	8 12	8 15	20 —	23 1	13 12	13 12
Kotah	11 12	11 12	21 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	18 8	18 8	13 12	13 12
Jhalawar	11 8	11 11	19 9	19 11	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	16 5	17 7	14 7	14 9
Tonk	9 8	9 5	17 11	16 11	4 10	4 9	5 12	5 11	17 5	16 2	14 5	14 5
Jasipur	10 13	11 1	18 5	18 14	5 6	5 6	6 3	6 3	17 13	18 14	15 10	15 10
Karauli	11 9	12 8	18 12	19 6	7 8	8 2	10 —	9 1	20 —	19 6	16 4	16 9
Dholpur	10 8	10 8	16 14	16 13	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	18 12	19 7	17 12	17 8
Bharatpur	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 12	4 9	4 9	5 8	5 8	19 —	19 8	16 4	17 —
Alwar	11 6	11 9	19 2	19 11	5 1	5 1	6 1	6 1	19 —	19 2	18 12	19 6
Deoli	11 8	11 13	21 —	22 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	21 4	23 8	19 —	19 —
Nasirabad	10 8	10 8	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	10 12	10 13	22 2	22 15	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	18 5	18 5	13 —	13 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Bikaner	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 9	7 —	7 —	22 —	21 8	15 8	16 —
Jaisalmer	10 8	10 7	—	—	5 —	4 11	7 12	7 5	21 —	20 15	13 12	14 2
Jodhpur	10 10	10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 10	14 11
Balmer	11 3	11 3	20 8	20 8	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	20 13	20 13	16 —	16 4
Barmer	11 7	11 8	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Sirohi	11 8	12 —	24 —	25 —	4 4	4 8	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Anand	11 —	11 —	—	—	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	—	—	—	—
Abu	12 10	12 10	16 4	16 4	4 12	4 12	7 6	7 6	—	—	10 11	10 11
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	4 8	4 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	17 —	13 —	14 4
Nimach	11 8	13 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	22 —	14 —	16 —
Gwalior	9 2	9 4	—	—	5 2	5 8	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Punjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	9 12	9 8	18 12	19 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	17 8	18 —	17 12	18 —
Ferozpur	11 4	11 8	21 —	21 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	11 4	10 8	21 4	21 4	—	—	8 4	8 8	19 —	19 —	15 12	15 —
Gujranwala	11 5	11 —	23 8	23 8	—	—	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	15 —
Gujrat	12 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Jhelum	10 12	11 4	18 —	19 —	—	—	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 8

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, OR ENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arabianum</i>)		MAHER (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
..	..	20 -- 17 --	20 -- 17 --	15 8 13 4 14 4 14 12	15 8 13 4 14 4 14 12	20 -- 20 -- 20 3 20 4	20 -- 20 -- 23 -- 20 4	12 -- 11 10 12 1 12 --	12 -- 11 8 11 1 12 8	20 -- 20 -- 20 13 20 --	20 -- 20 -- 20 13 20 --	United Provinces continued (a) AGRA—continued: Submontane, west — Shahjahanpur Budama Pilibit Barili Moradabad Bijnor Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur Dera-Dun Hills — Naini Tal Almora Garhwal
..	..	12 8	13 --	15 -- 15 8 15 6	15 8 15 -- 15 15	20 -- 16 8 17 8	19 12 16 8 17 8	12 -- 12 -- 6 10 7 7	12 8 12 8 6 10 7 7	21 4 20 -- 19 14 21 13	21 4 20 -- 19 14 21 12	
16 -- 17 --	16 -- 17 --	21 4 ..	21 4 ..	15 15 15 4	15 15 15 --	17 8 17 12	17 8 17 --	7 7 10 8	7 7 10 8	21 13 14 --	21 12 12 --	
13 -- 14 --	14 -- 16 --	.. 12 8	.. 12 --	10 8 11 -- 8	10 8 11 -- 7 --	12 -- ..	13 -- ..	7 -- 7 -- 5 --	7 -- 7 -- 5 --	12 -- 12 8 10 --	12 -- 12 8 9 --	
..	..	..	..	14 8 12 8 12 8	14 -- 12 4 12 --	14 -- 16 -- 16 --	18 -- 16 -- 16 --	10 -- 11 8 10 --	10 8 12 -- 10 --	20 -- 22 -- 20 --	20 -- 21 -- 20 --
20 -- ..	23 -- ..	14 -- ..	14 -- ..	12 8 14 -- 14 8	12 -- 14 -- 14 --	16 -- 18 -- 19 --	16 -- 18 -- 14 8	10 -- 10 -- 12 --	10 -- 10 -- 11 4	20 -- 20 -- 19 --	20 -- 20 -- 19 --	
18 --	16 --	20 --	20 --	13 12	13 8	22 --	22 --	10 --	10 --	21 --	20 --	
..	..	16 -- 16 --	16 -- 16 --	14 4 14 --	14 4 15 --	19 7 14 --	19 13 21 --	11 12 12 --	11 12 11 --	18 8 20 --	18 8 20 --	
17 --	17 --	14 --	14	14 4	14 4	20 8	20 12	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	
25 -- 25 --	26 -- 24 --	15 8 25 -- 16 --	16 -- 26 -- 18 --	14 8 14 -- 13 8	14 8 14 -- 14 --	22 8 21 -- 22 --	22 8 21 -- 21 4	13 -- 13 9 10 4	13 -- 13 8 10 --	18 8 20 -- 20 --	18 8 20 -- 20 --	
..	16 10 19 8 14 --	15 -- 19 8 13 10	16 2 21 8 21 --	16 -- 22 -- 20 10	8 -- 6 -- 8 3	8 -- 6 -- 8 3	19 -- 18 -- 18 10	19 -- 18 -- 17 14	Rajputana— Eastern— Partabgarh Banswara Mewar (Udaipur) Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur) Ajmer Kishangarh Bundi Kota Jhalawar Tonk
21 --	21 --	8 --	7 12	17 13 16 -- 20 -- 20 --	17 8 16 13 19 -- 24 5	23 7 16 8 17 -- 20 --	23 -- 16 9 17 -- 20 8	..	..	16 1 23 24 -- 19 11	16 -- 21 -- 25 -- 20 8
..	..	..	..	18 4 16 11 16 9	17 12 16 2 16 7	24 -- 23 10 15 --	23 -- 23 15 15 12	7 -- 7 4 ..	7 -- 6 9 ..	20 -- 18 -- 23 2	20 -- 18 -- 23 2
..	..	11 5	11 5	and 12 5	and 18 5	17 13	14 5	21 9	21 9	25 5	25 14	
..	..	13 12 11 12 7 12 14 --	.. 7 12 14 --	16 4 16 -- 18 12 17 11	16 4 16 -- 18 12 17 13	20 -- .. 15 -- 18 1	20 -- .. 15 -- 19 6	12 8 7 12 23 8	12 21 7 12 23 8	18 2 22 -- 23 8 24 1	19 6 22 -- 22 8 24 6	
..	..	..	..	19 12	19 5	16 4	16 8	7 8	7 8	24 4	22 4
..	..	..	..	18 -- 18 8	17 8 18 8	17 3	18 --	8 -- ..	8 -- ..	25 -- 22 13	24 -- 21 3
..	..	..	..	17 -- 14 11	17 -- 14 11	..	..	7 -- ..	7 -- ..	23 -- 21 --	23 -- 21 --
..	..	..	..	19 15	19 8	..	..	8 7	8 7	16 8	16 8
..	..	..	..	14 10 17 8	14 10 17 8	..	..	..	..	16 -- 22 8	16 -- 22 8
..	..	16 --	16 --	14 --	13 --	12 8	12 8	8 --	8 --	25 --	26 --	
..	..	..	..	15 8	15 8	15 --	15 --	..	..	20 --	20 --
..	..	..	..	15 8	15 14	13 6	14 1	8 -- and 8 4	8 -- and 8 4	20 --	..
..	14 8 14 8	14 12 14 8	20 -- ..	21 -- ..	8 -- 9 --	8 -- 9 --	20 -- 22 --	18 -- 22 --	Central India— Indore Nimach Gwalior Paunder Southern— Hissar Ferozepur Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhalam
..	..	10 --	10 --	16 8	16 --	..	..	12 --	12 --	26 --	26 --
..	..	..	..	21 8 20 --	19 8 20 4	19 8	19 8	..	..	21 -- 23 --	21 -- 23 --
..	..	15 --	15 --	19 12 19 8 17 -- 16 --	18 4 17 8 16 8 17 --	17 -- 16 8 15 -- 16 --	17 -- 14 -- 14 -- 16 --	12 4 7 --	10 8 7 --	24 8 26 -- 27 -- 27 --	24 8 25 -- 27 -- 28 --	
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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1909 continued [The figure

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Burgdon	10 4	10 8	18 —	18 8	—	—	7 12	7 12	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 8
Delhi	10 8	10 8	18 8	18 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	18 8	17 8	16 —	16 —
Rohtak	9 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	16 —	16 8
Karnal	10 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	17 8	18 —	15 —	14 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 4	11 —	20 —	19 8	—	—	10 —	9 8	22 —	21 8	16 —	15 12
Ludhiana	11 —	11 —	18 8	19 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	16 8	17 8
Jalandhar	12 8	12 8	21 8	21 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	23 —	22 —	14 —	14 8
Hoshiarpur	12 1	12 2	18 —	18 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	18 —	19 —	15 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	—	—
Amritsar	11 12	11 8	21 —	19 8	—	—	8 —	7 12	18 8	18 —	16 —	16 —
Sialkot	11 8	12 —	20 —	19 —	—	—	9 8	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	15 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	9 7	13 —	13 10	—	—	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	11 —	11 8
Kangra	13 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	—	—	9 —	8 8	—	—	—	—
Northern—												
Hawalpindi	11 —	10 12	18 8	18 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	20 —	15 —	16 —
Attock	11 12	11 8	21 —	20 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	12 13	18 —	18 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	10 12	11 2	21 —	22 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	17 —	19 —	15 8	16 —
Lyallpur	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	—	—	9 8	10 —	19 —	18 8	15 —	16 —
Multan	9 12	9 12	21 —	21 —	—	—	9 12	8 12	17 —	17 1	14 8	15 8
Montgomery	11 —	11 6	17 —	17 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	15 —
Musafurgarh	11 —	11 4	16 8	16 8	—	—	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 9	10 —	16 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 10	18 2	18 2	—	—	8 8	8 8	16 4	15 —	14 6	15 10
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Harana	11 4	11 —	18 12	18 12	3 4	3 4	9 8	8 8	17 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Peshawar	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	4 14	4 14	7 13	7 13	19 10	19 10	17 9	17 14
Kohat	10 13	10 13	17 5	17 10	4 9	4 9	8 15	9 1	20 10	20 —	15 15	16 4
Bannu	13 3	12 15	20 5	19 11	3 12	3 9	8 12	9 1	20 10	20 —	16 9	16 14
Dera Ismael Khan	11 4	11 14	18 12	19 4	3 9	3 9	8 4	6 4	20 —	19 6	—	—
Tochi	14 —	15 —	21 —	24 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	—	—	—	—
Kurram	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	—	—	—	—
Malakand	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	—	—	—	—
Wano	10 —	10 2	10 2	10 2	3 —	3 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 12	9 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	10 —	—	—	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —
Shikarpur	9 8	9 6	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	17 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 4	9 4	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Quetta	9 2	9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 13	7 13	—	—	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 8	11 9	11 9	10 13	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	—	—	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	11 1	11 1	11 15	11 15
Alibag	6 —	6 —	—	—	7 3	7 3	8 8	8 8	—	—	9 11	9 11
Bombay	6 8	6 8	—	—	7 —	6 6	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4
Tauna	7 5	7 5	—	—	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	—	—	12 4	12 4
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	10 6	10 6	—	—	9 12	9 4	10 4	9 12	14 6	14 6	14 11	14 11
Belgaum	9 5	9 5	—	—	9 9	9 —	10 1	9 9	14 8	15 9	15 13	15 5
Satara	9 8	9 14	—	—	7 12	7 12	8 9	8 9	12 —	12 11	12 7	12 13
Sholapur	9 14	9 14	—	—	6 15	6 15	9 —	8 8	15 8	17 2	18 15	18 1
Bijapur	10 3	10 10	—	—	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	17 1	17 1	17 13	17 13
Poona	12	8 12	—	—	8 5	8 5	8 15	8 15	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Khandesh and N. A.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 14	8 14	—	—	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	10 5	17 14	15 6	16 13
Nasik	8 13	8 13	—	—	7 8	7 8	8 3	8 3	15 3	15 3	16 1	16 1
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	—	—	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	9 1	9 1	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	15 10	17 6	14 11	15 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 4	7 14	—	—	6 15	6 15	7 5	8 5	13 6	13 6	12 8	13 3
Broach	7 8	7 8	—	—	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 8
Baroda	7 8	7 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Ahmadabad	9 5	10 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Gondia	8 5	8 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	—	—	13 —	13 —
Dina	9 5	10 8	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	—	12	12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	10 —	10 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 6	8 10	—	—	5 6	5 6	8 8	8 8	16 8	18 14	—	—
Hoshangabad	9 9	9 9	—	—	—	5 15	8 5	8 14	18 —	17 —	—	—
Betul	9 1	9 1	—	—	—	—	8 12	8 12	15 10	15 10	—	—
Chhindwara	10 —	10 —	—	—	6 10	6 10	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	—	—
Nagpur	9 9	10 3	—	—	6 8	6 8	11 11	11 11	13 13	14 15	—	—
Wardha	8 14	8 14	—	—	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	13 13	13 6	—	—

state the number of sere (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARWA OR BAGI (Eleusine coronata)		KANONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		UDAM, ORHWA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arabianum)		MAHES (Sea Mays)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		Districts
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	
				15 4	15 4	16 —	17 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	Panjab—continued
				16 8	16 8	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	South-eastern—
				17 8	17 8	17 8	17 4	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Gurgaon
				16 —	15 —	17 8	17 4	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 8	17 4	19 4	19 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	27 —	Rohtak
		18 —	18 —	18 12	18 12	19 —	19 —	7 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	Karnal
		12 8	12 —	18 12	18 8	18 —	18 8	—	—	25 —	24 —	Submontane—
		7 —	7 —	16 8	16 —	17 8	17 —	—	—	23 —	23 —	Ambala
		12 —	12 8	16 8	16 8	18 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	Ludhiana
	20 —	—	25 —	18 8	17 12	16 12	16 8	—	—	27 —	27 4	Jalandhar
				16 —	15 8	16 —	16 —	—	—	29 —	28 —	Hoshiarpur
				14 —	13 4	14 —	15 —	7 5	7 —	18 —	18 12	Gurdaspur
				13 —	13 —	22 —	19 —	—	—	22 —	22 —	Amritsar
		18 —	18 —	16 12	16 8	18 8	20 —	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	Sialkot
				16 8	16 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Hills—
				18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Simla
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	18 2	18 4	18 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Kangra
		11 8	11 —	18 8	18 8	19 8	20 —	—	—	25 —	25 —	Northern—
				18 4	18 8	16 8	26 —	—	—	24 —	24 —	Rawalpindi
		12 —	12 —	19 —	18 8	20 —	20 —	—	—	22 —	22 —	Attock
				16 8	14 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Western—
				15 5	14 11	—	—	6 4	6 4	25 —	25 —	Shahpur
		15 —	15 —	13 1	12 9	16 —	15 8	—	—	19 6	19 6	Jhang
		16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	17 8	11 —	11 —	25 8	25 8	Lyallpur
				15 5	15 5	17 3	17 8	—	—	30 10	30 10	Multan
				19 1	17 13	20 15	20 —	6 8	6 8	27 4	27 4	Montgomery
				18 2	17 13	15 —	15 —	—	—	20 —	20 —	Muzaffargarh
				8 6	8 8	20 —	20 —	5 8	6 —	17 —	17 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
				11 —	12 —	16 —	20 —	—	—	18 —	18 —	N.-W. Frontier Province—
				—	—	11 14	10 14	—	—	—	—	Hazara
				12 —	12 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	Peshawar
				15 —	14 —	—	—	10 8	10 —	24 —	24 —	Kohat
				8 —	8 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	Bannu
				13 —	13 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Dera Ismael Khan
				13 —	13 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Tochi
				11 10 1/2	11 7	11 4	11 4	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Gurram
				11 6	11 6	—	—	7 10	7 10	19 3	19 3	Malsand
13 8	13 8	—	—	11 —	11 —	—	—	8 12	9 7	22 2	22 2	Wano
11 8	11 8	—	—	11 —	11 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	20 6	20 6	Hind and Baluchistan—
9 —	9 —	—	—	9 6	9 6	—	—	7 10	7 10	16 13	16 13	Karachi
10 14	10 14	—	—	8 14	8 14	—	—	7 5	7 5	24 8	24 8	Hyderabad
				9 12	9 12	—	—	7 9	7 9	20 10	20 10	Ther and Parker
14 11	14 11	—	—	11 15	11 15	—	—	9 —	8 8	21 7	21 7	(Umarkot)
				11 10	9 4	—	—	6 3	8 3	19 9	19 9	Shikarpur
				11 12	11 12	—	—	9 3	9 3	19 8	19 8	Upper Sind Frontier
				11 12	11 12	—	—	9 10	9 10	21 5	21 5	Quetta
				13 5	13 5	—	—	9 3	9 3	22 —	22 —	Bombay—
				12 —	11 5	—	—	9 13	9 2	17 3	17 3	Konkan—
19 —	19 —	—	—	14 2	14 2	—	—	8 14	8 14	23 10	23 10	Karwar
				12 5	12 5	—	—	8 12	8 12	19 6	19 6	Balnagiri
				13 9	13 9	—	—	9 2	9 2	15 11	15 11	Alibag
				13 8	13 8	—	—	9 4	9 4	26 6	26 6	Bombay
				10 —	10 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	24 9	24 9	Tanna
				12 —	12 —	—	—	11 —	11 —	26 8	26 8	Deccan and Karnatak—
17 8	17 8	—	—	11 —	11 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 8	Dharwar
14 —	14 —	—	—	15 —	15 —	—	—	12 —	12 —	26 8	26 8	Belgaum
20 —	17 8	—	—	16 —	16 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	Satara
				16 —	16 —	—	—	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	Sholapur
				13 —	13 —	—	—	7 8	7 6	120 —	120 —	Bijapur
				12 —	12 9	—	—	9 1	9 1	17 6	17 6	Poona
				14 10	14 10	—	—	10 2	10 2	18 —	18 5	Khandesh and N.-W.
				13 15	12 14	—	—	8 6	8 6	15 4	15 4	Deccan—
				11 11	11 11	—	—	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Ahmadnagar
				13 1	13 1	—	—	9 13	11 —	16 —	16 —	Nasik
				10 14	10 14	—	—	10 11	10 10	17 —	17 —	Dhule
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jalgaon
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rajput—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Surat
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Broach
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kaira
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Baroda
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ahmadabad
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Godhra
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dias
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kutch—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rajkot
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Central Provinces—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Western—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nimar
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hoshangabad
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Betal
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Obhindwara
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nagpur
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1909—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Central Provinces—												
<i>continued</i>												
Central—												
Narsinghpur . . .	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	21 —	...	...
Saugor . . .	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 2	9 2	21 6	21 6	...	...
Damoh . . .	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	22 5	22 5	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla . . .	10 10	11 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Italgahat . . .	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 —	7 6	13 6	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . .	8 12	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	18 —	18 —	...	...
Chanda . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 —	10 —	13 5	13 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur . . .	9 14	10 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Durg . . .	10 2	10 2	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 6	12 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana . . .	8 11	9 10	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 10	9 6	16 —	18 5	...	...
Akola . . .	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 1	7 6	8 13	9 6	14 3	16 —	...	...
Amraoti . . .	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 13	9 13	13 2	13 2	...	...
Yestmal . . .	9 3	9 3	...	...	4 5	4 5	11 10	9 15	16 —	14 3	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad *	7 6	6 13	10 7	10 7	4 10	4 10	7 3	7 14	12 14	13 12	16 5	15 13
Madras—												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 8	...	...	...	...
S Canara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 13	...	...	...	...
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	15 11	12 9	13 11	10 15
Nilgiris . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 6	11 6	10 4	10 4
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 12	14 —	...	...
Anantapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 9	13 9	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 2	14 2	14 14	15 10
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	17 2	17 2	...	...
<i>East (east, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Visakhapatnam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	16 12	14 14
Godavari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 3	14 11	...	...
<i>East (east, central—</i>												
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 8	13 8	...	...
Guntur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	13 9	13 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 12	11 7	14 8	12 —	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
N Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
S Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	12 5	12 8
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 —	12 6	11 12	12 —	11 10
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 15	14 15	12 5	12 5
Madrass . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 9	11 12	11 10	11 10
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 6	6 8	8 —	7 8	14 4	15 4	...	...
Bangalore . . .	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kolar . . .	...	...	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	to	to	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Tanjikur . . .	6 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan . . .	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	6 12	10 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur . . .	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Channarayana . . .	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Chitaldrug . . .	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg . . .	6 —	6 4	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 8	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 6	9 5	11 12	13 8	13 8	11 12

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sars (of 50 talas) and chittanka sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KARONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria glauca)		GRAM, OHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ANJAN DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 1	...	...	9 2	8 9	18 5	18 5	continued
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	17 —	17 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	15 6	17 5	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	18 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	12 10	11 12	...	...	6 10	6 14	16 —	16 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 12	17 4	17 4	Mandla
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20	Seoni
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 3	14 3	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 8	15 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 4	15 4	Drug
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	21 13	17 —	Berar—
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 1	17 1	Buldana
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	18 —	18 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 10	8 8	16 —	17 3	Amratoti
16 5	16 5	...	...	10 11	10 7	...	...	12 11	11 10	14	14 —	Yeshwantpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
16 4	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	17 4	Madras—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 10	Malabar Coast—
14 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 13	Malabar
15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	Canara
14 7	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	South Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 2	Coimbatore
15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	Nilgiris
15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Salem
16 15	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	26 9	Bellary
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Anantapur
12 6	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Cuddapah
12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27	Karnal
12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	East Coast, north—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	Canjann
12 9	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	28 6	Vizagapatnam
11 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	23 2	Godavari
14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	21 5	East Coast, central—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 5	Kistna
15 9	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Guntur
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	8 —	7 —	23 10	23 10	Nellore
11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	16 4	16 4	East Coast, south—
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Madras
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8	...	...	7 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Chingleput
13 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	23 2	N Arcot
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 3	21 5	S Arcot
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12	Tanjore
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12	Trichinopoly
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12	Southern—
14 8	15 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	19 —	17 —	Tranovelly
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	24 —	22	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tumkur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial IntelligenceW. MAXWELL,
Offy Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, January 28, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS (in hundredweights) of COTTON (raw), WHEAT, RICE (including paddy), GRAM and PULSE, LINSEED, RAPE and MUSTARD SEED, JUTE, and TEA, into certain ports in November 1909, and from 1st January to 30th November 1909 and in the corresponding period of 1908

Whence exported	COTTON, raw										Whence exported
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL		
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	
Imports in November											
By Rail and River—											By Rail and River—
E B. and Assam	634	455	.	...	.	.	.	.	634	455	E B. and Assam
Bengal	867	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	421	Bengal
U P. of Agra and											U P. of Agra and
Oudh	60,300	96,387	218,053	343,204	3,780	3,516	.	.	282,142	443,197	Oudh
Panjab	657	10,117	12,906	129,884	19,934	188,269	.	.	33,497	328,270	Panjab
Sind and Br. Balu-											Sind and Br. Balu-
chistan	344	...	...	...	14,007	165,570	.	.	14,351	165,570	chistan
Raj and C India	...	2,778	2,593	34,735	...	...	.	.	2,593	37,013	Raj and C India
Bombay	...	4	102,243	232,111	...	...	381	...	102,243	232,490	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and											Cent. Provs. and
Berar	7,851	9,996	74,816	552,145	...	...	...	...	82,667	562,141	Berar
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4,564	63,740	...	...	7,413	4,564	7,413	71,153	Nizam's Territory
Madras	223	...	2,209	...	...	...	4,264	2,432	4,264	...	Madras
Mysore	...	...	...	189	...	...	1,538	...	1,538	1,727	Mysore
TOTAL	70,876	119,658	417,384	1,356,098	37,730	357,355	.	13,596	525,090	1,846,707	TOTAL
By Sea—											By Sea—
E B. and Assam	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	1,124	E B. and Assam
Bengal	...	21	...	...	...	...	2,857	...	...	2,878	Bengal
Bombay	4,766	1,812	25	50	600	125	2,033	5,391	4,020	...	Bombay
Sind and Br. Balu-											Sind and Br. Balu-
chistan	927	...	143	5,219	...	...	.	.	1,070	5,219	chistan
Madras	2,190	1,612	53	708	...	...	782	2,243	3,102	...	Madras
Burma	3,410	287	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	287	...	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in											Non-Br. Ports in
India	...	...	24,266	3,719	...	2	.	.	24,266	3,741	India
Foreign countries	9	8	5,107	2,887	...	12	.	.	5,116	2,007	Foreign countries
TOTAL	11,302	4,864	29,594	12,603	600	139	.	5,672	41,496	23,278	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	82,178	124,522	446,978	1,368,701	38,330	357,494	.	19,268	567,486	1,869,985	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—											By Rail and River—
E B. and Assam	59,697	81,420	.	...	.	.	.	.	59,697	81,420	E B. and Assam
Bengal	20,566	26,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,566	26,855	Bengal
U P. of Agra and											U P. of Agra and
Oudh	159,422	253,439	807,776	797,518	11,779	17,055	.	.	768,977	1,068,012	Oudh
Panjab	19,859	33,446	205,629	299,123	434,546	740,303	.	.	656,034	1,073,373	Panjab
Sind and Br. Balu-											Sind and Br. Balu-
chistan	581	2,020	2,223	...	422,326	421,700	.	.	425,130	423,720	chistan
Raj and C India	5,029	20,477	244,516	404,366	584	349	.	.	250,129	421,192	Raj and C India
Bombay	5,452	406	2,197,027	2,376,387	...	...	12,627	2,203,379	2,389,420	...	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and											Cent. Provs. and
Berar	69,759	84,768	1,402,325	2,010,662	.	.	.	1,472,084	2,015,410	...	Berar
Nizam's Territory	...	198	291,319	381,288	...	...	67,885	291,319	444,371	...	Nizam's Territory
Madras	916	6,336	30,977	72,367	...	...	471,001	31,893	549,004	...	Madras
Mysore	...	...	722	4,560	.	...	19,371	722	23,131	...	Mysore
TOTAL	341,281	509,365	4,973,414	6,346,472	865,235	1,179,007	.	570,884	6,179,930	8,600,628	TOTAL
By Sea—											By Sea—
E B. and Assam	50,258	76,176	...	1,731	...	...	.	.	50,258	76,376	E B. and Assam
Bengal	38	38	...	10,703	3,456	780	15,310	38	17,108	...	Bengal
Bombay	65,305	42,822	8,839	...	...	...	22,600	77,690	70,906	...	Bombay
Sind and Br. Balu-											Sind and Br. Balu-
chistan	1,105	311	153,660	104,512	...	1	.	154,765	104,824	...	chistan
Madras	33,838	36,649	8,157	27,478	18	...	8,915	42,041	73,045	...	Madras
Burma	15,727	28,243	784	593	...	...	...	16,511	38,836	...	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in											Non-Br. Ports in
India	...	...	817,630	1,055,176	2	647	1	817,632	1,055,824	...	India
Foreign countries	2,306	2,076	187,024	113,181	40	2,080	619	189,370	117,162	...	Foreign countries
TOTAL	168,667	196,515	1,176,094	1,313,374	3,516	3,514	47,478	1,348,277	1,560,881	...	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	509,948	705,880	6,149,508	7,659,846	868,751	1,182,521	.	618,362	7,528,207	10,167,509	TOTAL IMPORTS

N.B.—Provinces named in the first and last columns include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" include the ports of Madras, Pondicherry (exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Nagapattinam, Tuticora, Calcut, Coimbatore, Vizagapatnam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Nova, and Badagara. The last eight ports were added from 1st April 1909.

* Figures not available

Whence exported	WHEAT								RICE (INCLUD			
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL		Calcutta		Karachi	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
Imports 1 st November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E B and Assam		331					331		97,927	44,039		
Bengal	10,233	33,213	7				10,240	33,213	406,255	484,775		
U.P. of Agra and Oudh	95,132	178,894	122	987		200	95,454	180,081	4	126		
Panjab	70,331	47,631	18,871	29,542	165,648	745,715	254,850	822,588	108	231		329
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,106				81,571	67,888	82,677	67,888				80,760
Raj and C. India		1,515	3,929	23,086		5,204	3,929	29,805				
Bombay			9,084	9,235			9,084	9,235				
Cent Provs and Berar	606	24,358	2,251	12,297			2,859	36,655	12,023	9,394		
Nizam's Territory				382				382		73		
Madras									560			
Mysore												
Kashmir						294	294					
TOTAL	177,408	285,942	34,466	75,529	247,219	819,101	459,093	1,180,772	518,877	538,638		90,099
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E B and Assam									15,143			
Bengal	12		3,159	683	55	3,028	3,226	3,711	3,021	2,082		318
Bombay									12			
Sind and Br. Baluchistan			142,257	16,703		26	142,257	16,729				7,011
Madras			232	230			232	230		4		
Burma									115,425	149,805		
Non-Br Ports in India			14,999	4,588	591	1,593	15,590	6,181				
Foreign countries			187				187		3,102	80		
TOTAL	12		160,834	22,204	646	4,647	161,492	26,851	136,703	151,971		7,329
TOTAL IMPORTS	177,420	285,942	195,300	97,733	247,865	823,948	620,585	1,207,623	655,580	690,609		97,428
Imports to end of November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E B and Assam	26,337	1,234					26,337	1,234	1,745,218	1,464,620		
Bengal	115,176	79,014	11				115,187	79,014	2,678,743	5,489,024		
U.P. of Agra and Oudh	1,019,389	539,085	11,980	24,989		38,097	1,031,369	602,171	729	2,719		
Panjab	813,741	64,957	173,446	109,558	3,278,032	1,629,067	4,265,219	1,804,482	868	1,048		25,562
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,696				640,305	135,801	642,001	135,801	12	11		1,077,800
Raj and C. India	1,474	4,816	63,810	80,678		9,441	65,284	100,935		1,207		113
Bombay	40		79,634	35,601			79,674	35,601	26			4
Cent Provs and Berar	164,255	66,863	25,102	21,204			189,357	90,067	30,217	67,085		
Nizam's Territory			315	1,977			315	1,977				
Madras									33,291	3,867		
Mysore												
Kashmir						294		294				1
TOTAL	2,142,109	755,969	354,298	282,007	3,918,137	1,813,600	6,414,744	2,851,576	4,489,104	6,970,482		1,103,480
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E B and Assam									36,803			
Bengal			108				108		3,885	60,291		285
Bombay	2,590		16,298	1,381	608	3,066	19,490	4,447	158	14		22,336
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	157,533		1,293,579	101,207		26	1,451,112	101,233				25,575
Madras			233	278			234	278	14,056	59		910
Burma									9,115,291	7,356,408		
Non-Br Ports in India			187,531	33,670	1,662	2,185	189,193	35,855				35
Foreign countries	61,652		260,983		3,378		335,013	1	113,412	5,203		472
TOTAL	221,776		1,267,732	136,336	3,642	5,278	1,995,150	141,814	9,393,603	7,421,067		26,572
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,363,885	755,969	2,122,030	418,343	3,921,779	1,818,878	8,409,894	2,993,390	12,792,709	14,391,449		1,130,052

RICE PADDY†				GRAM AND PULSE								Whence exported
Madras ports		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL		
1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	
Imports in November												
•	•	07,927	44,039	693	4,029	•	•	•	•	693	4,029	By Rail and River—
•	821	408,255	485,597	114,350	125,800	•	•	•	•	114,350	125,800	E. B. and Assam
•	•	•	126	45,096	95,143	•	9,258	•	•	45,096	107,546	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	145	•	•	U. P. of Agra and
•	•	108	560	53,412	22,440	•	67,906	•	•	53,412	200,915	Oudh
•	•	•	89,769	•	•	•	•	•	110,580	•	26,144	Punjab
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	10	•	1	1,461	4,561	•	39,848	•	5,416	1,461	4,482	Raj. and C. India
•	2	12,023	9,396	30,403	67,272	•	42,497	•	•	30,403	50,378	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	25,105	•	•	•	92,177	Cent. Provs. and
•	79	•	79	•	•	•	1,400	•	•	•	1,400	Berar
•	105,460	560	105,533	6,938	403	•	70	•	•	6,938	473	Nizam's Territory
•	48	•	48	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kashmir
•	106,420	518,877	735,157	254,949	323,538	•	193,084	•	142,285	254,949	658,907	TOTAL
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	By Sea—
•	791	15,143	791	•	18	•	•	•	•	•	18	E. B. and Assam
•	1,112	3,021	3,194	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bengal
•	18,234	12	18,512	•	•	•	4,124	•	618	•	4,762	Bombay
•	36	•	7,047	•	•	•	4,351	•	40	•	4,391	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	4,705	•	4,709	5,540	14,358	•	15	•	•	5,540	14,373	Madras
•	231,882	115,475	381,687	2,978	845	•	•	•	•	2,978	845	Burma
•	6,8	•	6,8	•	•	•	1,478	•	150	•	1,628	Non-Br. Ports in
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	India
•	997	3,102	1,077	899	52	•	1,777	•	489	899	2,318	Foreign countries
•	258,455	136,703	417,755	9,417	15,273	•	11,745	•	1,327	9,417	28,145	TOTAL
•	364,875	655,580	1,152,912	264,366	338,811	•	204,829	•	143,612	264,366	687,252	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of November												
•	•	1,745,218	1,404,620	85,638	142,673	•	•	•	•	85,638	142,673	By Rail and River—
•	13,067	2,678,743	5,509,091	1,332,781	2,113,648	•	•	•	•	1,332,781	2,113,710	E. B. and Assam
•	4	729	2,723	350,607	946,171	•	284,570	•	5,444	350,607	1,239,185	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	U. P. of Agra and
•	642	868	27,252	300,964	77,126	•	448,066	•	506,311	300,964	1,031,503	Oudh
•	•	12	1,077,811	•	•	•	•	•	206,125	•	206,125	Punjab
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	•	•	1,320	9,022	42,193	•	347,945	•	18,833	9,022	408,971	Raj. and C. India
•	411	26	416	1,505	5,907	•	401,338	•	17	1,505	497,262	Bombay
•	23	30,217	68,008	113,207	234,242	•	542,561	•	•	113,207	776,803	Cent. Provs. and
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Berar
•	5,345	•	5,345	125	14	•	37,432	•	•	125	37,446	Nizam's Territory
•	1,125,431	33,291	1,129,298	35,374	8,293	•	464	•	•	35,374	8,757	Madras
•	1,254	•	1,254	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kashmir
•	1,146,177	4,489,104	9,220,130	2,279,823	3,570,267	•	2,152,438	•	796,730	2,279,223	6,519,435	TOTAL
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	By Sea—
•	800	56,803	800	287	•	•	•	•	•	287	•	E. B. and Assam
•	98,209	3,885	152,783	1,608	799	•	224	•	180	1,608	1,113	Bengal
•	144,864	158	167,214	8,202	1,060	•	51,039	•	6,168	8,202	58,267	Bombay
•	18,782	•	44,297	21,073	121	•	55,174	•	544	21,073	55,839	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	51,641	14,056	81,700	178,272	70,025	•	64	•	•	178,272	71,051	Raj. and C. India
•	6,842,706	9,118,891	13,600,016	91,023	24,781	•	3,572	•	•	91,023	26,353	Bombay
•	2,896	•	2,896	•	•	•	66,054	•	12,003	•	78,057	Burma
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Non-Br. Ports in
•	114,781	113,412	120,456	122,209	68,818	•	88,223	•	2,115	122,209	159,158	India
•	6,668,619	9,303,605	14,140,139	422,674	166,484	•	264,352	•	21,010	422,774	451,846	Foreign countries
•	7,214,796	12,794,709	23,280,298	2,651,297	3,736,751	•	2,416,790	•	817,940	2,651,297	6,071,281	TOTAL IMPORTS

† Not available.
 ‡ Indian rice equivalent to 25 mow of rice

Whence exported	LINSSEED						RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED					
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
Imports in November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	915	2,411	..	..	915	2,411	3,776	13,466	•	•	3,776	13,466
Bengal	72,763	65,812	..	..	72,763	65,812	41,875	102,704	•	36	41,875	102,740
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	16,460	22,492	2,290	1,690	18,750	24,182	25,151	77,634	•	14,144	25,151	91,778
Panjab	..	..	..	3,639	..	3,639	..	..	•	312	..	372
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•	..	..	..
Raj and C. India	559	4,313	7,673	15,182	8,232	19,495	..	..	•	871	..	871
Bombay	..	..	18,709	21,394	18,709	21,394	..	..	•	11,787	..	11,787
Cent. Provs. and Berar	9,340	13,544	8,060	27,877	17,400	41,421	..	1,384	•	1,428	..	2,812
Nizam's Territory	..	..	8,476	12,587	8,476	12,517	..	..	•	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	588	411	588	431	..	..	•	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	316	..	316	..	..	•	..	..	..
TOTAL	100,037	108,572	45,796	83,116	145,833	191,688	70,802	195,188	•	29,578	70,802	223,766
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•	..	..	..
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•	3	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•	..	..	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	..	104	..	104	..	..	•	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	•	..	6	..
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•	..	..	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	..	604	2,255	604	2,255	..	..	•	11	..	11
Foreign countries	..	..	766	706	766	706	..	..	•	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	1,170	3,065	1,370	3,065	6	..	•	14	6	14
TOTAL IMPORTS	100,037	108,572	47,166	86,181	147,203	194,753	70,808	195,188	•	28,592	70,808	223,780
Imports to end of November												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	85,629	106,672	..	..	85,629	106,672	457,221	406,674	•	..	457,221	406,674
Bengal	1,793,104	1,670,300	43	160	1,795,207	1,670,360	672,611	1,241,239	•	603	672,611	1,241,842
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	404,103	695,870	137,078	122,958	541,181	818,828	694,462	1,103,020	•	797,995	694,462	1,811,024
Panjab	..	594	215	27,102	..	27,696	4,870	9,651	•	38,421	4,870	48,072
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•	..	..	..
Raj and C. India	3,847	132,038	158,480	342,531	162,327	475,160	7,642	19,069	•	157,960	7,642	177,029
Bombay	..	..	164,614	328,588	164,684	328,588	..	..	•	218,143	..	312,443
Cent. Provs. and Berar	15,853	101,115	115,156	546,638	131,009	647,753	451	23,625	•	94,972	451	118,597
Nizam's Territory	..	..	185,477	325,366	185,477	325,366	..	..	•	343	..	343
Madras	..	217	1,227	24,162	1,227	24,379	181	1,037	•	..	181	1,037
Mysore	..	..	314	728	..	728	..	..	•	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,304,596	2,707,306	762,674	1,718,233	3,067,270	4,425,539	1,837,445	2,804,324	•	1,312,737	1,837,445	4,117,061
<i>By Sea—</i>												
E. B. and Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	..	•	..	398	..
Bengal	..	64	..	..	..	64	14	129	•	29,030	14	29,030
Bombay	1,731	..	41	1	1,772	1	1,750	..	•	22	1,750	22
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	1,029	1,414	1,029	1,414	..	..	•	27,728	..	27,728
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	760	1,037	•	150	760	1,187
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	•	..	6	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	•	..	..	..
Foreign countries	..	20	23,452	44,203	23,452	44,203	..	..	•	7,468	..	7,468
TOTAL	1,256	84	31,738	56,929	32,094	57,013	2,029	1,168	•	65,299	2,029	66,467
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,305,852	2,707,390	794,412	1,775,162	3,100,264	4,482,552	1,840,374	2,805,492	•	1,378,036	1,840,374	4,183,528

JUTE						TEA						Whence exported
Calcutta		Chittagong port		TOTAL		Calcutta		Chittagong port		TOTAL		
1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	
Imports in November												
2,038,590	1,616,628	•	209,063	2,038,590	1,825,691	156,319	213,278	•	69,508	156,319	282,780	By Rail and River—
958,064	1,032,135	•	•	958,064	1,032,135	18,953	9,788	•	6	18,953	9,791	E. B. and Assam
3,062	7,997	•	•	3,062	7,997	74	242	•	•	74	242	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	26	•	•	•	26	U. P. of Agra and
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Oudh
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Punjab
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Raj. & C. India
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cent. Provs. and
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Berar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nizam's Territory
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore
2,099,736	2,656,760	•	209,063	2,099,736	2,865,923	175,347	223,334	•	69,514	175,347	292,848	TOTAL
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	By Sea—
•	•	•	73	•	73	867	874	•	•	867	874	E. B. and Assam
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	•	•	•	3	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	66	•	•	66	19	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Burma
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Non-Br. Ports in
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	India
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13	•	•	13	22	Foreign countries
6,890	15,697	•	73	6,890	15,770	949	915	•	•	949	915	TOTAL
3,005,626	2,672,457	•	209,136	3,006,620	2,881,593	176,296	224,249	•	69,514	176,296	293,763	TOTAL IMPORTS

Imports to end of November

11,906,097	6,00,614	•	810,746	11,906,097	7,011,300	1,117,527	620,113	•	238,370	1,117,527	858,503	By Rail and River—
5,100,908	2,912,523	•	•	5,100,908	2,912,523	138,007	36,350	•	12	138,207	30,62	E. B. and Assam
13,135	11,367	•	•	13,135	11,367	851	702	•	•	851	702	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	398	•	•	398	350	U. P. of Agra and
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Oudh
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Punjab
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4	•	•	4	•	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75	•	•	75	•	chistan
389	•	•	•	389	•	•	4	•	•	4	•	Raj. & C. India
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	•	•	2	•	Cent. Provs. and
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10	•	•	10	•	Berar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nizam's Territory
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore
17,021,429	9,124,304	•	810,746	17,021,429	9,035,250	1,257,078	657,795	•	238,382	1,257,078	899,177	TOTAL
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	By Sea—
•	•	•	73	•	73	6,496	2,862	•	•	6,496	2,862	E. B. and Assam
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	82	•	•	82	•	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	185	•	•	185	34	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	92	•	•	92	•	Burma
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Non-Br. Ports in
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	India
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Foreign countries
469	•	•	•	469	•	391	33	•	•	391	33	TOTAL
146,466	22,087	•	73	146,466	22,160	7,246	2,929	•	•	7,246	2,929	TOTAL IMPORTS
7,167,895	9,146,591	•	810,819	7,167,895	9,057,410	1,264,324	•	•	238,382	1,264,324	899,106	TOTAL IMPORTS

not available

† Comprise the import figures from February 1909

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 22nd January 1910, is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	28	21
		Ahmedabad Town	8	1
		Ahmedabad District	11	8
		Kaira District	38	23
		Bulsar Port	1	1
		Surat District	6	3
		Palanpur Agency	4	4
		Mahi Kantha Agency	7	3
		Bansin Port	5	5
		Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
		Dindwadi Port	5	1
		Thana "	8	4
		Vasava " . . . . .	..	...
		Agashi " . . . . .	...	1
		Bandra "	2	2
	Central.	Thana District	6	6
		East Khandesh District	141	110
		Nasik District	4	3
		Poona City . . . . .	...	...
		Poona District	28	13
		Satara "	219	175
		Ahmednagar District	3	1
	Southern.	Alibag Port . . . . .	...	..
		Panvel " . . . . .	..	...
		Kolaba District	7	6
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	..	..
		Belgaum "	73	59
		Hubli Town	1	1
		Dharwar District	53	29
		Bijapur "	3	25
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	..	...
		Karachi Town and Port	59	57
	Sind.	Karachi District . . . . .	..	..
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	..	..
		Mandvi Port . . . . .	..	1
		Outch State	4	3
		Veraval Port . . . . .	...	...
		Porbandar "	1	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	90	69
		Kathiawar Agency . . . . .	..	...
		Kolhapur Town	1	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	51	53
		Sabarn Agency	7	11
		Bilimora Port . . . . .	...	..
		Baroda State	106	53
		Poona Agency	10	7
		TOTAL	1,013	739

Presidency or Provinces.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem District	2	1
		Coimbatore Town	7	3
		Coimbatore District	61	25
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	4	2
		Mangalore Port.	2	2
		Malabar District	10(a)	(a)
		Bellary District . . . . .	..	...
		Ganjam District . . . . .	.	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	.	...
		TOTAL	86	39
BENGAL.		Calcutta	8(b)	8
	Burdwan	Howrah Town . . . . .	..	...
	Patna	Saran District	878	753
		Champaran District . . . . .	.	...
		Shahabad District	138	100
		Muzaffarpur District	26	24
		Darbhanga District	42	23
		Patna District	81	72
		Gaya Town . . . . .	.	...
		Gaya District	5	5
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	30	27
Monghyr District		185	204	
		TOTAL	1,401	1,222

(a) One imported

(b) three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut District	11	8
		Muzaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	64	64
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City	8	6
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
	Agra	Muttra District	97	93
		Etawah City . . . . .	..	...
		Etawah District	46	40
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	..	...
		Furruckhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Furruckhabad District	61	58
		Mainpuri District	81	29
		Agra District	45	42
		Etah "	42	33
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly District	17	15
		Budaun "	39	35
		Moradabad District	37	24
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	88	22
		Cawnpur City	32	30
		Cawnpur District	67	58
	Benares	Benares City	12	8
		Benares District . . . . .	..	..
		Ballia District	1,698	1,609
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	..	...
		Jaunpur District	132	130
		Ghasipur "	281	274
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City . . . . .	..	..
		Azamgarh District	1,183	1,095
		Gorakhpur City	52	52
		Gorakhpur District	518	467
		Basti District	27	20
	Lucknow	Unao District	162	452
		Rae Bareilly District	135	193
		Gonda "	5	8
		Hardoi "	16	16

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	12	8
		Sultanpur District	38	21
		Fyzabad City	2	...
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	..	...
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District	71	74
		Partabgarh	7	6
		TOTAL	5,289	5,085
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	254	250
		Hissar	355	261
		Delhi	98	88
		Rohtak	114	64
		Karnal	54	40
		Ambala .. . . .	..	...
		Ludhiana	175	123
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	18	18
		Hoshiarpur District	26	26
		Ferozepur .. . . .		...
	Lahore	Montgomery District	36	31
		Lahore City	8	2
		Lahore District	68	48
		Amritsar City . . . . .	..	...
		Amritsar District . . . . .		..
		Gurdaspur	139	139
		Gujranwala	3	1
		Sialkot	16	16
PUNJAB.	Rawal- pindi	Shahpur District	24	16
		Jhelum .. . . .	...	...
		Gujrat	23	26
		Lyallpur District	69	47
	...	Patiala City	18	12
		Patiala State	352	284
		Kapurthala State	37	21
		Nabha State	81(a)	74(a)
		Malerkotla State		
		Jind State	37	37
		TOTAL	2,002	1,624
	Pegu	Rangoon Town	7	6
		Pegu District	6	6
		Tharawaddy	11	8
		Prome	2	2

(a) figures for the week ending 15th January 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BURMA	Irrawaddy	Bassain District . . . . .	...	...
		Manbin "	7	5
		Hensada "	9	9
		Myaungmya "	2	2
	Tenas-serim.	Toungoo District	1	1
		Thaton " . . . . .	...	..
		Moulmein Town	1	1
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmye District	1	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	44	43
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	..	..
		Mandalay District	10	10
		Katha "	1	1
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	45	40
		Lower Chindwin District	19	19
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Meiktila "	9	9
		Yamethin "	17	17
	TOTAL		102	181
E. B. & Assam.	Chittagong	Chittagong Port . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		...	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BENGAL)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	7(a)	7(a)
		Kamptee Town	25	19
		Nagpur District	226	228
		Wardha Town	7(d)	9(e)
		Wardha District	179	122
		Balaghat District	1(c)	1(c)
		Bhandara Town	1(c)	1(c)
		Bhandara District	69(b)	46(b)
		Chanda "	4(c)	1(e)
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	256	257
		Jubbulpore District	50(d)	64(d)
		Mandla Town	2(c)	2(c)
		Damoh District	3(e)	3(e)

(a) One imported

(b) Three imported

(c) Imported

(d) Four imported

(e) Five imported

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Ohhatchgarh.	Raipur District . . . . .	...	1(e)
		Hoshangabad District	8	9
	Nerbudda	Narsingpur Town	17	14
		Narsingpur District	41(b)	31(b)
		Nimar "	1(a)	...
		Ohhindwara District	5	5
	Berar	Akola Town	39	23
		Akola District	77(a)	60(b)
		Buldana Town	9	1
		Buldana District	256(c)	222(c)
		Amraoti District	86	58
		TOTAL	1,304	1,184
Coorg . . . . .	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	17	14
		Bangalore City	6	5
		Bangalore District	36	19
		Mysore City	1	2
		Mysore District	37	31
		Hassan "	2	2
		Kadur "	5	5
		Kolar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tumkur District	4	1
		Shimoga "	9	4
		Chitaldroog "	8	7
		TOTAL	125	90
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	13 } (d)	8 } (d)
		Briohur District	12 } (d)	5 } (d)
		TOTAL	25	13

(a) Three imported.
(c) Two imported.(l) One imported.
(e) Imported.

(d) Figures for the period from 10th to 16th January 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague measures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	34	24
		Indore Residency	1	1
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain District . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	2(a)	2(a)
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town . . . . .	...	...
		Piploda State . . . . .	...	...
		Jagra State . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur Town	7	6
		Dewas State	20	17
		TOTAL	64	50
RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MERWARA	..	Mewar State	71(b)	16(b)
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City	16(c)	7(c)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	181	172
		Jaipur City	48	37
		Jaipur State	197	163
		Kishangarh State . . . . .	..	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	..	...
		Jhalawar . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 15th January 1910
(b) Figures for the two weeks ending 21st January 1910
(c) Figures for the week ending 21st January, 1910.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Sirohi State . . . . .		...
		Shabpura .. . . .	...	...
		Dholpur .. . . .	.	...
		Alwar City . . . . .		...
		Alwar State	24(a)	22(a)
		Banwar . . . . .	..	...
		Karauli State	19(b)	14(b)
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	.	...
		Bharatpur State	122	115
		Ajmer City	22	22
		Ajmer District . . . . .	..	...
		Deoli . . . . .	..	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	111(a)	111(a)
	TOTAL	811	679	
N-VI F PROVINCE	.	Nowshera Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
KASHMIR	..	Jammu District	3	2
		Mirpur .. . . .	...	..
		Kuthua .. . . .	.	..
		TOTAL	3	2
BALU- CHISTAN.	{	Sonmiani . . . . .	...	..
		Hirok . . . . .	.	...
		Sibi . . . . .	.	..
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...
GRAND TOTAL			12,405	10,928

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 21st January 1910.
) Figures for the week ending 14th January 1910.

H. A. STUART,
 Secretary to the Government of India

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

**Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT
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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1910.

No. 13.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I B of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the undermentioned non-official person to be an Additional Member of the said Council —

♦ Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., of Patiala

The 3rd February 1910.

No 14.—Whereas the validity of the election on the 4th day of January, 1910, of the Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Nyapathy Subba Rao Pantulu Garu by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General has been brought in question under Regulation XVI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General by M. R. Ry. C. Vijaraghavachariar, one of the candidates at the said election, on the ground of the improper rejection by the Returning Officer of a vote recorded in his favour ;

The Governor General in Council, having made enquiry into the matter, is pleased hereby to declare that the said Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Nyapathy Subba Rao Pantulu Garu was duly elected.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1910.

No. 98 —The services of Captain R. K. White, I M S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The 4th February 1910.

No. 103 —Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury, M B., I M S., is confirmed in the appointment of Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician to the College Hospital, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 3rd February 1910.

No. 281 —Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Palni in the Palni taluq of the Madura District, of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram Festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Vayampatti, Ayyalur, Kalpattichatram, Dindigul, Vadamadurai and Tamaraipadi on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 13th March to the 2nd April 1910 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram Festival at Palni.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd February 1910.

No. 151 —With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S., or until further orders.

H. A. STUART,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION,

Calcutta, the 1st February 1910.

No 179—127-4.—In pursuance of section 2, sub-section (1) of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the areas noted below, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes affected with surra:—

- (1) The districts of Sylhet, Cachar and Kamrup.
- (2) The station of Shillong in the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
- (3) The Shillong-Gauhati cart road in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and a strip of land on either side of the said road throughout its length and measuring 400 yards in width from the centre of the roadway.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th January 1910.

No. 294-Est.-(B).—Captain D Le G Pitcher, 39th Central India Horse, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 29th October 1909.

No. 295-Est.-(B).—ERRATUM.—In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4178-Est.-(B)., dated the 16th December 1909, regarding Captain A. D. Strong, 10th Lancers, for the words "Rajputana States Imperial Service Cavalry and Rampur and Jaipur States Transport" substitute the words "Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport".

The 31st January 1910.

No. 248-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Underwood Nicholas as Consul at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

No. 311-Est.-A.—Major W. G Grey, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted on return from furlough, as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, with effect from the 25th January 1910.

The 1st February 1910

No. 320-Est.-A.—The services of Mr A. C. Sells, Indian Educational Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Council of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, with effect from the 16th December 1909, and until further orders.

The 2nd February 1910.

No. 342-Est.-B.—Captain J. P. Stockley, 102nd Grenadiers, Assistant Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 31st March 1909.

The Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1389-Est.-B., dated the 4th May 1909, is hereby cancelled.

No 343-Est.-B.—Lieutenant E. C. O. Ross, 44th Merwaras Infantry, Adjutant, Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 31st March 1909.

The 3rd February 1910.

No. 360-Est.-A.—Mr. C. L. Bidie, Officiating District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was appointed to officiate as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, from the 10th to the 25th January 1910, both days inclusive

No. 361-Est.-A.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with

effect from the 26th January 1910, and during the absence on leave of Mr. F. J. Richards, Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 365-Est. A—Captain F. E. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Health Officer, Peshawar, with effect from the 13th December 1909.

No. 371-Est. A—Mr E. B. Howell, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days, combined with special leave for four months and nineteen days, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February 1910.

No. 374-Est. A—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, C I E., a Resident of the 3rd class, was granted privilege leave from the 2nd to the 13th December 1909, both days inclusive.

The 4th February 1910

No. 397-Est. B—The services of Captain G. Dodd, 27th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with the Frontier Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

S H BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1910.

No. 526-F. O. & A.—Mr E. Bartley, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, was appointed Chief Superintendent sub. *pro tem.* in that office, from the 28th November 1907 to the 8th November 1908 both days inclusive.

The 1st February 1910.

No. 573-F. O. & A.—Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General, with effect from the 24th of December 1909.

Mr F. D. Gordon has been posted as Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 5th of January 1910.

The 4th February 1910.

No. 628-F. O. & A.—The services of Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., officiating Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 28th of January 1910.

No. 654-F. O. & A.—Mr Jai Gopal Bhandari has been posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 25th of January 1910.

No. 657-F. O. & A.—Mr R. J. Blackadder has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 17th of January 1910.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd February 1910

No. 577-Exc—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act, on applications for mutation of names in all Government estates in the districts of the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

2. The Notification of the Government of India No. 3093-Exc, dated the 18th June 1909, is hereby cancelled.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1910.

No. 622A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever day is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
B-030582 3% 1896-97	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	The Divisional Supply Officer III Lahore Division, on behalf of Labha Mull	515, dated 13-9-09 D	
B.010616 3½% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1902	Shapurji Byramji Katrak	522, dated 14-9-09 D	
01545 " 1854-55	1,000	Bhagwan Dass	Dec 31 1901	Bhagwan Das	551, dated 18-0-09 D	
B 001189 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1905	Khando Yeshavant Dole	644, dated 8-11-09 D	
109883 " 1865	5,000	Rajoballa Dabee	Nov 1, 1904	Rishi Kesh Chatterjee	646, dated 8 11 09 D	
085204 " 1854-55	10,000	Dr Th Dalhoff, S J, and Revd J. B M de Souza survivors of M A Fonseca	Dec 31, 1905	} J I Fonseca	655, dated 18 11-09 D	
B. 021234 " "	1,000	Theodore Dalhoff	June 30, 1905			
B 007336 " 1842-43	100	} Bapuji Raghunathji Trilokekar	} Feb 1, 1906			
B. 007337 " "	100					
B 007338 " "	100					
† 072962 " 1900-01	500	Sha Gordhandas Ranchordas	Dec 31, 1906	Chotalal Narotum Das	618, dated 8 11-09 D	
† 157483 " 1865	10 000	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1907	Hepin Behari Samadhar	630, dated 19-11-09. D	

B

009710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarin Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarin Chatterjee	150, dated 13 6-78	Jan 28, 1888.
025521 " "	2,000	Ram Zani Begum	April 1, 1890	Shah Tuhl Ahmed and Bismilla Begum, certificate holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum	449, dated 21 7-03 D	Feb 13, 1904.
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co	Feb 1, 1887	Administrator General, Pngal administrator, estate of Raj Chander Ghose	53, dated 19 3 87	Jan 28, 1846
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	542, dated 16-11-97 D	Feb. 5, 1899.
166525 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1887	Messrs. C. C Dass & Co	501, dated 19-8-02 D	Feb. 28, 1903.
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482, dated 10-8-98 D	Feb 25, 1899.
30ml. 5961 " "	1,000	Sitabai	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussamat Rukhina bai	659, dated 9-9-01 D	Feb 8, 1902.
156814 " "	180	} Raj Kristo Addy	} Feb. 1, 1890	} But a Kristo Addy and Bolve Chanl Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy	342, dated 22-7 07 D	Feb. 22, 1908.
156815 " "	100					
156816 " "	100					
156817 " "	100					
156818 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal				

† Half note—Duplicate has been issued.

No of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of Comptroller General's order	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
053524 4% 1842 43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1879	Yeshwant Moraba Waradkar	910, dated 11-2-08	Aug 15, 1908.
0002927 3 1/2%	500				D	
0002928 " "	500	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher	Feb 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher	1170, dated 14-1-04	Aug 20, 1904
0002929 " "	500					
0002930 " "	500					
0002931 " "	1,000					
B4601 " "	500	C P D'Cunha, B N Furtado and J X	Aug 1, 1895	L M Furtado, Bombay	126, dated 4-5-04	Ditto
B4602 " "	100	Fernandes				
B4603 " "	100					
B4605 " "	200	B N Furtado, C P				
B4606 " "	500	D'Cunha and J X				
B4607 " "	500	Fernandes				
B260 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	Aug 1, 1894			
B261 " "	100		Aug 1 1895			
031678 " "	1,000					
041306 " "	100	Govindrao N Kelkar				
041307 " "	100					
041308 " "	100					
041309 " "	100	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041310 " "	100					
041311 " "	100		Feb 1, 1901	Govind Narayan Kelkar	321, dated 9-6-04	Ditto
041312 " "	500	Govindrao N Kelkar				
041314 " "	500					
041315 " "	500	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041316 " "	500					
041317 " "	500					
041318 " "	500					
045037 " "	500	Fauz Mahomed Shah Trustee for the Dargah, Sylamshah	Feb 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate holder, estate Fauz Mahomed Shah.	704, dated 31-5-04	Ditto
Non transferable 1ry Note						
041305 " "	1,000					
041320 " "	1,000	Rukhmabai Kelkar				
041322 " "	1,000					
041313 " "	500	Rukhmabai	Feb 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	321, dated 9-6-04	Ditto
041319 " "	500					
041287 " "	500					
041341 " "	500	Lakshmbai				
015359 " "	600					
015360 " "	600					
015361 " "	600					
015362 " "	500					
015363 " "	500					
015364 " "	500					
015365 " "	500					
015366 " "	500	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 31, 1890	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar	1007, dated 6-12-04	Feb 18, 1905
015367 " "	500					
015368 " "	500					
015369 " "	500					
015370 " "	500					
015371 " "	500					
015372 " "	500					
015373 " "	500					
003796 " "	500					
031438 " "	500					
017645 " "	2,500	Nibaran Chunder Ghose	Aug 11, 1899	Nibaran Chunder Ghose	756, dated 15-9-04	Ditto.
066127 " "	500	M Robinson	Feb 1, 1901	M Robinson	1149, dated 20-1-05	Aug 26, 1905.
057854 " "	5,000	Lalabhai Dalpatbhai Vaid, Lal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagobhai	Aug 1, 1901	Lalabhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagobhai	756, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
057855 " "	25,000					
080638 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kum ar Banwari Mukunda Deb	794, dated 16-11-05	Ditto.
B011399 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Feb 1 1902	G M D'Sylva	924, dated 2-12-05	Ditto.
062419 " "	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	Aug 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	164, dated 5-5-05	Aug 11, 1906
B01752 " "	100	P Merwanjee	Feb 1, 1903	P M Dastoor	232, dated 12-5-06	Ditto.
B009020 " "	100	Hurmusjee Rustumjee Kanga	Aug 1, 1902	Dorabjee Edaljee Antia	726, dated 13-9-06	Feb 16, 1907.
003798 " "	500	Jaduram Banerjee	Feb 1, 1904	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804, dated 11-10-06	Ditto.
B001923 " "	1,000	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd	Feb 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchad	841, dated 23-10-06	Ditto
085194 " "	100					
085195 " "	100					
085196 " "	100					
085197 " "	100					
085198 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1903	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Hafiz Abdul Karim	927, dated 17-11-05	Ditto
085199 " "	100					
085200 " "	100					
085201 " "	100					
085202 " "	100					

No. of the Note and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No. and date of Comptroller General's order	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
040106 3½% 1842-43	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmud Ali (minor)	Aug 1, 1902	Sheik Kasim Ali Administrator of Mahmud Ali and Omaid Ali (minors)	1275 D, dated 21-2-07	Aug 17, 1907
040109 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor)				
040107 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor)				
040108 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor)				
020553 " "	1,000	Woopendra Nath Mookerjee.	Aug 1, 1894	Nolin Kumar Debi	241 D, dated 15-6-07	Ditto
054385 " "	500	Har Das Sreemany	Aug 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as Guardian of Makhham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors	538 D, dated 26-9-07	Feb 22, 1908.
8016493 " "	100	Sapoorjee Surabjee	Feb 1, 1901	Ranchhoddas Jivan	247 D, dated 14-12-07	Ditto.
073147 " "	500	Bromhemoyee Das	Feb 1, 1905	Bromhemoyee Das	975 D, dated 22-1-09	Aug 14, 1909
077732 " "	2,000	Denomoyee Dabee	Feb 1, 1906	Denomoyee Dabee	23 D, dated 6-4-09	Ditto.
012450 " "	500	Bhuban Mohini Das, Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose	Aug 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chander Ghose	196 D, dated 2-6-09	Ditto.
019035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee	June 30 1897	Hurry Pado Bando padhya and Shama Pado Bando padhya	706 D, dated 24-9-02	Feb 11, 1893.
055895 " "	1,700	S Appu Row	June 30, 1880	S Appu Row	1160 D, dated 1-3-91	Ditto.
055896 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500	Kedar Nath	June 30, 1876	Ramiullary Bibi	520 D, dated 22-7-04	Feb 18, 1905
033952 " "	500					
033953 " "	500					
033954 " "	500					
041856 " "	500	Kaikhoshro K Punthakey	Dec 31 1878	Frangjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewala	551 D, dated 30-10-06	Feb 16, 1907
032913 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1883	Nani Snowji, Administrator of Shiwaji Narsoo	214 D, dated 7-6-07	Aug 17, 1907.
028261 3½% "	1,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30 1890	Kis-on Doyal Dutt	185, dated 20-5-03	Aug. 15, 1903
028262 " "	1,000	G. K. Sinclair	Dec 31, 1897	G K Sinclair	920, dated 12-11-03	Feb 13, 1904
010397 " "	800	The Bank of Bengal	June 30 1900	Romoni Mohan Basu	744 D, dated 24-9-03	Ditto
024149 " "	800	The Bank of Bengal	June 30 1900	Romoni Mohan Basu	744 D, dated 24-9-03	Ditto
002171 " "	1,000	Braja	Dec 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, administrator estate, Braja Behary Shome	1311 D, dated 20-2-04	Aug. 20, 1904
049140 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Panchanan Bhattacharjee	1399 D, dated 10-3-04	Ditto
040755 " "	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd	June 30, 1900	Nawab Takari Begum.	1471 D, dated 30-3-04	Ditto
B2637 " "	100	B X Furtado, C P D'Cunha and J X Fernandes.	June 30, 1895	L M Furtado, Bombay	126 D, dated 4-5-04	Ditto
B000645 " "	500	J L Meizes	June 30, 1896	Romnaldodo Rozario Pereira	217 D, dated 21-5-04	Ditto.
005883 " "	2,000	Dhonemoney Dabi, Administratrix of Shama Churn Phattacharjee	June 30, 1901	Dhonemoney Dabi, Administratrix of Shama Churn Bhattacharjee	342 D, dated 11-6-04	Ditto.
005884 " "	1,000	Shamapado Sreemany	Dec 31, 1900	Nitto Money Dass	406 D, dated 29-6-04	Ditto
045082 " "	1,000	Shamapado Sreemany	Dec 31, 1900	Nitto Money Dass	406 D, dated 29-6-04	Ditto
025033 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Surgeon Lieut Col D N Parakh, Administrator to the Estate of J D Parakh	703, dated 31-8-04	Feb 13 1905
B003867 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1901	Jeevanjee, Merwanjee Cooper	1387 D, dated 25-3-05	Aug 26, 1905
B012018 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1900	Sreemutty Kunud Kanuni Kir	922 D, dated 13-7-05	Feb 24, 1906
048744 " "	500	Shamapado Sreemany	Dec 31, 1898	Sreemutty Kunud Kanuni Kir	922 D, dated 13-7-05	Feb 24, 1906
Non transferable Try. Note						
017225 " "	900	Krishnabai, Manager for the temple of Sree Datta traya at Chanda	June 30, 1876	Yadeo Sambhro Goshi, Pujari of the temple of Datta traya, Chanda, C P	553, dated 4-9-05	Ditto
032269 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1901	Dr Nagindass Pranjvandas Mehta	758 D, dated 8-11-05	Ditto.
047417 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	194 D, dated 5-5-06	Aug 11, 1906
047418 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	194 D, dated 5-5-06	Aug 11, 1906
034952 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Bagola Sundari Debi	230 D, dated 21-5-06	Ditto.
034953 " "	1,000					
034954 " "	1,000					
034955 " "	1,000					
034956 " "	1,000					
034957 " "	1,000					
B006153 " "	1,000	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1902	Bank of Bombay,	380 D, dated 27-6-06	Ditto

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1885 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
RS	R					
05002198 31% 1854 55	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 189	Meherjee Dhunjeebhoj Kharis Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Jamsetjee's sons	901 D, dated 12-11-06	Feb 16, 1907.
0007173 " "	1,000				927 D, dated 17-11-06	Ditto.
0007392 " "	1,000					
0007462 " "	500					
053560 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1899			
037622 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1902	The Hony Secy, Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad	930 D, dated 17-11-06	Ditto.
037623 " "	1,000					
061703 " "	500	Sarat Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1903	Moty Lal Mitter	93 D, dated 1-5-07	Aug 17, 1907.
041366 " "	100	Benoy Krista Hazra	June 30, 1903	D Gurn Bheema Row	508 D, dated 28 10 07	Feb. 22, 1908.
038092 " "	1,000	Ellisetti Seshiah Setty	June 30, 1903		717 D, dated 4-12-07	Ditto.
0002837 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1896	Alibai Frachshah Karanjavala	1051 D, dated 21-3-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
0002751 " "	500					
033347 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1904	Sorojini Das, Administratrix to the estate of Doorga Churun Kassoby		
033348 " "	500					
070005 " "	500					
054706 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Sham Lal Sen, Guardian of Kumudini Das (minor)	190 D, dated 21-5-08	Ditto.
053385 " "	2,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1903	Kamini Kumar Das	192 D, dated 21-5-08	Ditto.
043881 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1901	Aukhoy Kumar Das	353 D, dated 4 7-08	Feb 13, 1909.
026262 " "	1,000					
079223 " "	1,000	Akhoy Kumar Das	June 30, 1903			
054768 " "	1,000					
040091 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
080181 " "	5,000					
006995 " "	500	Tabitha Forrester	June 30, 1896	Tabitha Forrester	367 D, dated 13-7-08	Ditto
0021751 " "	500	Jehangir Muncherji Patell	June 30, 1904	Shavakshaw Pestonji Acharwala.	447 D, dated 30-7-08	Ditto.
0027362 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	1123 D, dated 11 3-09	Aug 14, 1909.
0027399 " "	1,000					
0027400 " "	1,000					
0027401 " "	1,000					
0027402 " "	1,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1903	Kadumbini Ganguli	138 D, dated 12 5-09	Ditto.
036840 " "	500					
103146 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Ridha Kissen	Nov 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov 1, 1878	Dhunjeebhoj Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy	481 D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1886			
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar	671 D, dated 7-7 96	Mar. 6, 1897.
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar	244 D, dated 11-6 98	Aug 13, 1898.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundari Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422 D, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899
33982 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	570 D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
236070 " "	1,500	Thom D'Souza & Co	Nov 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee	993 D, dated 29-1 99	Aug 26, 1899
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1190 D, dated 30 1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
035703 " "	500	G H Blaquiere, Exr of S Blaquiere	May 1, 1891	Braja Bala Dabi alias Brojo Kumari Dabi, certificate-holder in the estate of Srinath Mukerjee.	376 D, dated 6-7-03	Feb. 13 1904.
037855 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Sabooyee				
245921 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Nov 1, 1893	Ramchandra Balwant Ambedkar, certificate-holder to the estate of Balwant Abaji Ambedkar.	601 D, dated 24-8-03	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
060874 4% 1865	500	Moltan Chand	Nov 1, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi	520, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1900
060875 " "	500					
156422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ltd	Nov 1, 1892	Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni	793, dated 10 10 06	Feb. 16, 1907.
187065 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1884	Russick Lal Mullick	224, dated 5-2-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
234054 " "	100	Bhicajee Nowroji Pallonjee Dadabhoy Edulee Kanga	Nov. 1, 1892	Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vasso, Survivors of Labhjee Chaturbhoy Lila dhar Devchand, Premjee Soonderjee and Maneckchand Devchand, by their constituted attorney Nana la Parvuram.	1297, dated 4-3 07	Ditto
B001159 " "	100					
B001161 " "	100					
B001162 " "	100					
B001163 " "	100					
114607 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1884	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Nursoo	214, dated 3-6-07	Ditto.
114608 " "	500					
153624 " "	500					
208728 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose	Nov. 1, 1889	Butta Kristo Addy and Balye Chand Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy	342, dated 22 7 07	Feb. 22, 1908.
318745 " "	2,000	Bhagirathibai Bhosekar	Nov 1, 1891	Gowind Anant Bhosekar, certificate-holder, estate Bhagirathibai.	607, dated 30-10-07	Ditto.
212456 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov 1, 1889	Syed Ali Zamin	817, dated 27-11 08	Feb. 13, 1909
338987 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1893	Chutkojee	1155, dated 18-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
338988 " "	500					
B008539 " "	500					
R008545 " "	500					
B008546 " "	500					
024223 3 1/2%	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65, dated 26-4 00	Aug 11, 1900
100424 " "	1,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	May 1, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185, dated 20 5-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
100425 " "	1,000					
100426 " "	1,000					
100427 " "	1,000					
025784 " "	1,000					
025786 " "	1,000	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.	May 1, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt	1322, dated 19-3-03	Ditto.
025790 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazra				
009306 " "	1,000	Kissen Doyal Dutt				
006575 " "	500	Coonaparasu Seshadri Row.				
102014 " "	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher		Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher	1170, dated 14-1 04	Aug 20, 1904
023467 " "	500	May 1, 1897				
021317 " "	500					
Bom. 5603 " "	500					
" 5604 " "	500					
" 5605 " "	500	Ditto	May 1, 1896	Nawab Takaiya Begum	1471, dated 30-3-04	Ditto
B005497 " "	1,000					
B005504 " "	1,000					
B005505 " "	1,000					
Bom. 5399 " "	1,000					
" 3103 " "	1,000	J. E. Dawer	May 1, 1897	Ganoda Dabi	84, dated 26 4 04	Ditto.
" 3108 " "	1,000	Devkaran Nanjee				
B004926 " "	1,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd.				
102607 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal				
120515 " "	1,000	Ganoda Dabi		L. M. Furtado, Bombay	126, dated 4 5-04	Ditto.
120788 " "	1,000	May 1, 1895				
063723 " "	500					
B928 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1895	Saudamini Chowdhurani	258, dated 10 5 04	Ditto
B929 " "	500					
B930 " "	500					
B9783 " "	500					
B9784 " "	100					
067413 " "	1,000	Soudamini Chowdhurani.	May 1, 1897			
057863 " "	100	Rukhmabai Kelkar	May 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	121, dated 9 6 04	Ditto.
057864 " "	100					
057865 " "	100					
057866 " "	100					
057867 " "	100					
057868 " "	100					
057869 " "	100					
057870 " "	100					
057871 " "	100					
057872 " "	100					
057873 " "	1,000					
057874 " "	1,000					
057875 " "	1,000					
057876 " "	1,000					
057877 " "	1,000					
057878 " "	500					

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125663 31% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1900	Alice Duhan	991, dated 1-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
040951 " "	500	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chandra Chatterjee	Nov 1, 1899	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chunder Chatterjee	712, dated 13-9-04	Ditto
040931 " "	1,000					
080329 " "	500	Benoy Kristo Hazra - Shama Pado Sreemany	May 1, 1899	Lucky Moni Dassi	513, dated 7-10-04	Ditto
075908 " "	100					
109432 " "	1,000	Annappoornabai Wakenkar	Nov 1, 1899	Annappoornabai Wakenkar	1001, dated 21-12-04	Ditto
109233 " "	1,000					
097090 " "	200	M. Robinson	May 1, 1902	M Robinson	1140, dated 20-1-05	Aug 16, 1905
113507 " "	300					
045608 " "	7,500	Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani	May 1, 1894	Surendra Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Administrator estate, Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani	1345, dated 13-3-05	Ditto.
100334 " "	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Nov 1, 1897	Sreemutty Kumud Kinnini Kar	324, dated 13-7-05	Feb 24, 1906
091839 " "	500		May 1 1897			
025259 " "	500	Mahendra Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1896	Kedar Nath Ghosh	340, dated 15-7-05	Ditto.
068053 " "	1,000	Sashadhar Mukerjee				
273122 " "	500	Comptroller General		The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow on behalf of Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram	155, dated 22-7-05	Ditto
095240 " "	500	Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram	Nov 1, 1900			
080062 " "	500	Hurry Singh				
055321 " "	500	Annappurna Dasse and Gosto Lal Sen	Nov 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sen, Administrator, estate Gosto Lal Sen	582, dated 12-9-05	Ditto
B001454 " "	100	Deepchand Nalchund	Nov 1, 1895	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhowanagary	1109, dated 22-2-06	Aug 11, 1906.
146457 " "	500	Bepin Behary Mookerjee	Nov 1, 1902	Bepin Behary Mookerjee	87, dated 23-4-06	Ditto.
143032 " "	500					
043735 " "	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee	May 1, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	804, dated 11-10-06	Feb 16, 1907.
043430 " "	500					
000797 " "	500					
119107 " "	500					
070311 " "	1,000	V Venkatroya	May 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand	841, dated 23-10-06	Ditto.
M006344 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
096820 " "	500			Rajobala Debi, certificate holder in the estate of Surendra Nath Ganguli	1029, dated 7-12-06	Ditto
090821 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901			
096817 " "	500					
096531 " "	100					
043982 " "	500	Ram Kristo Mookerjee	May 1, 1903	Moty Lal Mitter	93, dated 1-5-07	Aug 17, 1907.
002603 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Nolin Kumari Debi	243, dated 15-6-07	Ditto.
002608 " "	500					
047639 " "	500	Sir S. Ramasamy Moodelier, C.I.E.	May 1 1901	B Muncswamy Pillay	270, dated 29-6-07	Ditto.
				Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makhm Lal Roy and Nanlal Roy, minors	538, dated 26-9-07	Feb. 22, 1908
077742 " "	500	Iroylucko Nath Roy	Nov 1, 1903			
130584 " "	1,000	Nistarini Debi	May 1, 1903	Nistarini Debi	604, dated 29-10-07	Ditto
B011613 " "	100	Sorabjee Framjee				
B024210 " "	100	Hargovandas Poonuchand	May 1, 1902	Ranchhodas Jiwindas	747, dated 14-12-07	Ditto
031552 " "	5,000	Tincurry Devi	May 1, 1896	Tincurry Chunder Ganguli Administrator of the estate of Tincurry Devi	890, dated 4-2-08	Aug 15, 1908
031039 " "	1,000					
116021 " "	100	Jahhoba Monce Dassi	Nov 1, 1903	Soudamini Dassi certificate-holder, estate Jahhoba Moni Dasse	5, dated 1-4-08	Ditto.
116022 " "	100					
116023 " "	100					
B.025256 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1900	Mancherjee Meherwarji Mulla Firoze, Executor of Meherwarji Shapurji Mulla Firoze	341, dated 3-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909
B.025258 " "	1,000					
092132 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1903	Akhoy Kumar Das	353, dated 4-7-08	Ditto.
002133 " "	1,000					
098095 " "	500					
167810 " "	500	Thomas Richard Lardner	Nov 1, 1904	Thomas Richard Lardner	469, dated 5-8-08	Ditto.
167811 " "	500					
B041365 " "	1,000	Chugondas and Co.	May, 1, 1905	Currimbhoy Jeevjee	32, dated 16-10-08	Ditto.
056600 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov 1, 1900	Rabi Sahai	2, dated 22-10-08	Ditto.

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Bom 1527 3½% 1865	500	Bai Ruttonbai J Chennai	Nov 1, 1903	Ruttonbai Jehangirji Chinoy	955 D, dated 16-1-09	Aug 14, 1900
045822 " "	8,500	The Receiver, High Court, Bengal.	May 1, 1904	Lal Behary Dutt	135 D, dated 12-5-09	Ditto
046130 " "	8,500					
045753 " "	5,000					
045735 " "	1,400					
045758 " "	2,000					
142527 " "	500	Jnanendra Nath Mukherji	May 1, 19	Kadumbini Ganguli	138 D, dated 12-5-09	Ditto.
005490 " "	1,000	Bhutan Mohini Das, Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose	May 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chunder Ghose	196 D, dated 2-6-09	Ditto.
005491 " "	500	Bansi Lal Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P Durgachellum Modaliar	1, dated 8-2-82	Jan 28, 1888
005776 R 4% 1879	500					
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot	Jan 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	39, dated 15-12-87	Jan. 28, 1888
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	434 D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893
082202 " "	500	Comptroller General	Sep 16, 1889	Setha Diokaram Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat	26 D, dated 6-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900
A034917 " "	5,000	Maharaja Soor Chandra Sing	July 16, 1890	Maharani Preinamaye	1368 D, dated 22-3-05	Aug 26, 1905
008422 3½% "	5,000	Khetsai Lalji	July 16, 1896	Narandas Ranchordis certificate holder to the estate of Khetsai Lalji	542 D, dated 11-8-03	Feb 13, 1904
008423 " "	5,000					
012267 " "	1,000	Peroshow Pallonjee	July 16, 1900	Peroshow Pallonjee	1073 D, dated 17-12-03	Ditto
002644 " "	500	Kamal Kamini Das, certificate holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar	July 16, 1899	Kamal Kamini Das, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar	1007 D, dated 2-2-04	Feb 18, 1905
002694 " "	500					
009049 " "	1,200	Lalibhai Dalpatbhai, Vadi Lal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	July 16, 1901	Lalibhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai	756 D, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906
Bom. 2174 " "	800	The Bank of Madras	Jan 16, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand	841 D, dated 23-10-06	Feb 16, 1907
M002577 " "	1,000					
M002474 " "	1,000	Purshotamdas Karondas Mulji and Ramkora, his wife, or either	Jan 16, 1903			
M002046 " "	1,000					
B006669 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1901	B Muneswamy Pillay	279 D, dated 29-5-07	Aug 17, 1907
B006970 " "	100					
B006971 " "	100					
012289 " "	100					
012290 " "	100					
012291 " "	100					
012292 " "	100					
012403 " "	100					
012404 " "	100					
012405 " "	100					
012406 " "	100	The Bank of Madras	July 16, 1897	Narayan Pootoba, Administrator of Luxmibai	715 D, dated 3-12-07	Feb 22, 1908
012915 " "	500					
012681 " "	400	The Bank of Bombay	July 16, 1897	Ram Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter, and Gopee Nath Ghosh, Executors to the estate of Durga Monee Dabee.	406 D, dated 10-7-03	Feb 13, 1904
M003379 " "	500					
M003330 " "	500	Behari Lal Chuckerbutty	Dec 31, 1895	Kader Nath Ghosh	340 D, dated 15-7-05	Feb 24, 1906
B002674 " "	100					
B002675 " "	100	Sham Sagor Mokerjee	Dec. 31, 1894	Sam Sagor Mokerjee	31 D, dated 10-4-07	Aug. 17, 1907
016068 " 1893-94	500					
016069 " "	500	Ram Kamal Mukerjee	Dec 31, 1894	Ram Kamal Mukerjee.	925, dated 26-11-02	Feb 28, 1903
011900 " "	500	Durga Monee Dabee	Dec 31, 1896	Ram Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter, and Gopee Nath Ghosh, Executors to the estate of Durga Monee Dabee.		
011907 " "	500					
011912 " "	100					
011917 " "	100					
017356 " "	500					
017357 " "	500	Hari Das Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	84 D, dated 11-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907
014743 " "	100					
021141 " 1900-01	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah	Dec. 31, 1902	Sukheda Dasi	885 D, dated 7-11-06	Ditto.
021142 " "	1,000					
021143 " "	1,000					
021144 " "	1,000					
021145 " "	1,000					
021146 " "	1,000					
021147 " "	1,000					
021148 " "	1,000					
021149 " "	500					
021150 " "	1,000					

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018322 3½ % 1900 01	500	The Bank of Calcutta, Ltd	Dec 31, 1902	Sarat Ball Debi, certificate-holder, estate of Upendra Nath Roy	1140 D, dated 12-1-07	Aug 17, 1907
015917 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
012622 " "	500	Benoy Krishna Hazra	Dec 31, 1903	Khiroda Sundari Das	90 D, dated 24-4-08	Aug 15, 1908
002511 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
031199 " "	100	Prasad Dass Boral and Bros	Dec 31, 1904	Akhoy Kumar Das	353 D, dated 4-7-08	Feb 13, 1909.
043507 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of India Ltd				
032564 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1904	Prasanna Kumar Mitra	1130 D, dated 4-2-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
038043 " "	500	Prasad Das Boral and Brother	Dec 31, 1904			
038944 " "	500	Prasanna Kumar Mitra	Dec. 31, 1898	Ramani Mohan Basu	744 D, dated 24-9-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
014173 3½ % 1896 97	500					
028151 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1898	Govind Narayan Kelkar	321 D, dated 9-6-04	1904
026823 " "	500					
038002 " "	1,000	Govind Narayan Kelkar	Dec 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	Ditto	Ditto.
031871 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1900			
031873 " "	1,000	Jewanji Jamasji Mistry & Co				
000499 " "	1,000					
031872 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1900	Rukhmabai Kelkar	Ditto	Ditto.
029194 " "	500	Ditto	June 30, 1900	Ganeshi Lal	642 D, dated 20-8-04	Feb 18, 1905.
036005 " "	1,000	Ditto	Dec 31 1899	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Ram Sarup	1270 D, dated 23-2-05	Aug 26, 1905
036008 " "	300					
023478 " "	2,000	The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras	June 30, 1904	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	28 D, dated 7-4-05	Ditto.
032661 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Brindaban Chandra Dutta.	295 D, dated 30-6-05	Ditto.
031804 " "	100					
034847 " "	500					
035109 " "	100					
035068 " "	100					
035902 " "	500					
030174 " "	100					
036197 " "	200					
037990 " "	500					
038403 " "	100					
037932 " "	200	The Comptroller General				
032724 " "	100					
040968 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	Bepin Mukerjee Behary	87 D, dated 23-4-06	Aug 11, 1906.
020041 " "	1,000	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	Dec 31, 1899	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	728 D, dated 13-9-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
025859 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1901	Sarat Kumar Das	875 D, dated 5-11-06	Ditto.
025900 " "	1,000					
021902 " "	1,000					
025903 " "	1,000					
025904 " "	1,000					
030671 " "	500					
030672 " "	500					
030673 " "	500	Maheshari Debi, Aimin intratrix of Mati Lal Banerji	June 30, 1902	Panchinand Banerjee	968 D, dated 26-11-06	Ditto.
030674 " "	500					
022512 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	June 31, 1900	Guridhari Lal Roy	1126 D, dated 10-1-07	Aug 17, 1907.
022658 " "	500	Kassy Dpen Singh	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Sing	163 D, dated 22-5-07	Ditto.
007251 " "	500	Kooja Lal Advv	Dec 31, 1899	Nogendra Bala Debee	173 D, dated 23-5-07	Ditto.
008311 " "	500					
008312 " "	500	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh	Dec. 31, 1902	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh	447 D, dated 24-8-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
008314 " "	500					
022448 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ltd	Dec. 31, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makhani Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors	538 D, dated 25-9-07	Ditto.
022266 " "	500					
008802 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1902	Nistaran Debi	604 D, dated 24-10-07	Ditto.
005636 " "	500	Hari Dass Sreemany	Dec 31, 1903	Rakhal Das Mukherjee	142 D, dated 8-5-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
025435 " "	5,000	Shiv Sinha	Dec. 31, 1899	Manek Lal Ghellabhoj	82 D, dated 24-4-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
025436 " "	5,000					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
1000036 4% Cawn-pore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawn-pore.	760 D, dated 18-8-04	Feb. 23, 1895.
†100868 4% 1842-43	5,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Aug. 1, 1892	Baijnath Goenka. Ram	1310 D, dated 6-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905
*166427 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Rai Narasinha Dutt Bahadur.	432 D, dated 11-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
*168034 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887	Nara Singh Dutt	74 D, dated 23-4-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
*168035 " "	1,000					
*036512 3½% "	1,000	Surja Prasad Misra	Aug. 1, 1900	Surja Prasad Misra	626 D, dated 12-2-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†B002904 " "	500	E. W Proctor Sims	Aug. 1, 1899	E W Proctor Sims	16 D, dated 11-5-0	Aug. 20, 1904
†B002905 " "	500					
†B0028791 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1897	Nensee Anand	743 D, dated 14-9-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
†095844 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd, Calcutta.	993 D, dated 30-11-06	Ditto.
†072728 " "	100	Brindaban Chunder Dutt				
†063055 " "	100	Shuma Podo Sreemany				
†033787 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited	June 30, 1898	A W Bright	367 D, dated 7-7-03	Feb. 13, 1904.
†081813 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1903	Opium Agent, Bihar Agency, on behalf of Ramlochan Prasad.	415 D, dated 14-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
081354 " 1854-55	500	Devendra Nath Bhatta-charya	Dec. 31, 1903	Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd, Ajmer	165 D, dated 22-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907
†B010468 " 1865	10,000	Beatrice Berger	May 1, 1902	Beatrice Berger	518 D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†B002277 " "	5,000	J. N Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland				
†117685 " "	500	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1899	Chatter Singh	1302 D, dated 6-3-05	Aug. 25, 1905.
†132275 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1901	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd Lahore Division, Mian Mir	153 D, dated 12-5-05	Ditto.
†140223 " "	1,000	Port Commissioners, Calcutta.	May 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ltd, Calcutta.	993 D, dated 30-11-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
†139430 " "	1,000	Gopal Chandra Chakrabutty.				
†137661 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany				
†156721 " "	100					
†154676 " "	100					
†155116 " "	100					
†155117 " "	100					
†181112 " "	5,000	Ashu Tosh Majumdar, certificate-holder, estate Mohima Chandra Majumdar	May 1, 1903	Ashu Tosh Mazumdar.	1015 D, dated 4-12-06	Ditto.
†B020908 " "	1,000	George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead	May 1, 1902	Bai Jarbai	132 D, dated 12-5-09	Aug. 14, 1909
†011265 " 1879	500	The Delhi and London Bank, Ltd	July 10, 1902	Feroze Pestonji Saklatwallah	684 D, dated 16-10-08	Feb. 13, 1909
†030822 3% 1896-97	100	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	Dec. 31, 1901	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Mian Mir.	913 D, dated 9-11-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†030823 " "	100					
†043931 " "	500	The Comptroller General.	Dec. 31, 1904	Mahadeo Prasad	204 D, dated 30-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
†043932 " "	500					
†043933 " "	500	Executive Engineer, and District, Jamrao Canal.	June 30, 1904	Khubechand Raimal	315 D, dated 25-6-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
†022532 " "	500					
†042253 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1905	The Corporation of Calcutta	869 D, dated 11-12-08	Feb. 13, 1909.

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

J. S MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1910.

No. 230-Aoct—The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

I From the 27th October 1909, the date of Captain H. R. Von D. Hardinge's departure on leave out of India—

Captain R Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

II From the 30th October 1909, the date of Captain H. T. Raban's departure on leave out of India—

Captain H N F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class

Captain A. G. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

III From the 1st November 1909, the date of Major H. G. W. Chandler's departure on, and that following the date of Major F. W. Bagshawe's return from, leave out of India—

Major F. W. Bagshawe, Military Accountant, 2nd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class.

IV. From the 2nd November 1909, the date following that of Captain M. E. L. Bruce's return from leave in India—

Captain H N F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain A. G. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class

V From the 26th November 1909, the date following that of Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde's return from leave out of India—

Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

VI From the 2nd December 1909, the date following that of Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Henderson's return from leave out of India—

Major G. S. Sheppard, Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Controller of Military Accounts, to revert to Military Accountant, 1st class

Major E. H. Payne, Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Major R. H. E. Pennell, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Major K. H. Jackson, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain H. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

VII. From the 21st December 1909, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain H. C. Szcsepanski's leave in India and that following the date of Captain W. V. Richards' return from leave out of India—

Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain W. V. Richards, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1910.

No. 781—42—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules regulating the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in British India, published with the notification in this Department, No. 9045-8 (Explosives), dated the 29th November 1906.—

After the proviso to sub-rule (2), of rule 14, the following additional proviso shall be inserted —

“ Provided also that a licensee in the Presidency of Bombay, may, if he obtains a permit to this effect from a Magistrate of the 1st class, or in the city of Bombay, from the Commissioner of Police, possess, subject to the conditions of his license, for a period of seven days any quantity of manufactured fireworks, not exceeding 1,000 lbs.”

No. 782—799-42.

Bengal, _____
Bombay, _____
Burma, _____
Government of Madras, _____
the Punjab, _____
the United Provinces, _____
Eastern Bengal and Assam, _____
the Central Provinces, _____
Ajmer-Merwara, _____
Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, _____
Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, _____
Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, _____
Home Department, _____
Army Department, _____
Legislative Department, _____
Railway Department, _____
Chief Inspector of Explosives, _____
Director General of Commercial Intelligence, _____

A copy is forwarded to the

for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this department, No. 6475—6492-42, dated the 1st September 1909.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The 2nd February 1910.

No. 898—3.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 361-3 Merchant Shipping, dated the 17th January 1910, for the words “Inland Steamships Act” in line 9 substitute the words “Indian Steamships Act.”

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 3rd February 1910.

No 953—3 — Mr A H P Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days combined with furlough for nine months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 28th March 1910, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 913—918—115.

RESOLUTION.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1910.

The Government of India have now received the approval of the Secretary of State to the proposals submitted to him for the reorganisation of the Telegraph Department on the lines recommended by the Telegraph Committee of 1906.

2 The existing organisation of the Department is as follows. For Telegraph purposes the whole of India is divided into twenty divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent, an officer of the rank and standing of an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department. Each division includes two or more minor charges known as sub-divisions, of which there are 73, the more important of them being in charge of Assistant Superintendents, i.e., junior officers of the superior staff, and the less important in charge of Sub-Assistant Superintendents, who are upper subordinates.

In addition to the heads of the Divisions there are eight officers of the same rank who are also immediately subordinate to the Director-General, viz., the four Superintendents in charge of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Agra

- 1 Deputy Director-General
- 2 Directors for Construction and Traffic
- 2 Deputy Directors for Construction and Traffic
- 1 Personal Assistant
- 1 Superintendent in the Traffic Branch
- 2 Superintendents also are usually posted to the Direction.

Offices, the Superintendent of the Check Office, the Electrician, the Superintendent of Stores and the Superintendent of the Workshops. The whole Department is controlled by a Director-General, who is assisted at head-quarters by the

staff of officers enumerated in the margin.

3. This organisation is in several respects defective. There are as many as twenty-eight subordinate officers, whose powers are very limited, in direct correspondence with the Director-General; and the latter officer is consequently overwhelmed with a mass of unimportant references. The five officers of the Department next in seniority to the Director-General are all stationed at head-quarters. This concentration of so many of the senior officers at head-quarters and the lack of adequate devolution of responsibility have undoubtedly been prejudicial to the efficient administration of the Department in the past.

4. The new organisation now approved by the Secretary of State is as follows. The whole of India will be divided into eight circles coterminous with the eight postal circles, each of which includes in its bounds one of the great provinces of India. The officers placed in charge of these circles will bear the title of "Director of Telegraphs" followed by the name of the circle. Arrangements have been made for the delegation to these officers of many of the powers now exercised by the Director-General, and after the formation of the circles there will remain in the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, his Personal Assistant, who will be of the rank of an Assistant Superintendent, and the Directors of Traffic and Construction, who will be graded with the heads of circles. Two

Assistant Superintendents will also ordinarily be posted to the Direction to work under the Directors of Traffic and Construction. The ten appointments of Director will be interchangeable, and the tenure of the appointments of the Directors of Traffic and Construction and the Personal Assistant will ordinarily be limited to three years.

5. The Telegraph Committee pointed out that, if both divisional and sub-divisional officers were retained while circle officers were created, a fresh link would be added to the official chain of correspondence, and business would be more delayed than under the present centralized system. They therefore proposed that the number of divisions should be increased from 20 to 34 and their area reduced so as to bring them within manageable proportions, and, at the same time, that the existing sub-divisions should be abolished, the officers at present in charge of them being posted to the head-quarters of the divisional Superintendents. This proposal has been accepted, and effect will be given to it as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It will be possible either to place the Assistants to the Divisional Superintendent in charge of specified portions of the divisions, as at present, or, if circumstances render this course preferable, to place one officer in charge of construction work, and another officer in charge of traffic work, but they will in any case be posted to the head-quarters of the Divisional Superintendent, will have no office establishment other than his, and will obtain his orders, when necessary, not by official correspondence, but unofficially either by verbal discussion or by means of unofficial notes. The reduction which will thus be effected in the volume of routine work will be of great advantage to the Department, and will enable the Divisional officer to maintain a close and salutary control over all the work for which he is responsible. It is not of course intended that as a result of this change officers will remain constantly at head-quarters; on the contrary, they should move freely about the division, and it is expected that under the new system the Superintendent will be able to do more touring than at present.

6. An integral part of the Committee's scheme for the better organisation of the Department was the formation of a Technical Branch, consisting of officers and subordinates who would specialize in electrical work, and would be employed solely on duties of a technical kind. This proposal also has been approved. The branch will consist of an Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, five electrical engineers and forty subordinates. The duties which will be assigned to the members of this branch are fully described in paragraphs 22 to 29 of the Committee's Report.

7. The sanctioned number of officers in the Department is at present 101, but this will now be reduced to 96, of whom six will belong to the Technical Branch. Three out of the five appointments by which the establishment is reduced will, however, in future be filled in a different way, so that the staff will actually be reduced by two officers only. The Check Office will be placed in charge of a civil accounts officer, a Chief Store-Keeper recruited outside the Department will replace the present Superintendent of Stores, and the appointment of the Superintendent of the Workshops will also ordinarily be held by an outsider. The number of officers actually employed is at present 103, and some time must elapse before the excess is absorbed. The appointment of a Chief Store-Keeper will, therefore, be kept in abeyance for the present.

8. The question of the pay of the superior officers of the Telegraph Department has engaged the serious attention of the Government of India. They have received at various times petitions from officers of the Department praying that they may be granted the same rates of pay as have already been sanctioned for officers of the Public Works Department. It has been urged that whenever an improvement in the pay and prospects of officers of the Public Works Department has been introduced a similar improvement has also sooner or later been sanctioned for the Telegraph Department, and on this ground it has been claimed that the revised scales of pay should have effect from the same date in both Departments. The Government of India have carefully considered these requests, but they are unable to accept the conclusion that officers of the Telegraph Department can demand, as a matter of right, the same rates of pay as those in force in the Public Works Department. They

do not find that any promise or pledge has at any time been given by Government which would entitle Telegraph officers to expect the same pay as their contemporaries in the Public Works Department, and in fact the rates have been the same, grade for grade, only for a short period of about three years, from 1902 to 1905. At the same time the Government of India attach much weight to the argument which has been admitted on more than one occasion that it is desirable in the interests of efficiency that the prospects of advancement in the Telegraph Department should not be inferior to those in the Public Works Department. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, they decided that an increase in the scale of pay should be granted, and they were of opinion that rates approximating to those which had been introduced in the Public Works Department constituted a liberal, though not unsuitable, scale for the Telegraph Department. They have now obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the introduction of a time scale of pay for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents which will take effect from the 19th December 1909, the date on which the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject was received in India. With regard to the claim that the higher rates of pay should be granted to these officers, as well as to those in the administrative grades, with retrospective effect, the Government of India decided after careful consideration that it could not be admitted. The Government desire that this opportunity should be taken of announcing definitely that neither now nor hereafter can the contention be admitted that an improvement in the pay of one of the two departments must necessarily be conceded to the other.

9. The new rates of pay now sanctioned for the whole superior staff are set forth in Appendix I to this Resolution. Except for a difference in the pay of the administrative officers and a modification in the increments of officers of the Provincial Service, these rates are the same as those already in force in the Public Works Department. Exchange Compensation Allowance will, however, be no longer admissible in the case of any appointment except that of the Director-General. The increments will be given for approved service only, but after the first increment has been admitted by the Director-General, and subject to the reservations with respect to the maximum pay of Assistant Superintendents explained in the two succeeding paragraphs, subsequent increments may be drawn in each class on the date on which they are due, and may be admitted in audit without sanction of higher authority, provided that an order withholding the increment in any particular case has not been issued by the Director-General or the Government of India.

10. No officer of the Imperial Service will be promoted to the rank of Superintendent of Telegraphs until he is in permanent charge of a division. No Assistant Superintendent in the Imperial Service will be permitted to draw more than Rs. 660 a month until he is reported fully qualified for the charge of a division, nor will any such officer draw more than Rs. 800 a month unless he holds a divisional charge, or a charge which is recognised as of equal importance. An Assistant Superintendent of less than eight years' service officiating in charge of a division will draw, in addition to his substantive pay, an officiating allowance of Rs. 100 a month, subject to a maximum salary of Rs. 700. Temporary promotion to the rank of Superintendent will be abolished.

11. An officer of the Provincial Service will be eligible for appointment as Director of Telegraphs, if fully qualified to perform the duties attaching to the appointment, and of the thirty-four divisions now established, twelve will ultimately be filled by officers of that service, as soon as there are twelve officers of sufficient standing, who are certified to be fit for divisional charge. The increase, up to twelve, of the divisional charges entrusted to Provincial officers will, however, necessarily be made gradually owing to the paucity of such officers at present in the service who are qualified to hold charge of a division. Promotion to the rank of Superintendent in the Provincial Service will be dependent on—

- (1) the existence of a permanent vacancy in one of these twelve charges;
- (2) the possession of the necessary qualifications for the charge of a division.

An Assistant Superintendent officiating in charge of a division will receive an officiating allowance of Rs. 100 subject to a maximum salary of Rs. 650. No Assistant Superintendent will be allowed to draw more than Rs. 600 until he is declared to be fully qualified for the charge of a division, nor will any such officer draw more than Rs. 650 unless he holds a divisional charge or a charge which is recognised as of equal importance. Temporary promotion to the rank of Superintendent will be abolished. All officers of the Provincial Service now in the Department are given the option of electing for these new conditions of service. If election is made within two months from the date of this Resolution, it will take effect from the 19th December 1909, the date from which the new scale is sanctioned; otherwise with effect from the date of election. A reasonable extension of time, at the discretion of the Director-General, may be permitted in the case of officers on leave or on foreign service out of India.

12. It is expected that leave vacancies can be filled satisfactorily by Assistant Superintendents of not less than six years' service in the Imperial Branch, and of not less than twelve years' service in the Provincial Branch. If, however, owing to a shortage of officers this should not in any case be possible, acting appointments as Superintendent may be given to selected Deputy Superintendents.

13. The rates of pay sanctioned for the superior staff generally are subject to some modification in the case of the Technical Branch. The pay of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief will start on Rs. 1,500, the minimum pay of a Director, and will rise by five annual increments of Rs. 50 and five of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,250, the maximum pay of a Director. The remaining officers of the Technical Branch, who will be styled Electrical Engineers, will draw the same rates of pay as the officers employed in the general line, according as they belong to the Imperial or Provincial Services, except that the reservations with respect to the maximum pay of Assistant Superintendents explained in paragraphs 10 and 11 above will not apply in their case. Any officer found unsuited to the Technical Branch will be transferred to the General Branch.

14. The members of the Technical Branch will be specially recruited for it and, subject to the reservation mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will ordinarily remain in it for the whole of their service. But the Government of India must reserve to themselves the right to transfer at any time any officer to the general line from the Technical Branch, should they consider it necessary to do so, and in the event of promotion in the Technical Branch being seriously blocked, they will be prepared to consider the question of allowing an officer to leave it and enter the ordinary line. The officers who are already in the Department and employed on technical work will be given the option of entering the new branch or of returning to divisional work. In the case of those electing the former alternative, the choice will be final; but officers who prefer the General Branch may continue to be employed on technical work, until the occurrence of vacancies in the superior staff gives the opportunity of recruiting other officers in the Technical Branch, and when this can be arranged they will finally leave it.

15. In the case of both Imperial and Provincial Service officers all time spent on leave with allowances, on foreign service, and on deputation on special duty, will count as service for increments on the time scale in the absence of orders in any particular case to the contrary. In regard to the date on which increments become due, the rule in the Civil Service Regulations, Article 151, will apply. This will not, however, in any way affect the question of relative seniority which, as at present, will be regulated by the date or order of permanent appointment as the case may be.

16. The Director-General will determine the initial salary to be drawn by each officer on the new scales of pay, which will ordinarily be the maximum admissible for his length of permanent service. It should be understood, however, that no officer whose promotion has been retarded in the past is, by reason of length of service, entitled to claim a higher rate of pay under the new scales than that admitted to the officer immediately above him in the seniority list.

17. The question of the appointments under the revised organisation which should be substituted for the appointments in which approved service under the existing system counts towards the special additional pensions referred to in Articles 642 and 643 of the Civil Service Regulations, is engaging the separate consideration of the Government of India. Orders on this point will be communicated to the Director-General of Telegraphs in due course.

18. In paragraphs 38 to 42 of their report the Telegraph Committee discussed the system under which the Provincial Branch of the superior staff of the Department was recruited and made proposals for its improvement. The present system consists in the maintenance of a special class for the training of candidates for the Telegraph Department at Rurki. Entrance to the class is obtained by the Rurki Entrance Examination, or on the nomination of the heads of the other Engineering Colleges. On the conclusion of the period of training the candidates compete for appointments in the Department. Criticism has been directed to several features of the system. It has been found that hitherto the Telegraph class at Rurki has failed as a rule to attract candidates from more than one province, that there has been a complete absence of healthy competition, that the small size of the class has made it difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for it, and that the College authorities themselves would prefer to see the arrangements altered. The Government of India are satisfied that the present methods of recruitment are not productive of good results and that it is necessary to make some new arrangement.

19. Hitherto the maintenance of a special class at one college for the training of candidates for the Telegraph Department has been necessitated by the fact that the other colleges did not make any provision, in their ordinary curriculum, for training in electrical engineering. This condition of things is, however, rapidly disappearing, and in the course of a few years the need for a special class will probably cease to exist. The Committee, recognizing this fact, based their scheme on the likelihood that before long the Engineering Colleges will be able to maintain thoroughly equipped classes in electrical engineering, quite apart from the requirements of the Telegraph Department, and recommended that appointments should be made by selection from the graduates in the engineering classes in any College which gives a suitable and adequate training in electrical engineering. This proposal has been approved subject to the modification that applications for appointment will be open to all competitors, whether educated at Engineering Colleges or Technical Institutes or in Europe. The Director-General will nominate, for the approval of the Government of India, after the candidates have been interviewed by himself or some high officer of the Department, the one who, in his opinion, is best fitted for employment in the Telegraph Department having regard not only to his educational qualifications, but also to his physique, moral character, habits of activity and gentlemanly bearing. The new system cannot be introduced at once, as in fairness to the students now in the special telegraph class at Rurki one appointment must be offered for competition this year. No appointment therefore can be made under the new system until 1911 at the earliest, and even then the present excess in establishment must first be absorbed before recruitment under the new system can commence.

20. Under the existing rules the number of officers admitted to the Provincial Service is two and one in alternate years, on the assumption that the annual recruitment of four officers is necessary to keep the Department up to its proper strength. The Provincial Service will therefore eventually constitute three-eighths of the superior staff. As an occasional measure, a Sub-Assistant Superintendent of marked ability and merit may under the present system be promoted to a suitable grade of the Provincial Service. Only one officer has actually been promoted to the superior staff under this rule, which has therefore practically been a dead letter. The Committee, in paragraph 42, expressed the hope that, if the methods for the selection and training of Sub-Assistant Superintendents were improved as they proposed, suitable candidates for promotion to the Provincial Service might be found within the Department. They did not propose that the rule should be revised, but pointed out, that even a very few appointments made under it would be a great encouragement to the whole subordinate staff. The Government of India are in entire sympathy

with the Committee's recommendation, but they consider that the rule should be revised and that the claim of the subordinate ranks to share in the higher appointments should be distinctly recognized. It has therefore been decided that in future while five-eighths of the superior establishment will still be recruited in England, one-fourth will be obtained from the Indian Engineering Colleges or Technical Institutes in the manner explained in paragraph 19 above and one-eighth will be provided by promotion from the subordinate ranks. This arrangement will result in the promotion of a subordinate once in every two years on the average as soon as the excess in the sanctioned number of officers mentioned in paragraph 7 of this Resolution is absorbed.

21. There are at present seventy-two sanctioned appointments of Sub-Assistant Superintendents equally divided between two grades. The pay of the second grade is Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 275 by five annual increments of Rs. 5, and that of the first grade Rs. 275 rising to Rs. 350 by five annual increments of Rs. 15. A Sub-Assistant who has drawn the maximum pay of the first grade for five years may be granted a first increment of Rs. 50, and after five years' service on Rs. 100 a second special increment of the same amount. These officers will in future be styled Deputy Superintendents, and the rates of pay will be assimilated to those already in force for officers of the same standing in the Traffic Branch. The rates of pay now sanctioned are set forth in Appendix II to this Resolution. Twenty-four Deputy Superintendents will be placed in the first class and forty-eight in the second. Eight of the officers in the first class will be eligible to rise to a higher maximum of Rs. 500. The allowance of Rs. 30 a month drawn at present by Sub-Assistant Superintendents in charge of sub-divisions will disappear with the sub-divisions.

22. In the Technical Branch there will be as already stated forty subordinates. Six of these officers will be of the rank of Deputy Superintendent, three in the first class and three in the second. One officer in the first class will be eligible to rise to the higher maximum of Rs. 500. The remaining thirty-four officers will be granted an allowance of Rs. 20 a month in addition to their scale pay as telegraphists, and as no distinction of duties will exist similar to that which separates Telegraph Masters from telegraphists, they will continue to draw their increments, after reaching the maximum of the telegraphists' scale, subject, however, to the proviso that the total of pay and allowance does not exceed Rs. 250 a month. The new rates of pay are set forth in Appendix III to this Resolution.

23. The establishment of the Circle and Divisional organisation herein described and the institution of the Technical Branch will take effect from the 1st April 1910, from which date the revised rates of pay will come into force, except in the case of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, who will come on to the new time scale with effect from the 19th December 1909. It may not be possible to effect the abolition of all the sub-divisions by the 1st April 1910, and the allowance of Rs. 30 a month referred to in paragraph 21 above will continue to be drawn by the Sub-Assistant Superintendents in charge of such sub-divisions as are not abolished by that date, subject to a time limit of three months thereafter.

24. In this Resolution several of the minor details of the scheme of re-organization have been omitted. Orders will be communicated to the Director-General regarding those points separately.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that it be communicated to the Home, Finance and Public Works Departments of the Government of India, to the Director-General of Telegraphs, and to the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

W. MAXWELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

APPENDIX I.

Rates of pay of the Superior Staff of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Imperial Service.				Provincial Service			
84 Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents—							
			Rupees				Rupees
1st year of service	.	.	380	1st year of service	.	.	250
2nd " " "	.	.	420	2nd " " "	.	.	275
3rd " " "	.	.	460	3rd " " "	.	.	300
4th " " "	.	.	500	4th " " "	.	.	325
5th " " "	.	.	540	5th " " "	.	.	350
6th " " "	.	.	580	6th " " "	.	.	375
7th " " "	.	.	620	7th " " "	.	.	400
8th " " "	.	.	660	8th " " "	.	.	425
9th " " "	.	.	700	9th " " "	.	.	450
10th " " "	.	.	750	10th " " "	.	.	475
11th " " "	.	.	800	11th " " "	.	.	500
12th " " "	.	.	850	12th " " "	.	.	525
13th " " "	.	.	900	13th " " "	.	.	550
14th " " "	.	.	950	14th " " "	.	.	575
15th " " "	.	.	1,000	15th " " "	.	.	600
16th " " "	.	.	1,050	16th " " "	.	.	625
17th " " "	.	.	1,100	17th " " "	.	.	650
18th " " "	.	.	1,150	18th " " "	.	.	675
19th " " "	.	.	1,200	19th " " "	.	.	700
20th and following years of service.			1,250	20th " " "	.	.	725
				21st " " "	.	.	750
				22nd " " "	.	.	775
				23rd " " "	.	.	800
				24th " " "	.	.	825
				25th " " "	.	.	850
				26th " " "	.	.	875
				27th and following years of service			900
3 Directors, 4th Class	.	.	1,500	Director, 4th Class	.	.	1,200
3 " 3rd "	.	.	1,750	" 3rd "	.	.	1,400
2 " 2nd "	.	.	2,000	" 2nd "	.	.	1,600
2 " 1st "	.	.	2,250	" 1st "	.	.	1,800
1 Electrical Engineer-in-Chief	1,500-50-	1,750					
		—100-	2,250				
1 Director-General	.	.	3,000				
<hr/>				<hr/>			
96							

APPENDIX II.

Rates of pay of Deputy Superintendents of the General Branch.

						Rs.
8 Deputy Superintendents, 1st Class	.	.	.	.	.	325—15—400
						400—25—500
16 " " " "	.	.	.	.	.	325—15—400
48 " " 2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	250—15—325
72						

APPENDIX III.

Rates of pay of the Technical Branch.

	Rs.
1 Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class	325—15—400
	400—25—500
2 „ Superintendents „	325—15—400
3 „ „ 2nd „	250—15—325
34 Telegraphists (Technical)	Scale pay as telegraphist or Telegraph Master plus an allowance of Rs. 20 (Subject to a maximum of Rs. 250).
40	

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th February 1910

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

No. 85.—The position of the undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department of the batch of 31st March 1905, is readjusted in the order shown below —

Charles Lionel Anderson.
 Joseph Francis L'Fleur
 Herbert Clay Berlie
 John Paul Pereira
 George Hope Lawrance
 John Michael Pereira.
 Stanley Desmond Rieley.
 Alexander Edmond Westrap
 William Archibald Clement Perrenna
 Harold James Clarke Flanagan
 Aubin Joseph Gomez.
 Charles William Doig Dunlop.
 Stephen Clarence Gomez.
 Richard Luke Dunn
 Percival James Conquest.
 Alfred Newton Ross
 Joseph Reginald Herbert Cabral.
 Vincent Herbert Ariss.
 Wilfred Ernest Friend Hart.
 William Arthur Beer.
 Melville George Coombes

Military Department Notifications Nos 587 and 604, dated respectively the 7th July 1905 and 14th July 1905, are hereby cancelled

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Northern Circle

No. 86.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Tannyang, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, is brought on the effective list, and Sub-Conductor Patrick Walsh is appointed Assistant Overseer in that Factory and *seconded*, with effect from the 22nd December 1909

COMMANDS

No. 87—Colonel H D'U Keary, *A D C*, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General A. B. Fenton, C.B., and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 20th January 1910.

No. 88—Colonel C. J. Melliss, *A D C*, *V C*, Indian Army, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff, to fill an existing vacancy, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 25th January 1910.

PROMOTIONS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 89.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

To be Colonel

20th January 1910

Brevet-Colonel Henry D'Urban Keary, *A D C*, D.S.O., Indian Army

22nd January 1910

Brevet-Colonel Alfred Woodrow Stanley Wingate, Indian Army

25th January 1910

Brevet-Colonel Charles John Melliss, *A D C*, *V C*, Indian Army

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels

30th January 1910

Colin Finch, Supply and Transport Corps

Robert Ross Renton, 18th Infantry.

No. 90—The promotion of the undermentioned officer to the rank of Lieutenant is antedated to the date noted opposite his name.—

Lieutenant James Ramwell, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry, —12th November 1904

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No. 91—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

Lieutenants to be Captains

4th October 1909.

Norman Niel George Cowan McVean, M.B.

Robert Francis Hbbert

James Smalley, M.B.

William Malcolm Thomson, M.B.

Francis Hugh Salisbury, M.B.

Frederick Charles Fraser, M.D.

2nd February 1910

Owen Alfred Rowland Berkeley-Hill, M.B.

Walter Lidwell Harnett, M.B., F.R.C.S.

John Drummond Sandes, M.B.

William Percival Gould Williams, M.B.

Siavax Byramjee Mehta, F.R.C.S.E.

Alexander Harper Napier, M.B.

Gilbert Holmoyd, M.B.

Arnold Egbert Grisewood, M.B.

David Livingstone Graham, M.B.

Pheraya Kharsedji Tarapore.
 Roger Brighthouse Nicholson.
 George Staunton Husband, M.B.
 James Alexander Cruickshank.
 John Alfred Steele Phillips.
 Dwarkanath Dharmaji Kamat.
 Ernest David Simson, M.B.
 Alexander Frederick Babonau, M.B.
 Patrick Manson Rennie, M.B.

No. 92 —Army Department Notification No 966, dated the 22nd October 1909, promoting Lieutenant Joseph Frain James, M.B., to the rank of Captain, subject to his passing the required Departmental Examination in October 1909, is hereby cancelled.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, INDIA

No. 93 —Sergeant Arthur Inward, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 30th November 1909, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. Duncan, appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service.

No. 94 —Sergeant Albert Harvey, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 14th December 1909, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. M. B. O'Connor, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 95.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Abiram Gurung, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 1st January 1910

No. 96 —The following promotions are made :—

6th Fat Light Infantry

Jemadar Kanha to be Subadar and Havildar Jug Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Lehri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1910

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Jemadar Abdus Sattar to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Abdul Wahab to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Mustafa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th December 1909.

1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles

Color-Havildar Indrabir Thapa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagia Thapa (I), transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd December 1909.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 97.—Lieutenant Archibald Clement Campbell Rogers, 64th Pioneers, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st December 1909

RETIREMENTS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 98 —Colonel William Grenville Mansel, Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th December 1909.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 99.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Burke, M B, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st January 1910

No. 100—Lieutenant-Colonel James Cort Marsden, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th February 1910

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Suma Valley Light Horse

No. 101—Frank Henderson Carslaw to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* G. C. Balfour, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th June 1909.

Calcutta Light Horse

No. 102—Walter Erskine Crum to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th December 1909

Charles Steele Steele Perkins to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th December 1909

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 103.—Captain Addison Yalden Thomson resigns his commission. Dated 22nd December 1909

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own"

No. 104.—George Adolf Bambridge to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910

Charles Augustin William Payne to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910

Frank Buckney to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles

No. 105.—Daniel Lewis McIver to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st December 1909

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 106—The Hon'ble Sir Edward Norman Baker, K C S I, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 24th December 1909

Arthur Vernon Hawkins to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st December 1909

Sind Volunteer Rifles

No. 107—Henry James Dibbs to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st October 1909

Richmond Horace Nicholas to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st October 1909.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 108.—Lieutenant Charles Napier Alexander Tew to be Captain, *vice* G. H. Lyle, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th December 1909

Second-Lieutenant Lindsey Cecil Hobson to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. N. A. Tew, promoted. Dated 10th December 1909

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 109—Robert Baker McCormack to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 12th December 1909.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 110.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Henry Millard Lutter.

Poona Volunteer Rifles

Captain Alexander George Norman.

CANTONMENTS.**REGULATIONS.**

No. III.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the Cantonment Code, namely —

In section 29, sub-section (1), clause (b) (ii), after the words "Commander-in Chief in India" the words "with the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council" shall be inserted.

JUDICIAL.**INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.**

No. III2—In pursuance of Article 1, sub-article (3) of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions be made to the forms of attestation published in the Gazette of India, Army Department Notification No. 241, dated the 12th March 1909, namely —

(a) *Soldiers and reservists*—To the "Conditions of Service" the following shall be added as paragraph 7 : —

"7. You will be liable to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated whenever this may be deemed necessary," and in the declarations (A) and (B), "7" shall be added to the figures after the word "conditions"

(b) *Non-combatants*.—To the "Conditions of Service" the following shall be added as paragraph 5 —

"5 You will be liable to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated whenever this may be deemed necessary," and in the declaration, "3 and 5" shall be substituted for "and 3."

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th February 1910.

LEAVE.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant W. R. B. Douglas, Royal Indian Marine, up to 9th January 1910 (m.c.).

PROMOTIONS.

No. 9.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 17th January 1910 —

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Courteney Bickley.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 31st January 1910

No. 21—Mr F. R. B. August, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation), North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishments of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class III, grade 3 of that establishment, with effect from the 23rd June 1909.

The 3rd February 1910.

No. 24—With reference to Railway Board Notifications Nos. 251 and 252 of the 19th August 1909, Mr F. B. Thomas, officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 4, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the 9th December 1909.

No. 25.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the survey of a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge being undertaken by the Agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bechupur (Moghal Serai), a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to the Ramgarh-Bokharo Coalfield, a distance of about 200 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Bechupur-Ramgarh Bokharo Coalfield Reconnaissance Survey

The 4th February 1910.

No. 26—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Chief Engineer, 2nd class (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th March 1910

No. 27—Mr H. McMillan, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1910

The 2nd February 1910.

No. 22.—The following is published for general information—

No. 143 R. I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

The 26th January 1910

Adoption on the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway of the amendments in rule 13 IX and 13 XI of Appendix B to the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890)

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 22nd July 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. 562 R. T., dated the 5th July 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 240, dated the 27th September 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 1079 R. T., dated the 27th September 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 221, dated the 16th July 1909, and Railway Board's circular No. 1228 R. T., dated the 6th July 1909.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. $\frac{46-R}{9}$, dated the 13th January 1910, from the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Managing Agents of the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway Company have recommended the adoption on the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway of the amendments promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. 1228 R. T., dated the 6th July 1909, and published under their notification No. 221, dated the 16th July 1909, in rule 13 IX and 13 XI of Appendix B to the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, which rules and Appendix B thereto were sanctioned for adoption on the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway in Railway Board's resolution No. 1079 R. T., dated the 27th September 1907, read in the preamble above.

2 In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments in Appendix B to the said General Rules, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, for information.

No. 23.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 144 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Calcutta, the 26th January 1910

Adoption on the Bengal Provincial, Burma and Deoghur Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light and Bengal-Dooars Railways as are situate in British territory, of the addendum to rule 71, sub-rule (1) (a), Chapter III, Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

- Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification no. 188, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{8}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 143, dated the 12th June 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 367 R. T., dated the 6th June 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 171, dated the 12th July 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 599 R. T., dated the 10th July 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 239, dated the 27th September 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 1070 R. T., dated the 26th September 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 250, dated the 8th October 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 1085 R. T., dated the 30th September 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 312, dated the 27th November 1907, and Railway Board's resolution No. 1386 R. T., dated the 20th November 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 334, dated the 3rd November 1909, and Railway Board's circular No. 1933 R. T., dated the 26th October 1909.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 1403 R., dated the 20th December 1909, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department.

Letter No. 4899, dated the 23rd December 1909, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 4, dated the 3rd January 1910, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. S. T. 26—34, dated the 5th January 1910, from the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal-Dooars Railway Company.

RESOLUTION—The administrations of the railways noted on the margin

Barsi Light Railway
Bengal Dooars Railway
Bengal Provincial Railway
Burma Railways
Deoghur Railway.

have recommended the adoption on those railways of the addendum, promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. 1933 R. T., dated the 26th October 1909, and

published under their notification No. 334, dated the 3rd November 1909, to rule 71, sub-rule (1) (a), Chapter III, Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on the Bengal Provincial, Burma and Deoghur Railways, and on such portions of the Barsi Light and Bengal-Dooars Railways as are situate in British territory, in the following Railway Board's resolutions:—

No. 367 R. T., dated the 6th June 1907,

No. 599 R. T., dated the 10th July 1907,

No. 1085 R. T., dated the 30th September 1907,

No. 1386 R. T., dated the 20th November 1907,

No. 1070 R. T., dated the 26th September 1907,

read in the preamble above.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the addendum to the said General Rules cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Bengal Provincial, Burma, and Deoghur Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light and Bengal-Dooars Railways as are situate in British territory.

ORDER—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the addendum cited in

The Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos 1, 2 and 6.

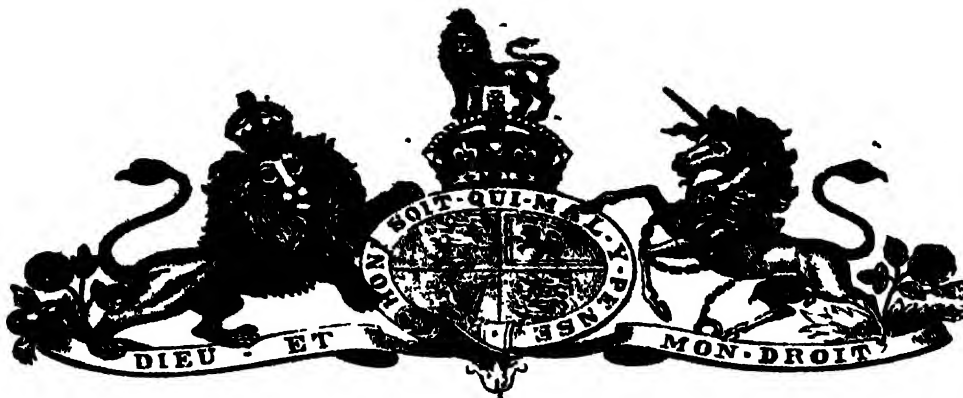
The Agents, Barsi Light and Burma Railways Companies.

The Manager and Engineer in Chief, Bengal-Dooars Railway.

The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

paragraph 1 above, which has already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the officers noted on the margin for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBURARY 5, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1909.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription				Per annum.
				R. a. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	.	.	.	15 0 0
Postage	.	.	.	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	.	.	.	6 0 0
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A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the <i>Gazette</i> or any particular Part.				
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.				
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.				

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1122 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 31st January 1910 —

No. 51 of 1910.—Frederick Whitfrid Scott Stokes, managing director of Messrs Ransomes & Rapier Limited, of 32 Victoria street, London, England *Improvements in or relating to falling or drop shutters for weirs and the like.*

No. 52 of 1910.—The Powell Wood Process Company (India) Limited, of Home street, Fort, Bombay, India *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of wood*

No. 53 of 1910.—Robert Joseph William Oates, mining engineer, of Umaria, Central India. *Improvements in railway keys, or wedges.*

No. 54 of 1910.—Anant Shivaji Desai, merchant, of Moti Bazar, Bombay. *Improvements in wire drawing*

No. 55 of 1910.—William Hans Mille, engineer, of 46, Dover street, Piccadilly, in the county of London, England. *An improved safety venting device for use with cans, casks and other vessels for containing inflammable liquids.*

No. 56 of 1910.—Thekla Trott, of 122 Reinickendorferstrasse, Berlin, Prussia, Germany *Improvements in sewing machines.*

No. 57 of 1910.—Harry Edward Gresham, engineer, of Ordsall lane, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in injectors.*

No. 58 of 1910.—Louis Gabillard, engineer, of 129 Avenue Parmentier, Paris, in the French Republic. *Improvements in or relating to sand spraying or blasting apparatus.*

No. 1123 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 14 of 1909.—The Hydrocarbon Converter Company, manufacturers, at 37 Wall street, city and state of New York, in the United States of America. *Method and apparatus of vapourising or gasifying hydrocarbon liquids.* (Specification filed 19 January 1910.)

No. 184 of 1909.—John Macy Walcutt, printer, of 409 Pearl street, city and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in packages for razor blades* (Specification filed 19 January 1910.)

No. 185 of 1909.—Thomas Claude Durham, gentleman, of 111 Fifth Avenue, New York city, New York. *Improvements in razors.* (Specification filed 19 January 1910.)

No. 191 of 1909.—Gustave Augustus Henry Muller, gentleman, resident of 166a Mansfield street, in the city of Montreal in the province of Quebec, dominion of Canada. *Improvements in means of exterminating insects and other vermin.* (Specification filed 19 January 1910.)

- No. 212 of 1909.—John Alfonso Wesener, chemist, of 103 State street, Chicago, United States of America. *Apparatus for diluting and applying flour bleach* (Specification filed 19 January 1910.)
- No. 290 of 1909.—Mono Service Vessels, Limited, manufacturers, of 58 Coleman street, London, England. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for the manufacture of paper vessels applicable for use in the delivery of milk or cream to customers and for other like purposes* (Specification filed 19 January 1910.)
- No. 664 of 1909.—Carl Neff, banker, of 19 Georgstrasse, Hanover, in the German Empire, and August Brandes, mechanic, of 811 Hildesheimerstrasse, in the same city. *Apparatus for treating feed-water for steam boilers* (Specification filed 20 January 1910.)
- No. 665 of 1909.—Peter Sharp, spinner, of 5 Cortlandt street, in the city of New York (borough of Manhattan), county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in rove stops for textile machinery* (Specification filed 20 January 1910.)
- No. 666 of 1909.—George Albert Lyon, mechanical engineer, of 2642 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and Alexander Wilson, Junior, banker, of Lansdowne, state of Delaware, United States of America. *Improvements in non-skidding attachments for vehicle wheels*. (Specification filed 20 January 1910.)
- No. 667 of 1909.—William Edward Bandfield, engineer, of 70 Tottenhall road, Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, England. *Improvements in the attachment of telegraph and similar line wires to insulators* (Specification filed 20 January 1910.)
- No. 1124 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—
- No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines*. (From 26 February 1910 to 26 February 1911.)
- No. 286 of 1898.—Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in type casting and composing machines*. (From 21 February 1910 to 21 February 1911.)
- No. 287 of 1898.—Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *Machine for preparing the perforated record strips of type forming machines* (From 21 February 1910 to 21 February 1911.)
- No. 227 of 1899.—William Samuel Laycock. *Improvements in and relating to the central couplings of railway vehicles*. (From 8 February 1910 to 8 February 1911.)
- No. 249 of 1899.—John James Marsland. *An improved water closet for the use of natives of India*. (From 12 February 1910 to 12 February 1911.)
- No. 54 of 1900.—Gilbert Wright and Christian Aalborg. *Improvements in automatic circuit breakers* (From 15 March 1910 to 15 March 1911.)
- No. 381 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in means for protecting electrical apparatus from abrupt changes in static potential* (From 10 May 1910 to 10 May 1911.)
- No. 30 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell. *Improvements in electric brakes*. (From 23 April 1910 to 23 April 1911.)
- No. 96 of 1901.—George Henry Oatway and John Henry Gartside. *Improvements in automatic fire alarms*. (From 2 October 1910 to 2 October 1911.)
- No. 246 of 1902.—H. A. L. Hepper. *A special double lock for key locking traps and cross over roads*. (From 21 January 1910 to 21 January 1911.)
- No. 361 of 1902.—Arthur Charles Cavendish Liardet. *Improvements relating to bottles and similar liquid containing vessels* (From 25 October 1909 to 25 October 1910.)
- No. 380 of 1902.—John Taylor. *Improvements in humidifiers* (From 18 February 1910 to 18 February 1911.)
- No. 235 of 1903.—Arthur Boyd Price. *An improved centring or mould for making or constructing circular elliptical segmental or other shaped tubes drains pillars and the like* (From 6 February 1910 to 6 February 1911.)

- No 381 of 1903.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in steam turbines.* (From 28 April 1910 to 28 April 1911)
- No. 452 of 1903.—George Westinghouse and Louis Minturn Aspinwall. *Improvements in controlling systems for electric motors.* (From 24 May 1910 to 24 May 1911.)
- No 453 of 1903 — George Westinghouse. *Improvements in controlling systems for electric motors* (From 24 May 1910 to 24 May 1911)
- No. 28 of 1904.—Hugh Marshall and Joseph Maton *Improvements in lamps and apparatus for burning carburetted air* (From 26 February 1910 to 26 February 1911)
- No. 172 of 1904 —Theobald Alexander Martin *Martin's tabular borer & sludger.* (From 14 December 1909 to 14 December 1910.)
- No. 33 of 1905 —Budd John Jones *Improvements in apparatus for supporting overhead conductors for electrically propelled vehicles.* (From 17 May 1910 to 17 May 1911)
- No. 34 of 1905.—Budd John Jones. *Improvements in apparatus for supplying current to electrically propelled vehicles.* (From 17 May 1910 to 17 May 1911)
- No. 200 of 1905.—George Henry Oatway and Charles Edward May. *Improvements in fire alarms.* (From 16 January 1911 to 16 January 1912.)
- No. 529 of 1905.—Albert Lincoln Johnson. *Corrugated bars.* (From 27 February 1910 to 27 February 1911.)

No. 1125 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 420 of 1905 — Frederick William Brittan and Louis Hepburn Cross. *Improvements in devices for securing or locking nuts.* (Specification filed 24 October 1905)
- No. 424 of 1905 —Archibald Davidson Long *A combined shade and stopcock for railway carriage gas lamps and the like* (Specification filed 25 October 1905)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

* 2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays. 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s. 6d.)

2 *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3 *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

3. *Specifications of inventions which have been notified as filed in the Gazette of India may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —*

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications on sale at the Patent Office —*

	Price. Rs. a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " January to March, 1909	0 8
" " April to June, "	0 8
" " July to September, "	0 8
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

H G GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price Rs. 3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price Rs. 2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 7-8 per copy

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 4 per copy

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price Rs. 6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 5 per copy.

* N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are —
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows.—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities Rs 10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.	
		" 1 " "	50 "	
		" ½ " "	30 "	
		" ¼ " "	30 "	
		" 1 oz. "	60 "	
Cinchonidine—	{	In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.	
		" ½ " "	30 "	
		" ¼ " "	30 "	

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above Rs 15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

C

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are —

	R	a	p.	Post-free
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	7 14 0
8 " "	3	12	0	4 0 0
4 " "	1	14	0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a	p.	Post-free
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9 6 0
8 " "	4	8	0	4 12 0
4 " "	2	4	0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below. Tenders presented elsewhere will be considered as liable to be informal.

Articles.	Stations where required	Approximate requirements	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
					R	
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	As provided for in the Schedule.	1st April 1910	31st March 1911	20 15 5	24th January 1910
Oil of sorts	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				70 45 15	24th January 1910.
Cooking utensils	{ Quetta Karachi				20 25	24th January 1910.
Shoes and nails for mules and ponies and shoes for bullocks.	{ Quetta Karachi				30 20	26th January 1910.
Materials for repairs of gear carts, etc.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				70 105 10	26th January 1910.
Miscellaneous articles for repairs of equipments of different arms of service.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				20 20 15	2nd February 1910.
Barrack and Hospital miscellaneous articles.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad				15 15 5	9th February 1910.
Paulins, making up of	{ Quetta Karachi				50 10	9th February 1910.
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi				125	9th February 1910.
Provisions for Indian Troops.	{ Jask Charbar Karachi				200 100 15	11th February 1910.
Gear for cattle	{ Quetta Karachi				100 35	11th February 1910.
Firewood	{ Karachi Hyderabad				325 120	15th February 1910.
		Lbs.				
Linseed, cleaned	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	41,400 6,400 15,000	65 10 25	28th January 1910.		
		No.				
Chaguls, sewing of	{ Quetta Karachi	500 25	5	14th February 1910		
		Lbs.				
Tar, Indian	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	22,000 10,000 630	25 11	31st January 1910.		
Wool	{ Quetta Karachi	15,000 8,600	60 35	18th February 1910.		
Potatoes	{ Karachi Hyderabad	4,75,000 2,05,000	350 200	4th February 1910.		

Articles	Stations where required	Approximate requirements.	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
Charcoal . . .	{ Quetta . . . { Karachi . . . { Hyderabad . . .	Lbs 70,000 16,000 11,000	1st April 1910.	31st March 1911	R 3	3rd February 1910.
Fowls, eggs and chickens	Quetta . . .	As provided for in the Schedule			240	1st March 1909.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta Station Supply Officer, Karachi up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders at Quetta and two days previously at Karachi and Hyderabad. Sundays and holidays excepted

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officers on payment of rupee one per each set of tender form issued

**P C SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer,
4th (Quetta) Division.**

QUETTA;
The 22nd December 1909.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February 1910.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	R	a	p		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up .	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities .	3,04,34,463	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	1,03,24,514	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,01,42,216	12	0
Public Deposits				Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorized Securities .	5,06,30,394	15	9
at Head				Bills discounted and purchased	2,94,03,964	15	11
Office .	71,60,727	15	6	Balances with other Banks	32,24,545	6	6
				Bullion	3,830	12	0
				Dead Stock	21,36,529	5	3
Public Deposits				Stamps	15,538	9	0
at Branches	76,09,937	14	8	Sundries .	3,20,959	7	2
					<hr/>		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,70,89,967	2	9	Cash and	16,66,36,957	3	7
				Currency			
Bank Post Bills, etc .	6,96,601	13	11	Notes at			
				Head			
Sundries .	12,00,179	9	5	Office •	2,15,78,897	5	4
				Cash and			
				Currency			
				Notes at			
				Branches†	4,25,41,559	15	4
					<hr/>		
RUPRES .	23,07,57,414	8	3	RUPRES	23,07,57,414	8	3

* Includes Sovs. & 1/2 Sovs., value	R11,59,350	•	•
† Do do. do.	R2,58,512	8	•

R14,17,282 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd February 1910.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33 09.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta the 2nd February 1910

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1910.

[illegible]

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st January 1910

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st January 1910 consisted of —

(a) 600 'ahls, the permanent nucleus of its silver branch

(5) 216 lakhs, representing payment into the Reserve of the proceeds of sterling bills or London less amount re-utted to England for investment.

718 lakhs.

O T BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 23RD TO 31ST JANUARY 1910.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Toles.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.																			
NAME OF MINTS.	RECEIPTS.			COINAGE.		BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN								COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.				SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.	
	Purchased Silver	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasury, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasury or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion	Other Government Bullion	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	TOTAL.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for the Subsidary coinage over	Subsidiary closing balance of coined and paid Bullion.	
Calcutta	11		11	3	...	3	.	200	11	12	11	234		.	...	..	...
Bombay	3	.	3	16	.	16		200		14	3	217	.	4	4		22	

His Majesty's Mint,
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1910.

J. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE

(ART. 171, VOL. I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE)

List of Government Promissory notes in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st December 1909 deposited under Art 164 B, Civil Account Code, Vol. I.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT						Name of officer to whom interest is intimated
		3½ per cent					3 per cent	
		1847-48	1854-55	1865	1870	1881	1896-97	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors	8,20,300	16,37,800	(a) 30,53,100	10,000	80,000	53,500	(a) Excluding Government Securities of nominal value Rs 51,982 represent by Investment certificates held by Savings Bank depositors.
2	"Fund" Departmental Guarantee Fund			4,02,000		2,65,300		Postmasters concerned credited by bank transfer to the Fund
	Security deposits of postal servants and contractors							
3	Bepin Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta G. P. O.			21,000			29,000	Postmaster General Bengal
4	Gabardhon Seal, Sub-postmaster, Chandernagor			500				Ditto
5	Messrs Kristo Lal Dutt & Co. Contractor, Calcutta G. P. O.		200				00	Ditto
6	Mohini Mohan Mukerji Clerk, Beadon Square P. O.		400					Ditto
7	Kishen Lal, Sub-Postmaster Nepal	100		500				Ditto.
8	Lalit Mohon Roy Chowdhury, unpaid candidate of G. P. O., Calcutta					50		Ditto
9	Kedar Nath Banerji on account of security of Phamindra Nath Banerji, Clerk, Harrison Road Town S. O.	100		200				Ditto
10	Rajendra Lal De, unpaid candidate, Calcutta G. P. O.					300		Ditto.
11	Pani Bhusan Mukerji					500		Ditto
12	Gopessur Sil		300					Ditto.
13	Bhukun Ram, Postman		500					Ditto
14	Messrs. Biswas & Co., Contractors						1,000	Ditto
15	Hem Chandra Bysack, unpaid probationer		300					Ditto
16	Himmat Lal, Inspector, P. O. Shekhawati Sub-Division			400			500	Postmaster General Central Circle.
17	Din Muhammad Sub-Postmaster, Chitargarh R. S.			500				Ditto
18	Bisvanath, Sub-Postmaster, Jhalapatam			500				Ditto.
19	Fateh Lal, Head Clerk, Jeypur City P. O.		...	...			100	Ditto
20	Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Abu			500				Ditto
21	Balwant Parshotam, Khadilkar, Sub-Postmaster, Bundi		...	...			500	Ditto
22	Moona Lal & Sons, Mail Contractors, Abu			500				Ditto.
23	Lal Dil Sukh, Contractor of Mails	...	...	500	...		...	Ditto.
24	Munna Lal & Sons, Mail Contractors.		...	2,000	...	...	...	Postmaster General United Provinces.

Serial No	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT						Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent	
		1842-43.	1854-55	1865	1879	1900-01	1896-07	
25	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Co., for Tonga Mail Service Contractor.			500		...	...	Postmaster General, United Provinces.
26	Wasudeo Narayan Datey, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller Janaktal, Jhansi.			300				Ditto
27	Beni Lal, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Rewa			100				Ditto
28	Daulat Ram Sharma, Sub-Postmaster, Maharajgunj						300	Ditto.
29	Lal Gopal Mukerje, candidate Dead Letter Office.			500				Ditto
30	Purna Chandra Moitra, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Sarsa					500		Ditto
31	Ajadhia Prosad, Treasurer and Accountant, Post Master General's Office			1,000		1,000		Ditto.
32	Vithal Das Nagar on account of security of Pundit Shrim Lal, paid probationer, Lucknow D. L. O.	200		100				Ditto
33	Kunja Behari Chakrabarti, Clerk, Unao P. O.						500	Ditto
34	Nand Lal and Sons, Mail Contractors			1,000				Postmaster General, Central Circle
35	P Parthasavathy Pillay, Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.		2,000	5,000				Postmaster General, Madras
36	C. Raja Gopal Pillai Sharaff	500	1,000	500				Presidency Postmaster, Madras
37	C Rathna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.			4,000				Presidency Postmaster, Madras
38	A Narayan Samy Iyer, Postmaster, Cocanada			300				Postmaster General, Madras
39	Dattatraya Vishnu Pesolkar, Treasurer, Hyderabad (D)			10,000			...	Ditto
40	K Raju Naidu, Treasurer's Assistant, Madras G. P. O.		500	500				Ditto
41	M Sivabhusanum Mudaliar, Assistant Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.						500	Ditto
42	T. Mahadev Sing, Assistant to Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.						500	Ditto
43	M Devarajulu Naidu, Treasurer, Trichinopoly G. O.	...	...				4,000	Ditto
44	M C Venkatesa Iyer, Treasurer, Vellore P. O.	...	...			1,000		Ditto
45	K. P. Flumalai Naicker, Contractor for conveyance of postmen on Jutkoo.	...	1,000					Ditto
46	K. Ramasesha Iyer, Treasurer, Madura.	...					5,000	Ditto
47	B Govind Raj Chetty, Treasurer, Bangalore.	3,000	...	2,000	...	...		Ditto.
48	P. Pallonju, mail contractor	...	...	1,000		...		Ditto.
49	Manukjee Muncherji Ichhaparia, Treasurer, Hyderabad (D)	...	...	10,000			...	Ditto.
50	C. Andrew, Postmaster, Myitkyina P. O.			1,100			...	Postmaster General, Burma.
51	C. W. Manikam, clerk, Rangoon P. O.	...	...	700			...	Ditto
52	J. A. Nathaniel, Sub-Postmaster, Kyaukse.	...	...	500		...	...	Ditto

Serial No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held	ACCOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent.	
		1842-43	1854-55	1865	1879	1900-1	1896-97.	
53	L. Comes, Record clerk, Mandalay			500			..	Postmaster General, Burma.
54	Bihari Lal Guha, Postmaster, Shwebo			1 100	..			Ditto.
55	G. C. Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster Mone			500				Ditto
56	Miss N. Munro, Sub-Postmaster Rangoon Cantonment P. O.		...	300	..		..	Ditto.
57	A. C. Chakravarti, Sub-Postmaster, Nyannglebin	..		500		..		Ditto
58	Banarsi Das, Contractor, Kinis-Tha-bectkayem Mail Line		..	500	..			Ditto
59	W. C. Bigchi, Sub-Postmaster, Moundaw			500			..	Ditto.
60	Ko Law Pau, Contractor		1,000					Ditto
61	Tawakal Hussain, Pony Contractor, Rangoon G. P. O.			500				Ditto
62	G. N. Risbund, Sub-Postmaster, Bandia	..		500				Postmaster General Bombay
63	Nauroji Palanji Mistry, paid prohibition, Bysulla Town Sub Office		..	500				Ditto
64	Ardeshar Dadabhai Lalaca, Sub Postmaster, Mandvi and Prerozabai			1,000		...	...	Ditto
65	Pestonji Palanji Raghvi, Cash distributor, Bombay G. P. O.			10 000	...	..		Ditto.
66	Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. and Mail Contractors		3 000	200	100	...		Ditto
67	Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Contractors for conveyance of mails	...		...		600	..	Ditto
68	Sivaji Sorabji, Contractor for the supply of petty stores to the Bombay G. P. O.			100		400	..	Ditto.
69	Merwanji Roulji Mistry, Treasurer Cash Department Bombay G. P. O.		15,000			...	..	Ditto
70	Jivaji Sorabji, Contractor for feeding horses of Bombay G. P. O.				500		...	Ditto.
71	H. Cordeiro, Deputy Post Master Poona.				1,000	400	..	Ditto
72	S. F. M. D' Souza, Clerk, Aden P. O.		...	...		400	...	Ditto
73	Cowaji Sorabji Mistry, and Assistant Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.		10 000				...	Ditto
74	Yivaji Sorabji, Contractor		...	...		200	...	Ditto
75	Y. A. S. DeSilva, Clerk, Bombay G. P. O.			1 000				Ditto
76	Messrs. Dhanjibhoye and Sons, Mail Contractors	...		..		..	2,000	Postmaster General, Punjab and North West Frontier Province
77	C. Dhanjibhoy, Mail Contractors	...		9,000	...	...	...	Ditto
78	Behari Lal, Contractor	...	500	...		...	..	Ditto
79	Ghulab Khan	...	100	...				Ditto.
80	Mr. V. I. Pereira, Sorter, R. M. S.	500	...	...	...	...	...	Inspector General of Sorting, Western Circle, Nasik.
81	Shib Sankar Misser, Sorter, R. M. S., A. Division.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service.
82	Satya Charan Mitra, Cashier	...	...	...	...	500	...	Comptroller, Post Office.

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent					3 per cent	
		1842-43	1854-55	1865	1872	1900-01	1896-07.	
83	Saroda Sundari Talukdar, Surety of Kumudini Kanta Talukdar, Treasurer, Dacca P. O.	2,000	3,500	5 000	5,500	4,000	.	Postmaster General Eastern Bengal and Assam.
84	Jesaram, Sub-Postmaster, Talka (Karachi).	.	500	...	..	..	.	Postmaster General Bombay.
85	J. M. Roe, Clerk, Correspondence Department, Calcutta G. P. O.	..	...	400	..	..	.	Presidency Postmaster Calcutta.
TOTAL		8,26,700	16,77,600	36,16,300	8,100	10,86,800	97,800	

C. O. SLACKE,
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 28th January 1910

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st December 1909.

Serial Number.	Author and title brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies	Registration Number	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence, Registration No. and date of registration of copyright).
	ENGLISH BOOK, RELIGION. Reverend Father Fortunatus. Devotion for Holy Communion, Prayers Pages 2—18 Published by Author at Ajmer, October 20th 1909. 1/8 Demy. First edition.	Job Press, Ajmer	500	47	...

S. B. PATTERSON, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th January 1910.

No. 6.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Sarkar, Junior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted 3 months and 15 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th January

B. G. SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1910

No 468 — Mr J de Graaff Hunter, Mathematical Officer, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 20th February 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same

F B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.

Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—BURMA SURVEYS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 27th January 1910.

No. 1 — Mr R Waller-Senior, Extra Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for three months under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, from 4th January 1910.

P J GORDON, Lt-Col, I.A.,

Superintendent in charge Burma Surveys.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 29th January 1910.

No. 156-S — The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules, published with his Notification No 236, dated the 29th April 1909 regulating the possession and transport of petroleum in the Baluchistan Agency territories —

The words "a Sub-Inspector" to be substituted for the words "an Inspector" in condition 17 endorsed on License Form B and in condition 15 endorsed on License Form C

Notification No 4982, dated the 13th October 1909, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,

First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 29th January 1910

No. 157-S — The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules issued with his Notification No 2308, dated the 29th April 1909, regulating the possession and transport of petroleum in British Baluchistan —

The words "a Sub-Inspector" to be substituted for the words "an Inspector" in condition 17 endorsed on License Form B and in condition 15 endorsed on License Form C

Notification No. 4983, dated the 13th October 1909, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,

Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 29th January 1910.

No. 158-C.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to notify the re-appointment of Doctor Jagan Nath Prasad as a Member of the Kekri Municipal Committee for a period of three years, with effect from the 1st December 1909.

By order,

H. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana, and
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 26th January 1910.

No. 8.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., Officiating Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class and District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Collector.

The 27th January 1910

No. 9.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for a bandy stand :

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	Boundaries				REMARKS.
				North	East	South.	West.	
Old Slaughter House Road in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Gnanaya Chetty.	Dry (Town Site).	1 Gunta and 293 sq ft	Old Slaughter House Road	Old Slaughter House Cross Lane.	Munshi Syed Zyrodeen's House property.	Bandy Stand.	

By order,

W. G. GREY,

First Assistant Resident.

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATION.
ESTABLISHMENT.**

Calcutta, the 1st February 1910.

No 1—Mr. A. S. B. Bayley, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from language leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,
Accountant General.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1910.

No 95-G.—Mr C Goodall, Superintendent, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 17th of March 1910, in continuation of the leave notified in this Department's Notification No 74-G., dated the 21st of September 1909

No. 96-G—Mr. C. T. Williams, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of furlough for two months, with effect from the 13th of December 1909, in continuation of the leave notified in this Department's Notification No 80-G., dated the 14th of October 1909.

F. E DEMPSTER,
Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 3rd February 1910.

No. 36-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 19th January to 1st February 1910:—

Name of Office.	Where situated	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Ingabu	Burma	28th January 1910	Opened.
Mari	Punjab	20th " "	Closed.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Ib	Bengal Nagpur Railway	6th January 1910	Opened.
Mahali Murup	Do. do	Ditto	"
Nilmonigunge	Eastern Bengal State Railway . .	1st January "	"

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified:—

- " Simla East " instead of " Chota Simla. "
- " Simla West " instead of " Simla Boileauganj. "
- " Simla South West " instead of " Simla Chaura-Maidan. "
- " Simla North " instead of " Simla Elysium. "
- " Hazaribagh Road " instead of " Suriya. "

R. O. LEES,
Director, Traffic Branch,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sehora Road, the 31st January 1910.

No. 675-C.—Mr. G. C. Sherrard, B.A., Assistant Agriculturist, Pusa, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 20th November 1909 before the expiry of one month's privilege leave granted to him from the 2nd November 1909, in this Department notification No. C-198, dated the 11th idem.

This Department's notification No. C-380, dated the 3rd December 1909, is hereby cancelled.

J. MOLLISON,

Inspector General of Agriculture in India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th January 1910.

No. 6.—Mr. R. H. Casement, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd January 1910

H. P. BURT,

Manager, N. W. Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots, dated at Bareilly, this 30th day of January 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—9222, Private, James Bain.
Age—28 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Miner.
Date of enlistment—31st March 1905.
Place of enlistment—Bathgate, Scotland

Parish and County in which born—Linlithgow, Linlithgow.
Date of desertion or absence—26th January 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Bareilly.
Marks—Scars points of right ring finger and left middle finger Linear scar left eyebrow Faint tattoo marks backs of both hands
On pass to Cawnpore.
Under 5 years' service

D. G. WEMYSS, Lieut.-Col.,

Commndg. 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots, dated at Bareilly, this 30th day of January 1910

Number, Rank, and Name—10086, Private, James McLeod.
Age—25 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, brown, eyes, blue.
Trade—Farm Labourer.
Date of enlistment—30th August 1907.

Place of enlistment—Edinburgh
Parish and County in which born—Fort William, Inverness, Inverness.
Date of desertion or absence—27th January 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Bareilly
Marks—Small scar back of head. Tattooed clasped hands and flag on right arm.
Under 1 year's service.

D. G. WEMYSS, Lieut.-Col.,

Commndg. 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1910.

No. 380-*Ap*.—Shaikh Siraj-ud-din, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one week, with effect from the 2nd February 1910.

No. 390-*Ap*.—Mr. A H Sparling, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th January 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

M. Nābi Baksh, Supernumerary Inspector of post offices, attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. H. Sparling, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 29th January 1910.

No. 5.—*Erratum*.—Please omit from the list of candidates declared to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Pashtu published with Notification No. 105, dated 20th November 1909, the name of *Lieutenant C. F. Cahusac, 36th Jacob's Horse*, entry No. 12.

By order, etc.,

S. E. PEARS,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST
FRONTIER PROVINCE**

NOTIFICATIONS.**APPOINTMENT.**

Peshawar, the 27th January 1910.

No. 6—On return from combined leave granted him by Gazette Notification No. 96, dated 5th July 1909, Mr J M Ewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th January 1910, *vice* Mr. E. G Gregson placed on special duty under the Government of India.

REVERSION.

The 27th January 1910.

No. 7.—On being relieved of the duties of Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, Khan Sahib Jalal-ud-din Khan reverts to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th of January 1910 and remains temporarily attached to the office of Inspector General of Police.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,

Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 26th January 1910.

No. 38-L. F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section (2), of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District :—

Mian Inayatullah, Malik Bahram Khan, Makhan Singh, Rai Sahib Dewan Mathra Dass, Khan Khushdil Khan, Khanzaman Khan,	}	Reappointed.
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Mohandas Siraj-ud-din, *vice* Said Shah Mian Khel, pensioned Sub-Inspector of Police.
Mathra Dass, Kohati, *vice* Dewan Hira Ram of Kohat.
Qazi Shams-ud-din, *vice* Sayad Jalal Shah Banuri.
Pir Pacham Nath, *vice* Vera Mall.

A. L. P. TUCKER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st February 1910.

No. 409-W.I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Abazai Branch Upper Swat River Canal from R. D. 58,900 to R. D. 86,000 feet, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar.	Charsadda.	Behram Dheri	65.46	A strip of land from R. D. 58,900 to R. D. 86,000 feet of Abazai Branch running in a direction from north to south.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Malakand Division, Upper Swat River Canal at Malakand and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.
		Gandhera	40.88		

No. 412-W. I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a brickfield near the tail of the Machai Branch, Upper Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

•
Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Swabi	Maneri Bala	30	A Rectangular Plot of Land 467 ft. 279.8 ft. Distant 187 ft. from the Mardan Swabi District Road.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat River Canal, at Mardan, and the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the Fasl Rabi of 1909-10 up to 31st December 1909.

Canals.	WATER DISTRIBUTION DURING DECEMBER 1909.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE)				REMARKS.
	Depth in canal at regulating gauge.	Actual through-out Dec. 1909.	Authorized fall supply.	Gross consumption, cubic feet, per second.	Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	NAME	Area irrigated during Dec. 1909	Area irrigated to end of Dec. 1909	Area irrigated to end of Dec. 1908.	
1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.														
(1) Lower Swat River Canal.	6.1	4.2	865	450	Peshawar	95,290	22	.64	2.55	Sugarcane ^a	...	3,765	3,637	The Canal ran for 14 days during the month.
Supply utilized	...	...	...	446						Wheat	23,825	49,412	42,365
Excessage	...	...	...	4						Barley	8,302	16,513	15,617
Total	...	...	...	450						Rape	743	2,146	2,083
	...	...	...							Shallal	1,433	2,565	5,276
							Miscellaneous	0,215	20,959	21,407	
							Total	40,518	95,290	90,385	
(2) Kabeel River Canal.	5.6	2.3	394	165	Peshawar	23,255	11	.49	1.5	Sugarcane ^a	1,576	2,331	2,307	The Canal ran throughout the month.
Supply utilized	...	...	...	141						Wheat	937	5,272	5,462
Excessage	...	...	...	24						Barley	54	2,792	2,141
Total	...	...	...	165						Rape	275	275	220
	...	...	...							Shallal	1,037	4,109	3,586
							Miscellaneous	2,455	8,476	7,123	
							Total	6,139	23,255	20,839	
(3) Peshawar Canal.	7.0	...	1,100	...	Dera Ismail Khan	3,652	203	Sugarcane ^a	5	The Canal was dry throughout the month.
Supply utilized	...	...	...	...						Wheat	...	...	7,150
Excessage	...	...	...	...						Barley	...	3,652	17
Total	...	...	...	...						Gram	...	...	36
	...	...	...	...						Miscellaneous	...	...	9,347
GRAND TOTAL						Total	...	3,652	16,555	
							46,657	122,197	127,779	

^a Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi statement.

J. J. MULLALLY,

Secretary for Irrigation, N.W. Frontier Province.

LAKHAR,

The 26th January 1910

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND THE SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Supplementary Entrance Examination, held in December, 1909:-

FIRST DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Abdul Naim	16-9	Agartala Umakanta Academy.	Chandhuri, Parbatinarayan ..	15-4	Ukll's Institution, Dacca.
Abdur Rahman	16-11	Raja Girishchandra High School, Sylhet.	" Radhapada	18	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Adhikari, Jatischandra ..	19-8	Kandi Raj H. E. School	" Ramkumal	17-9	Ragnan H. E. School.
" Narendrakrishna ..	16-6	Krishnagar Collegiate School.	" Satishchandra	18-1	Pabna Institution.
" Myin	16-9	Rangoon Collegiate School.	" Das, Asutoosh	17-8	P. C. Institution, Chinsura.
Asisuddin Mohamed Chaudhuri	17-11	Habiganj High School	" Haricharan	18-10	Galla H. E. School.
Bagchi, Krishnadas	17-8	Khiliat Chandra Calcutta Institution.	" Jadabchandra	17-7	Ulupur, M. S. H. E. School.
Bairagi, Bhubanmohan ..	18-4	U. F. C. Institution, Chinsura.	" Kaminkumar	17-9	Sholak Bazar Union Institution
Baldeva Sahaya	18-5	Gaya Sahabganj H. E. School.	" Lalitdas	14-7	South Suburban School, Bhowani-pur.
10 Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	19-8	Aryya Mission Institution	" Narendrachandra ..	21-3	Satirpara K. K. Institution.
" Bantikumbhanda ..	17-10	Darjeeling High School	" Satiachandra	20-9	Ranarpara Union Institution.
" Bishutibhusan	19-3	Bankura Hindu H. E. School	" Tulacharan	18-8	Seraiganj Banwarial High School.
" Birmakrishna	18-11	Calcutta High School	100 Dasgupta, Birendranath ..	18-3	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" Dwijendranath	17-6	Rampurhat H. E. School.	" Datta, Anadranjan ..	19-9	Hatapur H. E. School.
" Jatindrachandra	17-8	Kagrani H. E. School	" Bhupendralal	21-1	Urajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" Jatindramohan	18-11	Bankura H. E. School	" Gopalchandra	15-9	Comilla Zila School.
" Jatischandra	18-9	Private student, Roll Coo., P. 1.	" Kunjabihari	19-7	Ranil A. H. E. School.
" Kalidas	18-8	Keshab Academy Calcutta	" Nagendranath	21-10	Meckliganj H. E. School.
" Kedarnath	17-7	South Suburban School, Bhowani-pur.	" Narowchandra	17-1	Kuchikol Radhaballabh's Institution.
20 " Madanmohan	18-11	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.	" Sukumar	15-8	City Collegiate School.
" Manindranath	17-3	Rampurhat H. E. School	De, Gajadranath	19-4	Victoria Collegiate School, Narail.
" Manindranath	17-8	Nawab Bahadur's Institution.	" Nisachandra	18-10	Private Student, Roll Out. P. 2.
" Nalukumar	16-6	Manjhum Victoria Institution.	" Pasupati	19-3	Dunlop College.
" Narendranath	19-1	P. M. Academy, Cuttack	" Deb, Ishanachandra ..	19-10	Pabna Institution.
" Panchanan	16-5	Unberia H. E. School	" Demuhuri, Surachandra ..	19-4	Karmanj High School.
" Pramanathan	17-9	Hooghly Branch School.	" Dhar, Surendranath ..	22-6	Bajrajogini H. E. School, Dacca.
" Pratibhachandra	16-7	City Collegiate School.	" Upendranath	20-1	Kacaganj H. E. School.
" Rajendranath	16-7	Garbat H. E. School.	" Swarks Pasad	20-7	Comilla Zila School.
" Subodhchandra	18	Jara H. E. School	" Faisuddin Ahmad	18-4	Gaya Town School.
30 " Thakurdas	19-9	Danilpur J. E. School.	" Gangopadhyay, Manmathanath	17-8	Dacca Madrasah.
" Upendranath	17-3	City Collegiate School	" Ghosh, Binodlal	17-7	Bangalali Collegiate School.
" Hardolai, Ganeshchandra	17-5	Cotton Collegiate School, Ganhati	" Charchandran	15-11	Seraiganj Banwarial High School.
" Baruya, Binandran ..	22-5	Ditto, Ganhati	" Dhirendranath	22-9	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" Herambprasad	16-8	Jorhat Govt. High School	" Girishchandra	19-4	Barulpur H. C. E. School.
" Basu, Anarkumar	17-1	Hangabai Collegiate School.	" Kalinath	21-4	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
" Anilmohan	18-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowani-pur	" Kumudranjan	18-3	Kuchikol Radhaballabh's Institution.
" Aswinkumar	18-8	Albert Victor Institution, Burdwan.	" Narendranath	18-4	Khararia H. E. School.
" Birendrakumar	17-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowani-pur	" Nagendranath	16-9	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
" Krishnakinkar	18-4	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.	" Nirmalachandra	16-9	Phaltala Re-Union School.
40 " Kumarkrishna	16-4	Scottish Churches Collegiate School	" Prohlachandra	21-6	Srikrishna Pathshala.
" Prabhachandra	18	Central Collegiate School.	130 " Surendrakumar	17-9	Chinsurah Training Academy.
" Praphullachandra	17	Sil's Free College	" Ghosal, Nirodopal	18-5	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
" Rabindranath	20-6	Metropolitan Institution, Bara-bazar Branch	" Giri, Debendranath ..	16-5	Srikrishna Pathshala.
" Santoshkumar	15-11	Sonarang H. E. School.	" Girijanandan Prasad ..	18-4	New Indian School.
" Bhakat, Durgaprasad ..	18-3	Midnapore Collegiate School	" Goswami, Priyanath ..	16-7	Balasore Zila School.
" Bhattacharyya, Haldyanath	19-9	Jiaganj Edward Crompton Institution	" Guha, Rajendralal	20-4	Dinapur Alder School.
" Bidhubhushan	16-7	Seraiganj Banwarial High School	" Guhathakurta, Asutoosh	19-1	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
" Birendrachandra	18-9	Agartala Umakanta Academy	" Gupta, Kalipada	14-10	Cotton College, Ganhati.
" Chandrabhusan	19-8	Metropolitan Institution	" Manindranath	17-8	Noakhali E. K. Jubilee H. E. School.
" Gobindachandra	18	Yusuf H. E. School, Comilla	140 " Surendranath	18-10	Private student, Roll Bha., P. 2.
" Kedarnath	18-8	Tangail Hindubasin H. E. School.	" Garu Mahadevasram Prasad Sahi	16-8	Dumka Zila School.
" Manindranath	19-9	Habulia J. S. H. E. School.	" Harinandan Sahay Sinha	19-3	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
" Radhacharan	14-4	Central Collegiate School	" Hondromohan Langbush	18-10	St. Paul's High School, Rasooli.
" Sambhunath	20-8	Rasihat H. E. School	" Jehangir H. Hirjee	19-3	Hatwa Eden School.
" Sibasankar	16-3	Nowgong High School.	" Jitender Prasad Sahi ..	18-8	Bankipur A. S. School.
" Survechandra	17-9	Kuchikol Radhaballabh's Institution	" Jugeshwar Prasad	18-10	Private student, Roll Bha. P. 2.
" Bhowanath Sahai	15-4	Bankipore A. S. School	" Kar, Sudhirprasad	18-9	St. Peter's High School, Mandahay.
" Bhowan, Adityakumar ..	18-7	Jaypur Lahagara Institution.	" Karar, Rasbihari	18-10	E. B. Collegiate School, Munshar-pur.
" Dhirendranath	18	Bishop's Collegiate School	" Karmakar, Praphullachandra	18-8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
50 " Srikrishna	17-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowani-pur.	150 Khara, Asutoosh	20-1	Srikrishna Pathshala.
" Chakrabarti, Abinashchandra	22-9	Kotwalpara Union Institution.	" Khargoo Lal	20-1	Lakshmipada Durgacharan Institution.
" Atulchandra	18-6	Jaypur Phakirdas H. E. School.	" Laskar, Debendranath ..	20-6	Midnapore Collegiate School.
" Bijaykrishna	18-7	Kisorilal Jubilee School, Dacca	" Mahammad Ahsanullah Miyah	20-9	Private student, Roll Bha., P. 1.
" Charuchandra	18-3	Private student, Roll Cal., P. 5	" Mahammad Dianath Ali	22-4	Raja Girishchandra High School, Sylhet.
" Debendranath	18-9	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee H. E. School	" Mahammad Mahbubur Rahman	17-8	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
" Jatindrakumar	15-7	Kalna Raj H. E. School.	" Mahanti, Banudhar	18-6	Muktanaka R. K. H. E. School.
" Jogendranath	18-5	Private student, Roll Dac., P. 2.	" Mahapatra, Nilakantha	18-3	Pirojpur Govt. H. E. School.
" Kartikchandra	18-5	Nator Maharaja's High School.	" Maitra, Bawumohan ..	17-5	Bhadra High English School.
" Lalitmohan	18	South Suburban School, Bhowani-pur.	" Majumdar, Nirmalachandra	18-10	Private student, Roll Bha., P. 2.
70 " Makhanlal, H.	17-10	Raja Surjyokumar Institution	" Satiachandra	17-6	Kash Academy, Calcutta.
" Sarojnath	18-3	Garlotia H. E. School.	" Sathichandra	20-6	Bantipore Municipal School.
" Srikantha	18-9	Harondralal H. E. School, Bhagyalul.	" Surendrabhusan	18-1	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
" Tarapada	17-3	Jaypur Lahagara Institution	" Mandal, Mohismohan ..	17-8	Krishnath Collegiate School, Bar-hampura.
" Ohande, Rasbihari	20-4	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" Sachindran	19-1	Joukha School, Oanch Bahr.
" Umachandra	20	Arathazar H. E. School.	" Manu, Nirmal	20-9	Central Collegiate School.
" Chattopadhyay, Atulkrishna	16-4	South Suburban School, Bhowani-pur.	" Masehuddin Ahmed ..	17-11	Swaragram A. N. H. E. School.
" Bhabatoosh	19-1	Birbhum Zila School.	" Maul Lail	19	Sashati Mahan Abinay H. E. School.
" Debendranath	20-8	Mangdia H. E. School.	" Maulik, Radhikachandra	18-6	Private student, Roll, Bha., P. 1.
" Golaknath	18-6	Palasdanga H. E. School.	" Maung, Chit Maung ..	22-4	Teacher, Roll, Mid., T. 1.
" Himaynath	18-6	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.	" Dwe	17-10	Salkia A. S. School.
" Muralidhar	18-3	Uttarpara Govt. School.	" Kyan Zan	17-10	Makda Zila School.
" Sailerwar	19-3	Nalhati Mahendra School.	" Oba Po	17-9	L. F. H. E. School, Bhowanai.
" Somnath	18-3	Sil's Free College.			Krishnagar Collegiate School.
" Surendranath	18-5	Kally Rivers Thompson School.			Rangoon Collegiate School.
" Tarachandra	18-4	Srikrishna Pathshala.			Ditto.
" Upendranath	18-11	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.			Government High School, Aiyah.

* Passed in Drawing.

Mang. Sen Sun*	17-10	Teacher, Roll No. T. 1.
Mr. Anug	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 1.
Mr. Kharananda*	18-9	Ballabha H. B. School.
180 Mr. S. Thim*	17-11	Monghyr Training Academy
	21-9	Banlola Collegiate School, Banlola.
Mira, Jatinlal	18-11	Ballabha H. B. School.
Mira, Khatibchand	18-11	Satipara K. K. Institution.
Mira, Narendranath	18-9	Morton Institution.
Mira, Sureshchandra	18-11	Ballabha H. B. School.
Mohammed, Abanmoh	18-10	Dacca Madrasah.
Mohammed, Darsat Ullah Sarkar	17-9	Pabna Institution.
" Iqbal	18-9	Rammohan Roy's Seminary, Bankipore.
" Shujauddin	18-9	U. P. O. Institution, Chinsura.
" Abbas Salam*	17-9	B. B. Collegiate School, Mutaffar pur.
180 Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	18-10	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
" Anikumar	18-10	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
" Bibhutibhusan	18-9	Bankura Hindu H. B. School.
" Bhodabhabh	18-11	Albert Victor Institution, Burdwan.
" Chandrasekhar	17-9	Bally Elvers Thompson School.
" Indubhusan	18-9	Chakra H. B. School.
" Jaminkanta	17-9	Kalna Raj H. B. School.
" Jyendranath	21-1	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.
" Kalinkar	18-9	Kuchkuchia H. B. School, Bankura.
" Kalipada	18-9	New Indian School.
" Khatim*	18-9	Hooghly Branch School.
" Lalit Mohan*	18-7	Mira Institution, Calcutta.
" Panchagopal	17-9	Guptipara H. B. School.
" Rajendranath	18-9	Pandra H. B. School.
" Ramenkar	18-9	Kuchkuchia H. B. School, Bankura.
" Sudhirkumar*	17-9	Kuchkuchia H. B. School, Bankura.
Murli Manohar Prasad	18-11	Saran Academy, Chapra.
Nag. Brahmaprasanna	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 8.
Nadai, Manjindranath	20-9	Khalipur High School.
Nagar, Nongopal	17-1	Bhataria H. B. School.
10 Nairul Haque	18-7	Dacca Madrasah.
Niyogi, Prangobinda	17-9	Dihata H. B. School.
" Jatinlal	17-1	Rathnagar Majumdar Academy.
" Kaminlal	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 3.
" Kukulchandra	18-9	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
" Narendranath	18-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
" Upendranath	17-9	Ditto.
Pan, Nimalchandra	22-7	Midnapore Hindu School.
Pande, Parmananda	17-9	Morton Institution.
Pandit, Dwijendranath	18-9	Nator Maharaja's High School.
Pandit, Pradyumn	18-9	Arrah Town School.
30 Patak, Satishchandra	18-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
Pradhan, Sitnarayan	21-9	Mahishadal Raj H. B. School.
Prasanth, Jaminkanta	22-1	Rajabahi Bholanath Academy.

* Passed in Drawing.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Abdul Ali Chandhuri	18-9	Teapur Govt. High School.
Abdul Ali	18-1	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdul Gani Khan	18-9	Pirojpur Govt. H. B. School.
Abdul Ghoni	18-9	Private Student, Roll No. P. 3.
Abdul Goni	21-1	Private Student, Roll No. P. 3.
Abdul Haq, I	22-11	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
Abdul Haq, II	24-6	Ditto.
Abdul Latif Khan	20-9	Tangail Bindubasini H. B. School.
Abdul Majid	18-9	Feni H. B. School.
Abdul Majid	18-9	Belurhat H. B. School.
Abdul Malik	21-4	Kaliganj H. B. N. H. B. School, Dacca.
Abdul Wahid	22-4	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.
Abdur Rahman	18-11	Satipara K. K. Institution.
Abdur Rasheed	17-9	Dibrugarh High School.
Abdur Razvi	18-9	Bankipur A. S. School.
Abdur Razvi	18-9	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
Abul Hasnate Miah	18-9	Santosh Jahnabi H. B. School.
Abul Qasim	18-10	Hughli Branch School.
Abul Waha Muhammad	17-9	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
Abu Mohammed Mokheggar Bohon	18-9	Subdivisional Govt. High School, Shola.
Adhikari, Gangabhanu	17-9	Sutragach M. N. H. B. School.
Adhikari, Manindranath	20-11	Tellibag K. M. D. M. Institution.
A. F. Badral Alam Md. Hameyan	17-4	City Collegiate School.
A. F. M. Aftab-uddin	24	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
Ahmed, Shams	18-9	Joradah H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	18-9	Kalikupa H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	18-9	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.
Ahmed, Shams	18-1	Tulsi Gurdas H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	18-9	Bankipur Zilla School.
Ahmed, Shams	21	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
Ahmed, Shams	17-1	Nawabpore Jagmohan Institution.
Ahmed, Shams	18-9	M. L. Jubilee Institution, Calcutta.
Ahmed, Shams	18-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Ahmed, Shams	22-11	Noakhali H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	24-6	Santosh Jahnabi H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	17	Santosh Jahnabi H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	21-9	Kashu H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	17-9	Subdivisional Government High School, Shola.
Ahmed, Shams	21-4	Noakhali Zilla School.
Ahmed, Shams	20-9	Kashu Girishchandra High School, Sylhet.
Ahmed, Shams	17-9	Gaya School, Gaya H. B. School.
Ahmed, Shams	18-4	City Collegiate School.
Ahmed, Shams	22-11	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.

* Passed in Drawing.

Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-1	Sylhet Govt. High School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	20-4	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-9	R. B. Collegiate School, Muradpur.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 1.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	20	Khalipur High School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Metropolitan Institution.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-7	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	New Indian School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-1	Saran Academy, Chapra.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Gaya Zilla School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Sivan V. M. H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-9	Krishna Collegiate School, Barhampore.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-11	Siddhikali H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Mission H. B. School, Outback.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Ditto.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-4	Srikrishna Pathana.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 1.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Rathnagar H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 1.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Nator Maharaja's High School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Kalighat High School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	21	Chandabidhwar Institution.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	19-9	Raja Girls Chandra High School, Sylhet.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Baharu H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-10	City Collegiate School, Mymaning Branch.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Baptist Collegiate School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	20-9	Rathnagar Majumdar Academy.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Bhatnagar H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-9	Utharbaria H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 3.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Nethune Collegiate School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Faridpur Jahan Institution.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17	City U. Jagjee School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-9	Swarnagram H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 4.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	B. W. Collegiate School, Bankipur.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-10	Teacher, Roll No. T. 1.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Kandi H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	20-9	Metropolitan Institution.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	20-7	Tikari H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-9	Kumarkhali M. N. H. B. School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-11	T. N. Institution, Panchbhai.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17	Dupleix College.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18-9	Patna City School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	18	Gaya Town School.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	21-5	Private student, Roll No. P. 3.
Parayatha, Mahendrachandra, I	17-9	Mission H. B. School, Outback.

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100	Bandyopadhyay, Nalinranjan	15	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.	190	Bhattacharyya, Sushanta	207	Bethune Collegiate School.
	Narendrachandra	17-2	Paridpur Ishan Institution.		Bhattacharya, Suryakanta	207	Bhadraagar Rajendrar's Academy.
	Narendranath	20-7	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bhadrakali Institution.
	Nirmalchandra	18-7	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	B. S. Collegiate School, Manikpur.
	Parbaticharan	18-3	Natore Maharaja's High School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Madhipura Shrires Institution.
	Phakirochandra	19-1	Kuchkuchia H. E. School, Bankura.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Private Student, Roll No. P. 2.
	Prabodhchandra	18	Khetat Chandra Calcutta Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Souaram Institution, Guntur.
	Ramesh	19-2	Majdia Ball Bazar H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Mughyr Hills School.
	Ramchandra	19-11	Midnapur Town School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Khetat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Ramkumar	20-2	O. M. S. High School, Krishnagar.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	V. J. H. E. School, Chudanga.
	Ramkrishna	18-3	Madaripur H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Soreganj Sanwaril High School.
	Ramkrishna	19-3	Kuchkuchia H. E. School, Bankura.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Braymohan Institution, Barisal.
	Sitansukhar	20-1	Somra D. G. H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Midnapur Hindu School.
	Sudhichandra	17-10	Midnapur Hindu School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Kumarkhal H. N. H. E. School.
	Sureshchandra	18-7	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 7.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Morton Institution.
	Taraknath	18-10	Srikrishna Pathshala.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Butragar H. N. H. E. School.
		21	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Rajshahi Shiksha Academy.
		21	Diamond Jubilee H. E. School, Patna.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Namrupa Union Institution.
		19	Baptist Collegiate School, Rangoon.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Majdia Ball Bazar H. E. School.
		18-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 1.
		17-9	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Madhipura Shrires Institution.
		18-3	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	City Collegiate School.
		18-9	Sibagar Beshariya High School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bazar H. E. School.
		22-5	Cotton College, Gauhati.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Potajia H. E. School.
		17-5	Arrah Zilla School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Shyanagar Vidyanagar School.
		18-3	Municipal High School, Bassein.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Pabna Institution.
		18-3	City Collegiate School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Dinbhata H. E. School.
		18-11	Metropolitan Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Kesh Academy.
		18-3	Shambazar Vidyanagar School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	New Indian School.
		18-10	Chitaura Training Academy.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Singur H. E. School.
		18-7	Bangabasi Collegiate School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Noakhali H. E. Jubilee H. E. School.
		21-4	Ditto ditto.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
		20-1	Solagar H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Maldia Zilla School.
		18-4	Srikrishna Pathshala.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Braymohan Institution, Barisal.
		20-6	Kesh Academy, Calcutta.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Sirbham Hills School.
		22-7	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Kierganj H. E. School.
		18-10	Braymohan Institution, Barisal.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Potajia H. E. School.
		20-3	P. M. Academy, Katak.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Metropolitan Institution.
		17-10	Lakshimpasa Durgacharan Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Jaypur Loknagar Institution.
		17-8	P. M. Academy, Katak.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Pabna Institution.
		20	Harendralal H. E. School, Bhagya-kul.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Agarala Umakanta Academy.
		18-7	City Collegiate School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Ditto ditto.
		18-3	Morton Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Rajshahi Shiksha Academy.
		18-7	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
		17-9	Uluberia H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
		18-3	Khetat Chandra Calcutta Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	St. John's H. E. School, Ranchi.
		18-11	Metropolitan Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Darjeeling High School.
		18-4	Solagar H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Neitakona Datta High School.
		18-3	Srikrishna Pathshala.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Srikrishna Pathshala.
		18-6	V. J. H. E. School, Chudanga.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Midnapur Town School.
		20-7	Ranghat H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Kalna Raj H. E. School.
		17-8	New Indian School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Rangopur High School.
		18-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Jaypur Loknagar Institution.
		21-1	Tala H. De, Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Solagar H. E. School.
		17-4	Garbeta H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Neitakona Datta High School.
		18-6	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bowle H. E. School.
		19-9	Kalighat High School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Solagar H. E. School.
		18	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Mritunjay School, Mymensingh.
		17-5	Khararia H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Jamira H. E. School.
		18-9	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bogra Zilla School.
		18-6	Mritunjay School, Mymensingh.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Omilia Victoria School.
		18-3	City Collegiate School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
		19-3	Paridpur Ishan Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Gaya Sahabganj H. E. School.
		18-7	U. P. C. Institution, Chitaura.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Debrugarh High School.
		18-9	Panpur S. B. H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bankpur A. S. School.
		18-6	Yasuff H. E. School, Comilla.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Hasaribagh Zilla School.
		18-3	Lakshimpasa Durga Charan Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Ranghat H. E. School.
		18-1	Khalipur High School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Private Student, Roll No. P. 2.
		17-7	Karakdi H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Madhyabati H. E. School.
		17-6	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Baswaribud H. E. School.
		18-10	Pandra H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Paladanga H. E. School.
		18-10	Noakhali H. E. Jubilee H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Morton Institution.
		18-9	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Rayna H. E. School.
		17-1	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Kuchkuchia H. E. School, Bankura.
		19-7	W. B. Union Institution, Wasirpur.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Dhwajdheri.
		20-9	Athenium Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Jangipur H. E. School.
		19-6	Kierganj H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bally Rivers 1 house School.
		17-3	Aryal Mission Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
		18-3	Majraogini H. E. School, Dacca.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Kagram H. E. School.
		17-5	Yasuff H. E. School, Comilla.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	S. L. Free Institution, Sonail.
		21-6	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
		17-9	Yu. off H. E. School, Comilla.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Rampur Hat H. E. School.
		18-10	Nawab Mahdur's Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Sonamukhi J. H. E. School.
		21-11	Kuchkuchi Badhaballab's Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Itan H. E. School.
		19	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Arumbagh H. E. School.
		22-6	Gargarampur P. K. Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Metropolitan Institution.
		19	Chitaura Training Academy.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
		18-1	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Ichhapura H. E. School.
		22-10	High School, Hobiganj.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Saria H. E. School.
		20-3	Saltia Hindu School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Krishnath Collegiate School.
		21-3	Jaidpur Rani Hilarani High School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Phadrak H. E. School.
		18-6	Jara H. E. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Noakhali Zilla School.
		20-3	Calcutta Aryan Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Rangopur F. J. K. High School, Subdivisional Govt. High School, Bhola.
		16	Rajitpur B. K. Edward Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
		18-7	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
		18	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Natar Maharaja's High School.
		20-3	Rangpur A. S. School.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Bora H. E. H. E. School.
		18-11	Pabna Institution.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Barpeta High School.
		18-9	Nyayaratna Institution, Narit.		Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Namrupa Union Institution.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Srikrishna Pathshala.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Souaram Institution, Guntur.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Nabuhat H. E. School.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Cotton Collegiate School, Gauhati.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Patna H. E. School.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Chitaura Training Academy.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Rajshahi Shiksha Academy.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	U. K. Institution, Dacca.
					Bhattacharya, Sushanta	17-2	Nagarpar H. E. School.

Chandrabati, Rajendrakumar	17-9	Lakshminagar, H. E. School.	De, Kumudachandra	19-9	Raja Girls Chandra High School, Sylhet.
" " " "	17-9	U. F. O. Institution, Chinsurah.	" Lakshminagar	19-9	City Collegiate School.
" " " "	17-10	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
" " " "	17-10	Chittagong H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Athenium Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Samaranaj Jubilee High School.	" " " "	19-9	U. F. O. Institution, Chinsurah.
" " " "	17-10	Gai Mandar H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Samaranaj Institution, Khasarpur.
" " " "	17-10	Rajshahi School of Arts.	" " " "	19-9	Raja Girls Chandra High School, Sylhet.
" " " "	17-10	Tangail Hindustani H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Athenium Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Bangabasi Collegiate School, Gahra High School.	" " " "	19-9	Siddhant H. N. School, Chittagong.
" " " "	17-10	P. M. Academy, Katak.	" " " "	19-9	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Khatipur High School.	" " " "	19-9	Natorekura Dutt's High School.
" " " "	17-10	Senhati High School.	" " " "	19-9	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
" " " "	17-10	Rangdih H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Gaya Town School.
" " " "	17-10	Balasa Eia School.	" " " "	19-9	Paulsagar H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	P. M. Academy, Katak.	" " " "	19-9	Girdih H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Baluti H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Private Student, Roll, Cal. P. 2.
" " " "	17-10	Borjanga Banwari Lal High School.	" " " "	19-9	Nawabganj Banwarilal High School, Sylhet.
" " " "	17-10	Mahishadal Raj H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Rangapalpur, P. J. K. High School, Teacher, Roll Pat. T. 1.
" " " "	17-10	Debragarh, High School.	" " " "	19-9	L. P. H. E. School, Begunserai.
" " " "	17-10	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" " " "	19-9	B. N. Collegiate School, Barisal.
" " " "	17-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Bhagpur Eia School.
" " " "	17-10	Morton Institution.	" " " "	19-9	Galbandha H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Birhum Eia School.	" " " "	19-9	Shahmadpur H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Dacca Madras.
" " " "	17-10	Lakshminagar H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Hughli Branch School.
" " " "	17-10	Naburhat H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 1.
" " " "	17-10	Harischandra High School, Bantachang.	" " " "	19-9	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
" " " "	17-10	Sanipur Municipal School.	" " " "	19-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
" " " "	17-10	Barpeta High School.	" " " "	19-9	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.	" " " "	19-9	Bikrishna Pathania.
" " " "	17-10	Raja Girls Chandra High School, Sylhet.	" " " "	19-9	Tulash Gurudas H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Pritham High School, Goalpara.	" " " "	19-9	Krishnath Collegiate School, Barhampur.
" " " "	17-10	Jenkin's School, Cooch-Behar.	" " " "	19-9	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Balasa Eia School.	" " " "	19-9	St. Paul's High School, Ranchi.
" " " "	17-10	Kailashat High School.	" " " "	19-9	Omilia Victoria School.
" " " "	17-10	Little.	" " " "	19-9	Janal Training School.
" " " "	17-10	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Bagnasara H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Barpeta High School.	" " " "	19-9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
" " " "	17-10	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" " " "	19-9	Rayna H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.	" " " "	19-9	Morton Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Jangipur H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	" " " "	19-9	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Bangabasi Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Raghu H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Raja Girls Chandra High School, Sylhet.	" " " "	19-9	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
" " " "	17-10	Babarhat H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
" " " "	17-10	Metropolitan Institution.	" " " "	19-9	Samaranaj Abinash H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Ukhi's Institution, Dacca.	" " " "	19-9	Calcutta High School.
" " " "	17-10	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" " " "	19-9	Bajrajgini H. E. School, Dacca.
" " " "	17-10	Ripon Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Town School, Calcutta.
" " " "	17-10	Khalia Rajaram Institution.	" " " "	19-9	L. M. H. Institution, Bhowanipur.
" " " "	17-10	Jalle H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Athenium Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" " " "	19-9	Chinsura Training Academy.
" " " "	17-10	Rahamatpur H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Hiranga Bhagabati Bidyalaya.
" " " "	17-10	Lohajang High School.	" " " "	19-9	Faridpur Ishan Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Nator Maharaja's High School.	" " " "	19-9	Khatipur High School.
" " " "	17-10	L. W. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	" " " "	19-9	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" " " "	17-10	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" " " "	19-9	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
" " " "	17-10	Pirojpur Govt. H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Hagan H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Bankipur Female High School.	" " " "	19-9	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
" " " "	17-10	Santosh Jahnavi H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Private Student, Roll, Cal. P. 10.
" " " "	17-10	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.	" " " "	19-9	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Central Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Bikrishna Pathania.
" " " "	17-10	Omilia Victoria School.	" " " "	19-9	Calcutta High School.
" " " "	17-10	Chinsura Training Academy.	" " " "	19-9	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
" " " "	17-10	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Harandral H. E. School, Bhagya-kul.
" " " "	17-10	Rayna H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Hughli Branch School.
" " " "	17-10	Khararia H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Shyamdas Vidyanagar School.
" " " "	17-10	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.	" " " "	19-9	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Central Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Rajagran H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Midnapur Hindu School.	" " " "	19-9	Saikhira P. N. High School.
" " " "	17-10	New Indian School.	" " " "	19-9	Metropolitan Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Midnapur Town School.	" " " "	19-9	Private Student, Roll, Cal. P. 14.
" " " "	17-10	Midnapur Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Gaya Town School.
" " " "	17-10	U. F. O. Institution, Chinsura.	" " " "	19-9	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
" " " "	17-10	Private Student, Roll, Ser. P. 2.	" " " "	19-9	Natali Divisional H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Bikrishna Pathania.	" " " "	19-9	Metropolitan Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Jaynagar Institution.	" " " "	19-9	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.
" " " "	17-10	Chittagong Municipal School.	" " " "	19-9	Yusuf H. E. School, Comilla.
" " " "	17-10	Albert Victor Institution, Burdwan.	" " " "	19-9	Swarnam N. H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Midnapur Town School.	" " " "	19-9	Private Student, Roll, Dacca P. 10.
" " " "	17-10	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	" " " "	19-9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
" " " "	17-10	Ripon Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Indian City School.
" " " "	17-10	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.	" " " "	19-9	Private Student, Roll, Dacca P. 2.
" " " "	17-10	Mritunjay School, Mymensingh.	" " " "	19-9	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
" " " "	17-10	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Kuch Kuch H. E. School, Bankura.
" " " "	17-10	Ditto.	" " " "	19-9	Midnapur Town School.
" " " "	17-10	Ukhi's Institution, Dacca.	" " " "	19-9	Swarnam N. H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Midnapur Collegiate School.	" " " "	19-9	Private Student, Roll, Ser. P. 1.
" " " "	17-10	Bow h Eia School.	" " " "	19-9	Wardpur P. C. H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	G. D. Long Institution, Raghunathpur.	" " " "	19-9	Faridpur Ishan Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Rangdia H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Ukhi's Institution, Dacca.
" " " "	17-10	Jaynagar Institution.	" " " "	19-9	Ditto.
" " " "	17-10	New Indian School.	" " " "	19-9	Midnapur Eia School.
" " " "	17-10	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.	" " " "	19-9	Kanarpur Union Institution.
" " " "	17-10	Begabati Bhagabati H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Ditto.
" " " "	17-10	Private Student, Roll, Cal. P. 2.	" " " "	19-9	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" " " "	17-10	Kanab Academy, Calcutta.	" " " "	19-9	Bhanga H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Metropolitan Institution.	" " " "	19-9	Madanpur H. E. School.
" " " "	17-10	Abdullah H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" " " "	17-10	U. F. O. Institution, Chinsurah.	" " " "	19-9	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
" " " "	17-10	Private Student, Roll, Dacca P. 2.	" " " "	19-9	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
" " " "	17-10	Konkhal B. K. Jubilee H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	
" " " "	17-10	Talash Gurudas H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	
" " " "	17-10	Jaldebpur Rani Bismam H. School.	" " " "	19-9	
" " " "	17-10	Abanipal H. E. School.	" " " "	19-9	
" " " "	17-10	Kuch Kuch H. E. School, Bankura.	" " " "	19-9	

510	Gya Prasad	23.1	Arrah Town School.	520	Maung Ba On	22-1	Teacher, Roll No., T. 1.
	Haldar, Jayram	18-9	Pandra H. E. School.		Maung Gale	21-10	H. W. M. Boys' High School, Mandalay.
	" Manmohan	17-9	Arbhangar Collegiate School.		Maung Kyaw	21-6	Municipal High School, Mandalay.
	" Panchanan	20-1	Mathuram N. O. Institution.		Maung Myo Ahn	18-4	H. W. M. Boys' High School, Mandalay.
	" Praphulachandra	15	Chinsura Training Academy.		Maung Pe	21-8	Teacher, Roll No., T. 2.
	Hosadar, Nripendrachandra	18-8	Bajrajogini H. E. School, Dacca.		Maung Po Chit	20	Private student, Roll No., T. 1.
	Hariharan Narali Sinha	18-11	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.		Maung Po Kyaw	19	Baptist Collegiate School, Mandalay.
	Hariharan Persad	18-10	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.		Maung Sein Mya	20	Teacher, Roll No., T. 2.
	Hariharan Behari	18-1	Arrah Zilla School.		Maung Win	20-3	Teacher, Roll No., T. 1.
	Jajra, Gopikrishna	18-4	Jaypur Phakirdas H. E. School.		Maungar Imam	18-7	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Mrigankasankar	18-9	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School, Bankura.	530	Maunbar Bahaman Quad	19-10	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	" Phakirial	19	City Collegiate School.		M. Anwar Bahaman	17-10	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	" Phanibhusan	18-3	S. P. Institution, Chakdighi.		J. K. McKoon	23-11	Teacher, Roll No., T. 2.
	Hia Shien	17	Hassain Graw Karen High School.		Md. Abdul Husen	21	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Hia Tin	17-5	Private Student, Roll No. P. 4.		" Abdul Zaffer Khan	19-4	Dinajpur Zilla School.
	Hor, Basantakumar	17-10	Serajganj Banwarilal High School.		" Abdul Khalique	19-1	K. J. Academy, Arrah.
	" Hridayananda	21-7	Ullipur M. S. H. E. School.		" Farley Karim Ouhoudhury	21-4	Dinabhat H. E. School.
	Hossain Ali Ahmed	20-8	Serajganj Banwarilal High School.		" Idria	17-7	Raja Girish Chandra High School, Sylhet.
	Jawari Prasad	23-8	Bihar H. C. H. E. School.		" Kharatulla Sarkar	20-9	Ullipur M. S. H. E. School.
	Jafar Hossain Aliq Maung Ho	19-11	Private Student, Roll No. P. 14.		" Khilafat Ali	19-1	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	Jagannath Prasad	17-8	L. J. Academy, Arrah.	540	" Moynuddin Mollah	19-7	Bipon Collegiate School.
	Jahiruddin Ahmed	20-7	Muktasagha K. H. E. School.		" Qasim Hasan	22	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Jannat Hussain	17-4	Arrah Zilla School.		" Usman Khan	18-8	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Jangshwar Prasad Sarma	20	H. B. Collegiate School, Munshiganj.		Rambrahma Meddha	18-9	Kheilat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Kamalnarayan Laldas	16-3	William H. E. School, Supaul.		Meer Siddique Ali	19-11	Sarail A. H. E. School.
	Kamul Hassan	18-6	Bihar H. C. H. E. School.		Mg Ba Pro	20-8	Haptist Collegiate School.
	Kanta Prasad	17	Arrah Town School.		Mg Po Tok	21-6	Private student, Roll No. P. 10.
	Kar, Khagendrachandra	20-9	Satipara K. K. Institution.		Mg Sin	23	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.
	" Mahamunda	16	Mindon H. E. School, Katak.		Mg Tha Doe	19-9	Private Student, Roll No., P. 2.
	" Surendranath	17-5	Dhubri High School.		Misra, Anantlal	23-1	Bhagatpur Zilla School.
	Karmakar, Himalekanta	19-11	Lakshimpasa Durga Charan Institution.		" Baldyanath	18-1	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School.
540	" Brindabanchandra	17-10	Shahazadpur H. E. School.		" Brajndranarayan	20-7	Kandi Raj H. E. School.
	" Mahanlal	21	Arambagh H. E. School.		Janakumar	19-3	Gopalgunj Victoria Memorial H. E. School.
	Kazi Ali Mahomed	18-8	American Methodist Institution.		Misra, Jagu Chandra	20-8	Private student, Roll No., P. 2.
	Kazim Ali	17-9	Chittagong H. E. School.		" Kirinath	22	Bhagatpur Zilla School.
	Kedar Nath	18-7	Gaya Town School.		" Kunjabhary	17-9	Saraswati Academy, Darbhanga.
	Keramat Ali Mondal	21-7	Naokhela P. N. High School.		" Lakshminarayan	19	Private student, Roll No., P. 6.
	Khanduk Abdul Salam	17-7	Dacca Madrasa.		" Mohinimohan	17-10	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	Khorshed Ali Misra	18-8	V. J. H. E. School, Chuadanga.		" Phanibhusan	17-5	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	Kobad Ali	21-4	Subdivisional Government High School, Bhola.		" Shukdeo	21-10	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Ko Ko Gyi	20-6	Municipal High School, Basrah.	560	" Tarachandra	17-8	Raniganj H. E. School.
	Kolay, Atulkrishna	19-3	Saikia A. B. School.		Mitra, Amarendrakumar	18-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Pramathanath	18-9	Dupleix College.		" Ashutosh	17-8	Noakhali H. K. Jubilee H. E. School.
	" Ramli	19-0	R. L. Free Institution, Boinehi.		" Bijoyranjan	16-9	Woolpur P. C. H. E. School.
	Kr. Nadeva Narayan	10-3	Private Student, Roll No. P. 13.		" Debendranath	17-3	Central Collegiate School.
	Krishna Prasad	16-4	Monghyr Zilla School.		" Gokulchandra	17-6	Chitra H. E. School.
	Kumar, Surendranath	21-10	Maju H. A. Basu H. E. School.		" Indubika	17-5	Hatwa Eden School.
	Kundu, Abimanchandra	18-10	Potajin H. E. School.		" Jatindrakanta	19-5	Solagar High School.
	" Upendranath	18-1	Ditto.		" Jyotnakumar	17	City Collegiate School.
	Kunduray, Mahimchandra	18-1	Mritunjay School, Mymensingh.		" Kanailal	17-4	Central Collegiate School.
	Kuri, Ananthbandhu	23-7	Khalilpur High School.		" Lakshminilal	17-5	Nasigram H. E. School.
560	Kyau Tunwa	18-9	Govt. High School, Akyab.		" Manomohan	21-3	Private student, Roll No., P. 9.
	Lahiri, Haridas	19	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.		" Nirmalchandra	18-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kalipada	18-2	Madhansagar Majumdar Academy.		" Pannalal	18-7	City Collegiate School.
	" Subodhial	16-11	Santipur Municipal School.		" Prabhaschandra	16-5	Morton Institution.
	Lak, Bagulaprasad	19-9	Chirkunda H. E. School.		" Rabinakrishna	18-9	Hindu School.
	Lala, Rajendranarain	18-10	Chanchal Siddhewari Institution.		" Ramanikanta	20-6	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	Laskar, Prabhachandra	18-4	Agartala Umakanta Academy.		" Saikumar	17-4	Birbhum Zilla School.
	Mahabirprasad Bhakta	17-4	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.		" Surendranath	16-9	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	Mahomed Abed Ali	20-4	Mritunjay School, Mymensingh.		" Tinkari	18-3	Bishop's Collegiate School.
	Mahomed Yusuf, I	20-8	Noakhali K. K. Jubilee H. E. School.		" Mitter, P. J. L.	18-10	Private student, Roll No., P. 6.
570	Mahammed Abdul Ahad	10-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.		" Muzam Hussain Khan	22-6	Kisorilal Jubilee School, Dacca.
	Mahammed Abdul Jabbar	23-4	Serajganj Banwarilal High School.		" Mohamed Ahar Khan	21-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Abid	20-3	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.		" Mohamedata Karim	20-11	Monghyr Training Academy.
	" Anfar	18-7	Raja Girish Chandra High School, Sylhet.		" Mohamed Habib	18-9	Private student, Roll No., P. 1.
	Mahammed Hussain, II	20-10	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee H. E. School.		" Mohammed Ismail	22	Nawab Bahadur's Institute.
	" Khalilur Rahman	22	Bogra Zilla School.		" Mohammed Abdul Ghoni	20-8	K. J. Academy, Arrah.
	Mahammed Nural Hoque	20-5	Daulatpur H. E. School.		" Abou Horairah	20-7	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Mahammed Sabed Ali	20-11	Kishorganj H. E. School.		" Ibrahim	23-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mahanti, Badyanath	24-1	Private Student, Roll No., P. 6.		" Sayed	16-7	Arrah Town School.
	" Bunamali	19-7	Jalpur H. E. School.		" Serajul Inq	17-1	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Gopalath	18-2	P. M. Academy, Katak.		" Solaiman	18-4	Dinajpur Zilla School.
580	Mahapatra, Paramananda	20	Balawre Zilla School.		" Yusuf Ali	22-9	Williams H. E. School, Supaul.
	" Radimochan	20-2	Maunbar Raj H. E. School.		" Mohammed Asim	18-4	Dinapore Alid School.
	" Ratukrishna	21-4	Monghyr Zilla School.		" Nowas Ali Sheikh	18-10	Balar Edward H. E. School.
	Mahendra Narayan	17-4	M. A. A. School, Patna.		" Shomib	20-4	Ramunohan Ray's Seminary, Bankipur.
	Mahmood Ali Khan	22-0	Central H. E. School.		" Usman	17-3	Patna City School.
	Maiti, Surechandra	21-8	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.		" Shamsul Hoda	17-9	Private Student, Roll No., P. 13.
	Maitra, Asutosh	18-9	Banaipara Union Institution.		" Mohsin Ali	16-1	Sonaram Institution, Gughati.
	" Dinabandhu	18-6	Baikupe H. E. School.		" Molin ud Din Ahmed	18-4	Monghyr Training Academy.
	" Nripendrakumar	18-3	National Institution, Chittagong.		" Molinul Haq	20-3	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Panchagopal	18-9	Krishnath Col. School, Berhampore.		" Montazuddin Khan	19	Bahgat H. E. School.
	" Taranath	18	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.		" Motayed, Surechandra	22-3	Mritunjay School, Mymensingh.
	Majuddin Ahmed	20-6	Serajganj Banwarilal High School.		" Mouzzam Ali Khan	17-4	Dacca Madrasa.
	Majid Ullah	17-11	Sylhet Government High School.		" Muhammad Haroon	18-3	Pabna Institution.
	Majumdar, Barnudas	17-2	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.		" Muhammad Ali Chaudhuri	18-5	Tellibeg K. M. D. M. Institution.
	" Bhupendranath	17-2	Senhati High School.		" Mukhopadhyay, Anisosh	17-5	Muniganj H. E. School.
	" Debendrabandhu	21-4	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.		" Haradacharan	18-8	Banka H. E. School.
	" Phenindranath	19-11	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.		" Bhabendranath	18-11	Albert Victoria Institution, Bardwan.
	" Pramadhanath	17-1	Sylhet Government High School.		" Bholadas	23-11	Midnapore Town School.
	" Saikanta	18-10	Lakshimpur H. E. School.		" Bhujangabhusan	19-3	Kalighat High School.
	" Saichandra	21-9	Krishnabha Pathala.		" Bhutnath	18-9	Kalna Raj H. E. School.
	" Surechandra	18-9	Senhati High School.		" Bibhutbhusan	17	Kalighat High School.
	Makeswar Prasad	18-11	Monghyr Training Academy.		" Bijaykrishna	16-1	Morton Institution.
	Mal, Swarupchandra	17-10	Banahagar Victoria School.		" Bijaymohab	21	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	Malik, Phanibhusan	18-7	Kesab Academy, Calcutta.		" Birendranath	18-3	Bally Kiver Thompson School.
	" Pramadhanath	17-1	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.		" Biswar	19-11	Malhanger H. E. School.
	" Tarakeswar	22-3	U. F. C. Institution, Chinsura.		" Brajendrakumar	20-9	Faridpur Ishaan Institution.
610	Mandal, Basantakumar	19-1	Faridpur Ishaan Institution.		" Debananda	18-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Bholanath	21-7	Saktipur K. M. O. Institution.		" Dineschandra	17	Pabna Institution.
	" Bhupendrakumar	18-7	Baruipar H. C. E. School.		" Gayendranath	16-3	American Methodist Institution.
	" Chandrabhusan	17-3	Kuchkuchia H. E. School, Bankura.		" Gobindaprasad	17-4	Morton Institution.
	" Jnanendranath	23-8	Jaypur Phakirdas H. E. School.		" Harendranath	17-3	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Jatindranath	17-4	Bipon Collegiate School.		" Hirral	21-7	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Krishnadas	18-9	Abdullapur H. E. School.		" Hiranmay	16-5	Jessore Zilla School.
	" Lalitmoan	17-3	Midnapore Town School.		" Jatindranath	18-11	Dupleix College.
	" Nibaranachandra	22-7	Private Student, Roll No., P. 3.		" Jaticchandra	20-3	Komb Academy, Orissa.
	Mauna, Sripathikaran	18-7	Pingla Krishnakami Institution.		" Kalkikar	18-3	J. L. H. E. School, Lajpur.
	Maulik, Bisweswar	21-8	Tulamar Gurudas H. E. School.		" Kanaprasad	17	Private Student, Roll No., P. 3.
	" Surendranath	16-1	Gaibandha H. E. School.				

700	Mukhopadhyay, Kantabandya	19-10	Kishor, Bhakanda H. C. B. School.	800	Ram Narayan Prasad	19-8	K. J. Academy, Arrah.
"	"	19-11	Chinmaya Training Academy.	"	"	19-8	Noakhali H. K. Jubilee H. S. School.
"	"	19-13	K. Barua H. E. School.	"	"	19-8	Noakhali H. K. School.
"	"	19-9	Albert Victor Institution, Bankura.	"	"	19-10	Kalichai High School.
"	"	19-4	Nator Maharajah's High School.	"	"	17-3	Jaganj Edward Coronation Institution.
"	"	20-11	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.	"	"	19-10	Gobardanga H. H. School.
"	"	19-3	Calcutta High School.	"	"	20-3	Sadhuah H. H. School.
"	"	17-1	Kuch Kuch H. H. School, Bankura.	"	"	21-6	L. M. S. School, Kharra.
"	"	17-3	Banhatti High School.	"	"	21-9	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
"	"	17-10	Calcutta Kuch H. H. School.	"	"	19-6	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
"	"	17-3	Beldanga H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
"	"	19-10	Bengabai Collegiate School.	"	"	21-3	Tajhat H. H. School.
"	"	21-4	Andul H. C. B. School.	"	"	19-9	Town School, Calcutta.
"	"	19-3	Chittagong Training Academy.	"	"	19-3	Birangha Bhagabai Bidgalaya.
"	"	19-10	Andul H. C. B. School.	"	"	19-3	Bangabai Collegiate School.
"	"	19-1	Metropolitan Institution.	"	"	21-4	Banaripara Union Institution.
"	"	17-9	Kuch Kuch H. E. School, Bankura.	"	"	19-9	City Collegiate School, Mysore.
"	"	19-5	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.	"	"	19-7	Jaya H. H. School.
"	"	17-7	Banaripara Union Institution.	"	"	19-9	Senhatti High School.
"	"	20-6	Kavran H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	Rajabai Bholanath Academy.
"	"	19-10	Sowbhar High School.	"	"	19-8	Boipukur H. H. School.
"	"	19-3	Rapon Collegiate School.	"	"	17-9	Chittagong Training Academy.
"	"	17-11	Kamprhat H. H. School.	"	"	20-4	W. B. Union Institution, Westpur.
"	"	17-7	Kalkhat High School.	"	"	19-11	Pirojpur Government H. H. School.
"	"	20-4	Manar H. H. School.	"	"	21-3	Jangipur H. H. School.
"	"	20-4	Metropolitan Institution.	"	"	17-11	Garbhonipur H. H. School.
"	"	17-3	Mathrun N. C. Institution.	"	"	19-6	Howrah Union Collegiate School.
"	"	19-7	Jessore Zilla School.	"	"	19-4	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
"	"	17-3	Bishop's College School.	"	"	17-1	Satishra F. N. H. H. School.
"	"	19-3	Madhanagar Majumdar Academy.	"	"	17	Muragacha H. C. B. School.
"	"	17-9	Gabha High School.	"	"	18-11	Nyayaratna Institution, Barisal.
"	"	21-7	Kisoranji H. H. School.	"	"	18-4	Calcutta High School.
"	"	19-10	Chittagong Municipal School.	"	"	17-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
"	"	19-3	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	"	"	17-4	Bera H. B. H. H. School.
"	"	19-9	Gagarbat H. H. School.	"	"	17-10	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
"	"	19-1	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	"	"	19-9	Manbhumi Victoria Institution.
"	"	19-2	Bajitpur H. H. School.	"	"	19-8	Bonarug H. H. School.
"	"	19-10	Kisoranji H. H. School.	"	"	19-11	Central Collegiate School.
"	"	19-9	Brikishna Pathala.	"	"	19-9	Garbhonipur H. H. School.
"	"	19-10	Manbhumi Victoria Institution.	"	"	19-10	Nataran H. H. School.
"	"	19-8	Chapra Zilla School.	"	"	17-11	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.
"	"	19-4	Krishnath O. H. School, Berhampur.	"	"	19-4	Kumarkhali M. N. H. H. School.
"	"	19-1	Satishra P. N. High School.	"	"	19-3	Ghatal Municipal H. H. School.
"	"	19-6	Jhikra H. H. School.	"	"	17-7	Banaripara Union Institution.
"	"	21-9	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.	"	"	20-3	P. K. Institution, Kirtipur.
"	"	19-6	Salkia A. H. School.	"	"	19-1	Karna Maj H. H. School.
"	"	19-11	Sarail A. H. H. School.	"	"	19-9	Buragari H. N. H. H. School.
"	"	19-8	Edward Institution, Calcutta.	"	"	18-11	Doveron College.
"	"	19-10	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.	"	"	19-4	Metropolitan Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
"	"	20-3	Teacher, Koll Man. T. & A.	"	"	19-10	Woolpur P. O. H. H. School.
"	"	19-1	Victoria Memorial Boarding Institution.	"	"	19-7	Rajabai Bholanath Academy.
"	"	17-10	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.	"	"	19-9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
"	"	19-3	Mahiganj H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	City Collegiate School, Mysore.
"	"	19-8	Tangail Sindubasini H. H. School.	"	"	19-10	Metropolitan Institution.
"	"	20-3	Kmorial Jubilee School, Dacca.	"	"	19-11	New Indian School.
"	"	17-4	Ina H. H. School.	"	"	19-11	Metropolitan Institution.
"	"	19-3	Brikishna Pathala.	"	"	19-2	Harindralal H. H. School, Bhagalpur.
"	"	19-1	Abdullahpur H. H. School.	"	"	19-1	Central Collegiate School.
"	"	20-4	Brikishna P. H. School.	"	"	17-10	H. H. Institution, Bhowanipur.
"	"	19-6	Bankura Hindu H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	Patna Collegiate School.
"	"	19-8	Santipur Municipal School.	"	"	27-9	Teacher, Koll Man. T. & A.
"	"	19-9	Senhatti High School.	"	"	19-8	Darbhanga Maj H. H. School.
"	"	19-8	Krishnagar Collegiate School.	"	"	19-11	Noakhali H. K. Jubilee H. H. School.
"	"	19-11	Kuch Kuch H. H. School, Bankura.	"	"	19-8	Kisoranji H. H. School.
"	"	23-1	Pirojpur Government H. H. School.	"	"	21-4	Central Collegiate School.
"	"	20-1	Butargari M. N. H. H. School.	"	"	19-11	Patna Institution.
"	"	17-10	Rajabai Bholanath Academy.	"	"	21-9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
"	"	17-7	Central Collegiate School.	"	"	19-7	Muktigacha E. K. H. H. School.
"	"	20-6	Baripur H. C. B. School.	"	"	17-4	Meherpur H. H. School.
"	"	19	Pandit H. H. School.	"	"	19-9	Faridpur Institution.
"	"	17-7	Muyuriganj Maj H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	Kuchkuch H. H. School.
"	"	20-9	Faridpur Institution.	"	"	18-1	Rajabai Bholanath Academy.
"	"	19-4	Jhikra H. H. School.	"	"	19-9	Satipara K. K. Institution.
"	"	19-9	Balassore Zilla School.	"	"	19-8	Mahiganj H. H. School.
"	"	17-7	Galla H. H. School.	"	"	19-8	Nantosh Jahann H. H. School.
"	"	0-3	Palaman Zilla School.	"	"	20-7	Sant Nalala Ahimsa H. H. School.
"	"	19-1	Private Student, Koll, Kat. P. 4.	"	"	22-3	Private Student, Koll, Kat. P. 4.
"	"	17-9	P. M. Academy, Katak.	"	"	21-9	Hariganj High School.
"	"	19-10	Mayurbhanj Maj H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	Uttor H. H. H. H. School.
"	"	20-4	Williams H. H. School, Supaul.	"	"	17-11	Galla H. H. School.
"	"	19-6	Bankipur A. H. School.	"	"	19-4	P. K. Institution, Kirtipur.
"	"	21-10	Uttor ditto.	"	"	18-11	Naxthia P. N. High School.
"	"	19-11	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.	"	"	19-3	Metropolitan Institution.
"	"	19-6	Central Collegiate School.	"	"	17-9	Kuchkuch H. H. School.
"	"	20-6	Bankura Hindu H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	Santipur Municipal School.
"	"	17-10	Santipur Municipal School.	"	"	17-11	Radhanagar Majumdar Academy.
"	"	20-1	Somra D. O. H. H. School.	"	"	19-8	Dhumi High School.
"	"	20-3	Santipur Oriental Academy.	"	"	19-4	Goaland High School.
"	"	20-3	Mahishadal Maj H. H. School.	"	"	20-1	Mukerjee's Seminary, Musaffarpur.
"	"	19-3	Ranaghat H. H. School.	"	"	21	Basson Shaw Karon High School.
"	"	19-3	Butargari M. N. H. H. School.	"	"	19-10	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Santipur.
"	"	19-8	Debrigarh High School.	"	"	19-10	Buzar H. H. School.
"	"	19-6	Habiganj High School.	"	"	19-7	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
"	"	19-6	Arrah Town School.	"	"	23-8	Netrakona Datt High School.
"	"	20-1	Private Student, Koll, Kat. P. 2.	"	"	19	Calcutta Arya Institution.
"	"	19-3	Bhadra H. H. School.	"	"	19-10	Patna Institution.
"	"	19-3	Arrah Zilla School.	"	"	19-3	Private Student, Koll, Kat. P. 2.
"	"	19	Private Student, Koll, Kat. P. 10.	"	"	19-8	Manalia H. H. School.
"	"	20-3	Mukerjee's Seminary, Musaffarpur.	"	"	20-4	Oomalia Victoria School.
"	"	20-3	Hazratnagar Zilla School.	"	"	21-9	Jangipur H. H. School.
"	"	19-6	Khalapur High School.	"	"	17-4	Faridpur Institution.
"	"	19-6	Buzar H. H. School.	"	"	19-3	Midnapur Town School.
"	"	23-10	K. J. Academy, Arrah.	"	"	17-3	Kuchkuch H. H. School, Bankura.
"	"	19-11	B. B. Collegiate School, Musaffarpur.	"	"	19-3	Majda H. H. H. H. School.
"	"	19-3	Patna Collegiate School.	"	"	19-10	Private Student, Koll, Kat. P. 1.
"	"	23-3	Bangura Umalochara High School.	"	"	20-1	Abdullahpur H. H. School.
"	"	19-4	Swan V. M. H. H. School.	"	"	19-4	Metropolitan Institution, Bhowanipur Branch.
"	"	19-4	Mukerjee's Seminary, Musaffarpur.	"	"		
"	"	20-6	Buzar H. H. School.	"	"		
"	"	17-7	Gaya-Sahabgunge H. H. School.	"	"		

Barker, Ballesohandra	18	Syambazar Vidyasagar School,	18-3	Rabherat H. E. School,
" Saratkumar	17	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution	21-9	Durgapur H. E. School,
900 " Satyadeb	17-3	Manbhumi Victoria Institution,	19	Patna Collegiate School,
" Saurendranath	18-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.	19-10	St. P. Free College,
" Surindranath	18-3	Patna Jubilee H. E. School,	20-3	Madhupur Shrires Institution,
" Sudhichandra	16-1	L. M. S. Institution, Showanipur.	19-3	Meerut H. E. School,
" Surendrachandra	18-2	Solaghar H. E. School,	18-9	Keshubchandra H. E. School,
Sarma, Krishna Prasad	26	Bihar H. O. E. School,	Bankura	
" Paruram	16-9	Teacher, Koli Gau, T. 1.	18-3	L. P. H. E. School, Begunat,
" Sankar, Ramnath	18-5	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School,	23-3	Noakhali H. E. School,
" Satpathi, Saratohandra	19-3	P. M. Academy, Katak	School,	
" Sekandar, Ali	10	Chittagong H. E. School,	19-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Banki-
900 " Sen, Ajitohandra	16-1	Ukil's Institution, Dacca	pur.	
" Chittaranjan	17-6	A. H. M. Boys' High School,	19-10	Ranaghat H. E. School,
		Mandalay	25	Private Student, Koli Bha., P. 9.
" Girindrakumar	18-3	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.	18-3	Arrah Zila School,
" Hemantakumar	16-1	Itna H. E. School,	19-3	Ezrah H. E. School,
" Jamunimohan	16-7	Swarnagram H. N. H. E. School,	30	Morton Institution,
" Jalindramohan	17-10	Subdivisional Govt. High School,	23-11	Fandra H. E. School,
		Dhola.	18-10	Chakra Zila School,
" Jatindranath	23-3	Private Student Koli, Hug, P. 1	21-11	Soraganj Banwarlal High School,
" Jatindranath	18-5	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh.	19-3	Hajipur H. E. School,
" Jogochandra	17-9	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.	18-10	Noakhali H. E. School,
" Manindralal	16-10	Patna H. E. School		School.
970 " Nalinimohan	10-4	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee H. E. School.	15-6	Ariadaha Kalachand H. E. School,
			18-3	Edward Institution, Calcutta.
" Ramkintar	18-1	Gaya Sahabgunge H. E. School.	16-11	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
" Ramchandra	18-3	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.	17-3	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
" Ramchandra	23-2	Rajpur Zila School	17-3	Private Student, Koli Bha., P. 2.
" Sarimohan	17-7	Krishnath Collegiate School,	19-3	Central Collegiate School,
		Berhampur,	20	Mahabadi Raj H. E. School,
" Surengobinda	20-5	Rajshahi Bhokanath Academy	19-1	Monghyr Zila School,
" Sankar, Abanmohan	20-7	Agarta a Umakanta Academy.	16-10	Nawab Bahadur's Institution, Mar-
" Sankar, Durjaysinha	21-6	Comilla Victoria School,	shidabad.	
" Sankar, Sureshchandra	19-5	Noakhali Zila School	16-1	City Collegiate School,
" Sengupta, Asutosh	19-10	Bhagalpur Zila School	23-3	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
900 " Nijayprasan	17	Mislon H. E. School, Katak	18-3	B. N. Collegiate School, Banki-
" Chundilal	23-4	Bangla H. E. School	pur.	
" Ganeshchandra	17-7	Ragerhat H. E. School.	18-7	Rajar Edward H. E. School.
" Harahanath	19-6	Abdullapur H. E. School.	18-7	Feni H. E. School,
" Hemantlal	18-6	Madaripur H. E. School	21-3	Gaya-Sahabgunge H. E. School.
" Harendralal	18-9	Patna H. E. School.	22-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
" Manoranjan	19-3	U. P. O. Institution, Chinsurah.	16-4	Monghyr Zila School.
" Parvachandra	17-1	Imperial Seminary, Dacca	20-1	Private Student, Koli Bha., P. 7.
" Praphullakumar	18-6	Private Student, Koli Dub, P. 1.	21-3	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School,
" Ranakumar	18-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School	17-3	Yusuf H. E. School, Comilla.
900 " Sudhiranjan	18-4	Bantipur Oriental Academy.	16-11	Lohajang High School.
" Surendranath	21-3	Faridpur Ishan Institution.	21-7	Rajshahi Bhokanath Academy.
" S. Habibullah	18-5	K. J. Academy, Arrah	19-6	Private Student, Koli, Ban., P. 4.
" Shah, Bashiruddin	23-4	M. A. A. School, Patna	19-9	Teacher, Koli, Kaly., T. 1.
" Shaikh Abdul Salam	23-6	Kipon Collegiate School.	17-3	Arrah Zila School
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" Shaw, Kamalal	17-6	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution	15-9	K. J. Academy, Arrah.
			16-10	Teacher, Koli, Kaly., T. 2.
" Sibnarayan	17-5	Krishnath Collegiate School, Ber-	20-4	Gaya Town School.
		hampur	30	Mukerjee's Seminary, Muzaffar-
1000 " Sheikh Shamsuddin	21-7	Outsidi R. N. H. E. School	pur	
" Sheoghind Lal	18-8	Gaya Town School	18-3	Chakra Collegiate School.
" Shiva Nandan Prasad Varma	20-3	Tikari Raj H. O. E. School	18-10	Mukerjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
" Shivanath Sahay	23-10	L. M. S. Institution, Showanipur.	18-9	Patna Collegiate School
" Shyam Narayan	18-3	Palamau Zila School	20-10	Kicori Jubilee School, Dacca.
" Sil, Kalpataru	16-1	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.	21-10	Raja Girishchandra High School,

* Passed in Drawing.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical Order.)

Abdul Amin Bhulan	101	Kishorkanj H. E. School	40	Basiruddin Ahmed	18-7	Dumkal H. E. School,
Abdul Ascees	17 8	L. P. H. E. School, Begunat	Basu, Adityamohan*	18-9	Lakshmipur H. E. School,	
Abdul Gaffar Khan	20	Nawab Bahadur's Institution	" Banamall	18-4	Ranaghat H. E. School,	
Abdul Latif	16-9	B. N. Collegiate School, Bankipur	" Charuchandra	18-7	Panji H. E. School,	
Abdul Latif	17-5	Chittagong Municipal School	" Jitendramohan	18-7	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.	
Abdul Quader	17	Scottish Churches Collegiate School	" Kallpade	20-3	Raniganj H. E. School	
Abu Jafar Syed Golam Jabbar	23-3	Rangopur P. J. K. High School.	" Mahanial	18-10	Hawali H. E. School.	
Abul Fasal Shah Md. Abdul Aziz	18-7	Monghyr Training Academy	" Mohaimmohan	18-6	Patna Institution.	
Abul Khair	19	Chittagong H. E. School	" Prophallachandra	19-3	Calcutta Arvan Institution.	
Adikari, Jogeshchandra	20-3	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh	" Sankumar	20-7	L. M. S. Institution, Showanipur.	
Aftab-uddin Ahmed	23-7	Khalispur High School	" Surendranath	19-3	Mukharji's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.	
Ahammad Ali Mia	21-9	Bahurhat H. E. School	Basudeo Narayan	19-7	Metropolitan Institution.	
Aich, Nandakumar	17	Abdullapur H. E. School	" Ba Tun	18-3	Private Student, Koli Bha. P. 5.	
A. K. M. Abdul Mannan	22-8	Yusuf H. E. School, Comilla	Bengali Prasad	21	Private Student, Koli M. N. P. 4.	
Anayet Ali	19-5	Bahurhat H. E. School.	" Shattacharya, Dakshinranjan	20-11	O. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.	
Bodaha Mian	16-6	Noakhali Zila School.	" Jatindrachandra	17-6	Agartala Umakanta Academy.	
Baidyanath Prasad Sarma	16-6	B. N. Collegiate School, Muzaffarpur	" Saradacharan	19-3	Raniganj H. E. School.	
Bakri Jitendramohan	16-11	Kisorlal Jubilee School, Dacca.	Bhu, Sripatinath	21	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.	
" Rajendranarayan	17-9	Krishnath Col. School, Berhampur	Bhudehwari Prasad	21-7	Bankura Hindu H. E. School,	
90 Bhadrapadhyay Akashyktumar	17	P. M. Institution, Kirtipasa.	60 Biswas, Haridas	18-1	Calcutta High School.	
" Akashyktumar	18-4	Ranaghat H. E. School.	" Jogochandra	19-3	Mrityunjoy School, Mymensingh.	
" Ambujakuba	19-6	Kampurhat H. E. School.	Brahmadeo Prasad	19-9	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	
" Anilchandra	19-3	Metropolitan Institution.	Chakrabarti, Adityarajan	17-7	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.	
" Bhulanath	18-3	Kalighat High School.	" Birendrachandra	17-10	Netrakona Dutt High School.	
" Bijaykumar	16-8	Palong H. E. School	" Birendranath	20-9	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.	
" Charuchandra	17-7	Madaripur H. E. School.	" Bhawwar	18-1	Siddhipur F. H. E. School.	
" Dulachandra	19-3	Janai Training School,	" Jibankrishna	18-5	Gar. Showanpur H. E. School.	
" Gangadass	18-3	Jana Institution, Showanipur.	" Manohar	18-7	Patna Jubilee H. E. School.	
" Girishchandra *	16-6	Mayurbhanj Raj H. E. School.	" Manoranjan	18-6	Brahmanbaria Institution, Barisal.	
" Haralal	15-11	Krishnath Col. School, Berhampur.	" Matilal	18-3	Prabangon H. E. School.	
" Harimohan	21-6	Madhupur Shirree Institution.	" Nagendrachandra	18-4	National Institution, Chittagong.	
" Mahanial	18-3	Brahmanbaria Institution, Barisal.	" Sukumar	17-10	Raja Girishchandra High School,	
" Phanibhushan	20-4	Lakshmipasa Durga Chakra Institution.			Sylhet.	
" Sajanimohan	19-4	Scottish Churches Collegiate School.	Chand Baksha	21-3	Comilla Victoria School.	
" Sriachandra *	16-9	Chinsurah Training Academy.	Chandrika Prasad *	23-9	B. N. Collegiate School, Muzaffar-	
" Sriakumar	16-9	Midapur Collegiate School.			pur.	
" Upendrachandra	18-3	Tulash Gurdas H. E. School.	Chattopadhyay, Dinabandhu	17-3	Arumang H. E. School.	
" Banwari Lal	19-5	Gaya Sahabgunge H. E. School.	" Hiralal	16-7	Danialpur H. E. School.	
Basu, Nabadwipchandra	16-10	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.	" Kamalal	18-6	Soraganj Banwarlal High School	
			" Kisorimohan	18-1	Harinabhi A. S. School.	
			" Kuwadinkanta	18-3	Ontahali A. N. H. E. School.	

* Passed in Drawing.

*** Passed in Drawing.**

9. Abdul Razaq ...	15-9	M. A. A. School, Patna.	381. Nilkanth	19-7	Bahamampur H. E. School.
Saber Ali Biswas ...	16	Kumarkhan M. N. H. E. School.	Singh, Piteamber ...	21-9	Gaya Town School.
Sadhu, Prabha-chandra ...	18-3	U. F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.	Sinha, Gattikrishna ...	22-5	Teacher, Roll No. T. 1.
Saha, Ranjit-chandra ...	19-9	Amia Sadarpur H. E. School.	.. Kankleshwar Prasad ...	24-9	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
.. Surendrasath ...	18-6	Salar Edward H. E. School.	.. Manir Kumar ...	17-3	Athens Institution.
380. Sajad Ali Chaudhury ...	21-6	Faridpur Ishaan Institution.	387. Pankajbhari ...	17-3	Mahendralal H. E. School.
.. M. Ibrahim ...	18-3	Mukerjee's Seminary, Munshipur.	.. Sudhansubhusan ...	20-5	Kuch Kachin H. E. School.
Sarangdhar, Bidyadhar ...	23-3	P. M. Academy, Katak.	.. Suresh-chandra ...	19-10	Albert Victor Institution, Gurdwan.
Saraswati, Hridaynath ...	21-3	Dalbhangra Raj H. E. School.	Sinharay, Kanakchandra ...	17-9	Mitra Institution, Calcutta.
Sarkar, Haseniatkumar ...	20-9	Pandra H. E. School.	Sirajuddin Saiyal ...	19-11	Pandit H. E. School.
.. Bibhutibhusan ...	19-4	A. V. School, Krishnagar.	Som, Matilal ...	18-5	Nagerhat H. E. School.
.. Nirmalchandra ...	19-11	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.	.. Sunahar Ali Olanduri ...	20-5	Raj. Girishchandra High School, Sylhet.
.. Prakashchandra ...	18-6	Haran Academy, Chaprah.	Syed Abdul Hal ...	18-5	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
.. Jagadish Narayan ...	17-10	Private student, Roll No. P. 1.	Syed Amenatulla ...	19-4	Nawabganj Hari Mohan Institution.
380. Sarma Baruya, Nandanath ...	19-3	Metropolitan Institution.	Syed Mohammed Majed ...	18-5	Calcutta Madrasa.
.. Sen, Narendrachandra ...	20-8	Kalighat High School.	380. Syed Shamsul Alam ...	20-4	Araria H. E. School.
.. Prabodhchandra ...	17-7	Khallapur High School.	.. Syedur Rahman ...	20-9	Yasuff H. E. School, Comilla.
.. Ramoharan ...	17-9	Ukil's Institution, Dacca.	.. Tamsuddin Begg ...	21	Nakhibul P. N. High School.
.. Satindrabhusan ...	16-10	W. B. Union Institution, Wasirpur.	.. Taraphdar, Charuchandra ...	17-11	Muragacha H. E. School.
.. Saticchandra ...	19-3	National Institution, Chittagong.	.. Thakur, Basudeb ...	20-9	William's H. E. School.
.. Satyendranath ...	17-9	Isoba-Mondlye H. E. School.	.. Tirupathy J. W. ...	19-2	Private student, Roll No. P. 12.
.. Sudhirchandra ...	18-9	Private student, Roll No. P. 4.	Tribeni, Bhagat ...	22-5	St. John's H. E. School, Ranchi.
.. Surendrakumar ...	18-4	National Institution, Chittagong.	.. Ujir, Pushparam ...	21-8	Sonaram Institution, Garhhat.
.. Sengupta, Jaminiranjana ...	19-3	Brahmahan Institution, Barisal.	388. Yewin Ali Khan ...	19-10	Serajganj Bauwardial High School.
.. Matilal II ...	18-9	Bahamatpur H. E. School.			
380. .. Nikunjabihari ...	17-3	Brahmahan Institution, Barisal.			
.. Niranjan ...	17-5	Benhati High School.			
.. Phanibhusan ...	20-1	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.			
.. Nysachandra ...		Bankipur A. B. School.			
.. Sheetal Prasad ...					

* Passed in Drawing.

SENATE HOUSE;

The 29th January, 1910.

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Registrar.

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R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)
- The Quarterly Indian Army List for January 1910. Paper cover Royal 8vo. R2-12 or
4*s.* 1*d.* (6*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1909.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act IX of 1890), as modified up to 1st June 1909. Royal 8vo. Stitched. R1-2. (2a.)
- Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882, as modified up to 1st June 1909. 10s (2a.)
- List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India, corrected up to 31st December 1908. R1-4 (3a.)
- The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890 (I of 1890), as modified up to 1st June 1909. 3s. (1a.)
- Act No XXIV of 1854.—An Act to prohibit the possession of certain offensive weapons in Malabar, with footnotes. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
- Act IX of 1884 (Legal Practitioners) as modified up to 30th June 1909. 1a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act No. XXVII of 1857 (Madras University), with footnotes. 2a. 9p. (1a.)
- Woodman's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1862-1900, Vols. I to VI, cloth bound, R72 reduced to R36 per set, quarter bound R78 reduced to R39 per set. (R3-8a.) Single volume reduced to R7 when sold separately for the first five volumes and to R5 for the sixth. (10a.)
- Wigley's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1901-03, R10 reduced to R5 per copy. (10a.)
- Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1904, R5 reduced to R1-4 per copy. (6a.)
- Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1905, R5 reduced to R1-4 per copy. (6a.)
- Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1906, R3 reduced to R1-4 per copy. (6a.)
- Bose's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1907, R3 reduced to R1-4 (6a.)
- Set of Digests from 1901-1907, R15 reduced to R10 per set of five volumes. (R2)
- Act XV of 1864 (Indian Tolls) as modified up to 30th June 1909. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
- Act X of 1891 (Indian Penal Code Amendment) as modified up to 1st August 1909. 1a (1a.)
- The Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Vol. VI, 4th edition, 1904 to 1908. R7 or 10s. 6d. (12a.)
- Act No. XII of 1895 (Indian Companies Memorandum of Association Act) as modified up to 1st August 1909. 2a (1a.)
- The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818 (Regulation III of 1818) as modified up to 1st August 1909. 2a. 9p (1a.)
- Act No. XXIII of 1871 (Pensions) as modified up to 1st September 1909. 2a. 3p (1a.)
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) as modified up to 1st August 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3-10 or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
- List No. 1 of 1909, dated 30th June 1909, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 3p. (1a.)
- The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883 (Act V of 1883), as modified up to the 1st September 1909. 6a. (1a.)
- The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), as modified up to 1st September 1909. 6a. 6p. (1a.)
- The Vaccination Act, 1880 (Act No. XIII of 1880) as modified up to 1st September 1909. 4a. 9p (1a.)
- The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as modified up to the 1st September 1909. 10a. (1a.)
- Act No. III of 1898 (Lepers), as modified up to 1st September 1909. 4a or 5d. (1a.)
- Act No. XXI of 1850 (Removal of Caste Disabilities) with footnotes. 1a. 6p (1a.)
- Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, edition 1909. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s (8a.)
- Act No. 16 of 1899 (Northern India Canal and Drainage), with footnotes. 1a (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 20, corrected to 1st October 1909. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s (2a.)
- The Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)
- Rabies and Anti-Rabic Treatment in India, by Major George Lamb, M.D., I.M.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

- The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department Nos. 12 and 23, Corrected up to the 1st July and October 1909. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2-8 or 7s. 9d (4a.) each.
- The Brahui Language. Part I, Introduction and Grammar by Denys De S. Bray, I.C.S. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4a.)
- A Bibliography of the Literature dealing with the Central India Agency to which is added a Series of Chronological Tables, by Captain C. Eckford Luard, M.A. (Oxon) I. A. Royal 8vo. Board. R1-10-9 or 2s. 6d. (2a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

- List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department Corrected to April, May, June and July, August, September, and October 1909 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4s. 1s. 5d (1a.) each.
- Useful information relating to the Exant Public Loans of the Government of India. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-4 or 1s. 10d (2a.)
- History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department, corrected to 1st July 1909. 12a. or 1s (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

- Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1908. Foolscap. Board R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

- Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the months of May to October 1909. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a. or 9d (2a.) each
- Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1908 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1906 and 1907, No. 3 of 1908-1909. Foolscap Paper cover 8a. or 9d (1a.)
- Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of January to August 1909. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
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- Note on the Production of Tea in India for 1908. Foolscap Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)
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- Prices and Wages in India, 26th issue. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. 6d. (5a.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part V Area, Population and Public Health including statistics relating to Area, Population, Emigration, Births and Deaths, Vaccination, etc., second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s 6d. (4a)

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Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part VIII. Local Funds including statistics relating to Municipalities, Local Boards and Port Trusts, second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s 6d. (3a)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending 31st March 1909 and the four preceding years, to which are appended the Accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India, Vol I (Abstract and Detailed Tables of Imports and Exports). Forty-third issue, 1908-09. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 1s 6d. (R1)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part III Commercial Services, including Statistics relating to Post Office, Telegraphs, Railways, and Irrigation. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s 6d. (4a)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part VI Administrative and Judicial, including Statistics relating to Administrative Divisions, Civil and Criminal Justice, Registration, Police, Jails, etc. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s 6d. (4a)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part II. Commercial including Statistics relating to Foreign Trade and Shipping, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, etc. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s 6d. (4a)

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Note on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India up to the year 1908. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a)

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Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 1. Economic Product Series. Indian Woods and their Uses. Super Royal. Paper cover. R2-12 or 4s. (12a.)

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. I, Part IV. (A Chemical Examination of the Constituents of Burmese Varnish), Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. II, Part I, on some Insect Pests of the Himalayan oaks. 6a or 7d. (7a)

Forest Reservation in Burma in the interests of an endangered water-supply. By Alex. Rodger, I.F.S. Forest Pamphlet No. 6. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s 6d. (2a.)

The Collection of Statistical Data relating to the Principal Indian Species. Forest Pamphlet. No 8, by A. M. F. Caccia. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

Report on the Progress of Agriculture in India for 1907-09. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (2a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its administrative control corrected to 1st July 1909. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1909. Paper cover. Royal 8vo. R2-12 or 4s. 1d. (6a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 30th June 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Encampment Regulations, India. 1908 Edition. Royal 16mo. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Sword Practice for Indian Cavalry 1909. Provisional issue. Royal 16mo. Cloth. 8a or 9d. (2a)

Hand Book for 30 pr. B L Gun, Mark I, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s 6d. (2a.)

Standing Orders for the Royal Engineers in India. Royal 8vo. Board. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

State Railway Construction Code, First Edition, 1909 (Ordinary). R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (8a.)

State Railway Construction Code, First Edition, 1909 (Interleaved). R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (12a.)

Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected to 30th June 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS. ●

Rajputana Gazetteer—

Volume II A. Mewar Residency and Volume II B together. Cloth. Royal 8vo. R5-10 or 8s. 6d. (7a.)

Volume II A. R3-10 or 5s. 6d. (4a.)

Volume II B. R2 or 3s.

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Volume III B. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1909. Part I. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3s. (8a.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6a.) Complete R4 or 6s. (14a.)

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE,
WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.**

Roorkee Treatise and Civil Engineering—

Section IX, Railways, 5th Edition. Revised by F. G. Royal Dawson, 1908. R4-4.

Section V, Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908. (Reprint.) R3-12.

Thomason College Calendar for 1908. R5-2.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE
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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 4 to 7, at R2 each.

Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 7, "The Fastness of the Indigenous Dyes of Bengal." By E. R. Watson, at As. 12 each.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 8 to 11, Vol. 5, No. 1, at R2 each.

Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 8, Monograph on Sea Snakes, by Major F. Wall, I.M. S. at R5 each.

Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 9, A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese, by E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., at R4 each

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at As. 10 each.

Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 4. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at R1-4 each.

Nityacara Pradip, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1. By Pandit Binoda Behary Bhattacharjee, at As. 10 each.

Qawaninus-Sayyad. By Lieut.-Col. D. C. Phillott, at R5 each.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 2. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at R1-4 each.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 3. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at As. 10 each.

Vidhana Parijata, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna, at R1-4.

Gobhilya Grihya Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 2. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at R1-4 each.

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Yogasastra, Fasc. 2. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.

Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha, Fasc. 13. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1-2. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami.

Chaitanyanatha Charita, Fasc. 1. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.

Karmapradip. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar.

Haralata. By Pandit Kamala Krishna Smritibhusana

History of Gujrat. By E. Denison Ross, Ph.D.

Rasarnava, Fasc. 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, October 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New series. Vol. III. Memoir No 1. By M. Cossmann and G. Pissarro. Rs. 2.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D.Sc. (London), F.G.S. Rs. 5.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The lower halves of two Government Promissory Notes Nos 065644 and 065643 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of Surendranath Gupta and last endorsed to C. F. Osborne, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

C. USBORNE, I.C.S.,
Civil Lines, Amballa.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No Boo 3962 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs500, originally standing in the names of Kersash Temulji Dastur and Ardesire Cursetji Dastur and endorsed to Manaji Rajuji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

MANAJI RAJUJI,
3rd Street, Kamathepura, Bombay.

Lost, stolen or destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 148268 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of Gireebala Dabee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above security.

SURESVAR NARAYAN CHAKRAVARTY,

Pleader of Benares, for Gireebala Dabee.

Stolen Promissory Note.

The Government Promissory Note No 196909 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865, for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bengal, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

SASI BHUSAN CHAKRAVARTI,

and Clerk and Accountant, Sub-Divisional Office,
Pakur, E. I. Railway

The 21st January 1910.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1910:—

WE, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 542-C., dated 13th November 1909; from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2055, dated 6th November 1909 [Papers No. 1].

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 36-C., dated 21st November 1909; from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2740—11-5-3, dated 23rd November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

From Government, Burma, No. 424—1 C-7, dated 26th December 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].

From Government, Bombay, No. 4330, dated 29th November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Government, United Provinces, No. 2969-X., dated 27th November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 5855, dated 29th November 1909; from High Court, Calcutta, No. 4218, dated 1st December 1909 [Papers No. 6].

From Government, Punjab, No. 1779 (Financial), dated 29th November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Government, Bengal, No. 3793-F., dated 14th December 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].

From Government, Madras, No. 527, dated 26th November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 7897-F., dated 23rd December 1909 [Paper No. 10].

date and amend the law

relating to the Govern-

ment Paper Currency

was referred, have con-

sidered the Bill and the

papers noted in the

margin, and have now

the honour to submit

this our Report.

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date</i>
Gazette of India	28th August 1909
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th September 1909
Bombay Government Gazette	9th September 1909.
Calcutta Gazette	8th September 1909
United Provinces Gazette	11th September 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th September 1909.

Burma Gazette	18th September 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette	4th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	8th September 1909.
Coorg District Gazette	1st January 1910
Sind Official Gazette	9th September 1909.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Madras	Tamil	} 5th October 1909.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	28th September 1909.
Bombay	Marathi	} 4th November 1909 .
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	23rd November 1909.
	Hindi	5th October 1909
	Uriya	18th November 1909.
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	9th October 1909.
Punjab	Urdu	8th October 1909.
Burma	Burmese	2nd October 1909.
Central Provinces	Hindi	16th September 1909
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali	11th December 1909
Coorg	Kanarese	1st November 1909.
Sindh	Sindhi	14th October 1909

3. We have no alterations to suggest in the Bill, and recommend that it be passed as introduced.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

S. P. SINHA.

J. S. MESTON.

SYED MUHAMMAD.

G. K. GOKHALE.

B. N. BASU.

C. W. N GRAHAM

The 3rd February 1910.

J M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1910.—

No 3 OF 1910

A Bill to provide for the better control of the Press

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the better control of the Press, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Press
Short title. Act, 1910

2. In this Act, unless there is anything
Definitions. repugnant in the subject or context,—

"book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed

"document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph

"Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate :

"newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news : and

"printing-press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

3 (1) Every person keeping a printing-press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administration, in respect of which a declaration was made prior to the commencement of this Act under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor or innuendo—

Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases

8.

(a) to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty, or

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or any lawful authority or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief, or antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects, or

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or

(f) to convey any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom that public servant is believed to be interested with a view to inducing that public servant to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions,

the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty

(2) Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled

Explanation I—In clause (c) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation II—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief or of any lawful authority without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c).

5 Where the security given in respect of any press has been declared forfeited under section 4, every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require.

6 If after such further security has been deposited the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited,

(b) the printing-press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is, or at the time of printing the matter complained of was, printed, and

(c) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found,

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

7. (1) Where any printing-press or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are declared forfeited to His Majesty under this Act, the Local Government may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police-officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

- (ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

8 (1) Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commencement of this Act under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount, not being more than the amount above specified, as the Magistrate may think fit to require.

9. (1) If any newspaper in respect of which Power to declare any security has been forfeited in deposited as required by certain cases section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare such security and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1), the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

10. Where the security given in respect of any newspaper is declared forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books

Act, 1867, as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require.

11. If after such further security has been deposited the newspaper again contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

- (a) the further security so deposited, and
- (b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found,

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

12. (1) Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever printed appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4,

sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same wherever found, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police-officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. The Chief Customs-official or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land or sea, into British India which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the orders of the Local Government.

14. No newspaper shall be transmitted by post unless the printer and publisher have made a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the publisher has deposited security when required under this Act.

15 Any officer in charge of a post-office or authorised by the Post-Master General in this behalf may open or unfasten any article in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), or

(b) any newspaper in respect of which the declaration required by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, has not been made, or the security required by this Act has not been deposited by the publisher thereof,

and shall deliver all copies of the same which may be found to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the orders of the Local Government

16. (1) The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.

(2) If any printer of any such newspaper neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with sub-section (1), he shall for every default forfeit to the Government such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed may, on the application of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, determine.

17 Any person against whom an order of Application to High Court for forfeiture has been made under section 4, 6, 9, 11 or order of forfeiture.

12 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section

(1)

18 (1) Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges, or, where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, of all the Judges

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges

19. If it appears to the High Court that Order of High Court setting aside representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the High Court shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

20 On the hearing of any such application Evidence to prove with reference to any nature or tendency of newspaper, any copy of newspapers such newspaper published before the order of forfeiture and after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper which are alleged to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

21 Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof or the execution of orders passed thereon, and, until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications

22. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on such application as aforesaid, and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

23. (1) Whoever keeps in his possession a press for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, when required so to do, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 8 or section 10, when required so to do, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

24. Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and security in certain cases. ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security, and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

25. Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

26. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE continued recurrence of murderous outrages has shown that the measures which have hitherto been taken to deal with anarchy and sedition require strengthening and that the real source of the evil has not as yet been touched. Since 1907, the policy of the Government has been directed to the steady enforcement of the ordinary law against sedition. Prosecutions have invariably proved successful but have produced no permanent improvement in the tone of the Press, a certain section of which has continued, both by openly seditious writing and by suggestion and veiled incitement, to inculcate hostility to British rule. There is no lack of evidence that the series of crimes which preceded and have followed the passing of Act VII of 1908 is directly traceable to these influences, to which the authors of the outrages—young men of the educated middle class—are peculiarly susceptible. This propaganda has been carried on not only by means of newspapers but by leaflets, pamphlets and the like, rendering it necessary to assume control over printing-presses as well as newspapers.

2. The main divisions of the Bill which has been prepared with this object are—

(I) Control over presses and means of publication, (II) control over publishers; (III) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter, (IV) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books or other documents wherever found.

3. I The first of these objects it is sought to attain as follows —

(1) all proprietors of printing-presses making a declaration for the first time under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, will be required to give security, which may, however, be dispensed with by the Magistrate at his discretion. The proprietors of existing presses will be required to give security only if and when they are guilty of printing objectionable matter of the description to which the Act applies,

(2) Local Governments may declare such security forfeit where it appears to them that the press has been used for printing or publishing objectionable matter. The Bill defines such matter as that calculated—

- (a) to incite to murder, to anarchical outrage by means of explosives, or to acts of violence,
- (b) to tamper with the loyalty of the Army or Navy,
- (c) to excite racial, class or religious animosities, or hatred or contempt of the Government of British India or of any Native State or Prince,
- (d) to incite to criminal intimidation,
- (e) to incite to interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order;
- (f) to intimidate public servants by threat of injury to them or to those in whom they are interested

The declaration of forfeiture operates to annul the declaration made under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

When the initial security so deposited has thus been forfeited, the deposit of further security in a larger sum is required before a fresh declaration can be made under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, and if thereafter the press is again used for printing or publishing objectionable matter the further security deposited and the press itself may be declared forfeit.

II. Control over publishers of newspapers, the second main object of the Bill, is provided for in a similar manner. The keeping of a printing-press and the publishing of a newspaper without depositing security when required are punishable with the penalties prescribed for failure to make the declarations required by sections 4 and 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

III. The more efficient control over the importation and transmission by post of objectionable matter of the kind described in the Bill is given by empowering the customs and post office authorities to detain and examine packages suspected of containing such matter, and to submit them for the orders of the Local Government. The Bill further prohibits the transmission by post of any newspaper in respect of which a declaration has not been made under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and security deposited as required under this Bill, and empowers postal officials to open and deliver to the proper authorities articles in the course of transmission which are suspected of containing such newspapers.

IV. The fourth object of the Bill is attained by authorizing the Local Government to declare forfeit any newspaper, book or other document which appears to it to contain matter of the prohibited description, and upon such a declaration the Bill empowers the police to seize such articles and to search for the same.

In each case the Local Government is the authority authorized to declare forfeiture, but a check is imposed upon the exercise of this power in that the Bill provides for an application, within two months of the date of such declaration, to a special bench of three Judges of the High Court, on the question of fact whether the matter objected to is or is not of the description defined in the Bill. If the High Court finds that it is not of that description, it must cancel the order of forfeiture.

All other legal proceedings for action taken under the Bill are barred.

Subsidiary matters provided for in the Bill are the search for and seizure under special warrant of the Magistrate of property declared forfeit under the Bill, for the submission by the printer of every newspaper to such officer as the Local Government may direct of two copies of each issue of his paper on pain of a penalty of Rs. 50 for each default; the return of security deposited by a printer or a publisher, when such person ceases to keep a printing-press or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, and lastly the saving of prosecutions under any other law.

H. H. RISLEY.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 3rd February 1910



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 TO 1909 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14,
AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 28th January 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy
and Governor General of India, *presiding*,
and 55 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed oath of his allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson, C.M.G.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that in rule 2 of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, in the definition of "President", for the words "the senior Ordinary Member of

Council present and presiding" the words and figures "the Vice-President appointed by the Governor General under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909", be substituted. He said:—

"My Lord, Hon'ble Members are aware that in the Government of India Act, 1833, and the Indian Councils Act of 1861, there are sections enacting that during the temporary absence of the Governor General from the Council the senior Member should preside both in the Executive Council and in the Legislative Council; and there are provisions also for the temporary holding of the office of the Governor General. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 has, by section 4, modified those provisions inasmuch as it requires the Governor General to appoint a Member of his Council to be Vice-President thereof for the purpose of temporarily holding and executing the office of Governor General and of presiding at meetings of the Legislative Council. It is therefore necessary to include the Vice-President appointed under the provisions of section 4 in the definition of the word 'President' in the rules as they stood, that is the sole object of the amendment which I propose."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that rule 4 of the said Rules be omitted. He said:—"Hon'ble Members will observe that rule 4 of the existing rules is this—'The quorum shall be seven, including the President'. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1909 the Governor General in Council is required to make regulations fixing the quorum for the new Council, and in pursuance of that, Regulation XIII of the Regulations which were published on the 15th of November has fixed the quorum at 15 excluding the President. Rule 4 therefore is superseded by the Regulation, and is no longer necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that for rule 5 of the said Rules the following rule be substituted, namely:—

"5. The Members shall sit in such order as the President may direct"

He said:—"As Hon'ble Members have seen in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this amendment, it is stated that the present rule 5 is not suitable for the enlarged Council in which there will be no seniority among the Additional Members. Formerly the seniority depended on the date of nomination. It is therefore proposed that Members should in future sit according as the President may direct."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that for rule 7 of the said Rules the following rule be substituted, namely:—

"7. The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him.

"No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon

"Any Member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President.

"The President shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions."

He said:—"As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this amendment also arises by reason of the enlargement of the Council. As points of order will more frequently arise now than they did before, it is proposed to amplify the present rule 7 on the basis of the corresponding changes in the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement and of resolutions on matters of public and general interest."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that in rule 8 of the said Rules, for the last nine words the words "shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the President" be substituted. He said:—"The reason for the amendment is the same as for the other amendments, namely, that the rule which requires a member to sit while he speaks is unsuitable for the present Council with regard to its enlarged number."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that to the said rule 8 the following be added, namely:—

"At any time, if the President rises, any Member speaking shall immediately resume his seat."

He said:—"This is absolutely necessary for preserving the order of discussion in the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that in rule 9 of the said Rules, for the first two sentences the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"After the Member who makes a motion has spoken, other Members may speak to it in such order as the President may direct,"

and in the third sentence the words "in turn" be omitted

He said:—"Hon'ble Members will notice that in the rule as it exists now it is provided that each Member consecutively, beginning with the Member on the left of the President, may make such observations as he thinks proper. There being more Members than before, it will be a question of catching the President's eye, and I have no doubt the President will direct each Member to speak according as it may be consistent with the orderliness of debate."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that in rule 12 of the said Rules, for the second and third sentences the following be substituted, namely:—

"Votes may be taken by voices or by division, and shall be taken by division if any Member so desires

"The President shall determine the method of taking votes by division."

He said:—"As stated in the Objects and Reasons, Hon'ble Members will see that the present rule requires revision for the same reason—the enlargement of the number of the Members of Council, and it is proposed, following the rules for the discussion of the Budget and matters of general public interest, to leave it to the President to determine the method of taking votes on a division."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that in rule 16 of the said Rules, for the second sentence the following be substituted, namely:—

"If such motion be carried, a copy of the Bill with a full Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be sent by the Member to the Secretary"

He said:—"The former practice was that the Secretary used to draft Bills—private Bills—which additional Members desired to introduce. Having regard to the fact that the number has increased to such an extent now, it would be obviously impossible for the Secretary to carry out any duty of that description, and it is therefore desired to leave the Members to draft their own Bills."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA moved that in rule 40 of the said Rules, for the second sentence the following be substituted, namely:—

“Application for order of admission is to be made through a Member to the Secretary at least two days before the meeting, and the order, if made, shall be sent to such Member.”

He said —“It is more than probable that there will be more applications for admission to our Council Chamber than there have been in the past, and it is also desirable that Members should introduce only such persons as they think desirable, and we rely upon Members introducing persons whom they can vouch for.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER said:—“My Lord, as the Council has been entirely re-constituted since the Electricity Bill was introduced, it may be convenient that in moving for its reference to a Select Committee, I should explain, very briefly, the steps by which the proposed legislation has reached its present stage and the objects we have in view

“The existing law on the subject is contained in an Act of 1903. This was the first comprehensive enactment dealing with the subject in this country, and, as was to be expected, in its application and administration some difficulties came to the front, and the legal opinions which we received showed that in some respects amendment was necessary. Accordingly in 1907 a strong Committee was appointed to consider the revision of the Act and to suggest the lines upon which any amendments should proceed. They submitted a very complete and valuable report with a draft Bill. After a reference to Local Governments a Bill that was largely based on that proposed by the Committee, was introduced at Simla last year, the object being to have it circulated and to obtain opinions so that it could be referred at as early a date as possible to a Select Committee in the Calcutta session. We have now received a very complete expression of opinion from all those interested in electrical enterprise in different parts of the country. I should like to acknowledge here the value of the criticisms and suggestions made, which show that many amendments in the Bill will be necessary, and which will be fully considered in the Select Committee. What we all aim at in proposing this legislation is to give every reasonable and proper encouragement to the application of capital to electrical enterprise, with due regard to all the other interests concerned, for this Bill touches very many interests. There are the commercial interests,—the capitalist who considers that he does not get sufficiently liberal terms in the provisions of the existing law regarding the compulsory acquisition at some distant date of his property. There are the suppliers, who also think that they are inadequately protected by some of the provisions of the present Act and who wish for something more drastic. In addition to this, there are the consumers, the general public, the local authorities, all of whom have to be considered.

“I am afraid that it is impossible that an Act dealing with such a very technical subject and affecting so many interests should be a simple one, and although the Bill which has now been drafted does not propose any very fundamental changes in the existing law, still I think that the Select Committee will have no easy task in dealing with all the questions on points of local and technical detail that will come before them. It has been thought advisable to appoint a large and strong Select Committee so as to facilitate the placing before it of the views of representatives of the different interests concerned. I have no doubt that with their assistance we shall be able to place before the Council a Bill which will give every reasonable encouragement to electrical enterprise, and which will generally be regarded with satisfaction. I beg to move, my Lord, that the Bill to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob, the Hon'ble Mr.

Kesteven, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Rawson and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

DOURINE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR MILLER said:—"The Bill with which I have now to deal is in the same stage as the Electricity Bill. It was introduced in the former Council at Simla, and it is now proposed to refer it to a Select Committee. It is a short Bill to give the Government power to deal with dourine, a disease which affects equine stock. I am glad to say that the spread of this disease has given rise to serious concern only in Upper India as yet, and that such administrative measures as it has been found possible to take without any definite legal provisions have been very successful in checking its spread. It is so serious, however, that it has been thought necessary to draft a permissive measure to allow of Local Governments taking the steps necessary to check this disease. It is proposed therefore to give them certain powers for this purpose, and at the same time to provide for the grant of compensation where private loss is caused by the measures which are adopted. The Bill has been circulated and a number of criticisms and suggestions have been received that will be considered in Select Committee. I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of dourine be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, the Hon'ble Mr. Holms, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said:—"The motion which I have to put before the Council is of a formal character. The Bill for amending the Paper Currency Act has been referred to Provincial Governments and to the financial, commercial and industrial communities for their opinions, and the great body of opinion throughout the country is wholly in favour of the principles which the Bill embodies.

"I introduced the Bill at Simla, but we considered it right to take the Bill through its latter stages in Calcutta so as to meet the convenience of non-official Members of Council. Accordingly, I now beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Meston, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Mahammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY said:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code by enlarging the scope of section 75 which deals with certain classes of habitual offenders. The Bill consists of a single section and its purpose is concisely stated in the summary of Objects and Reasons which is in the hands of Hon'ble Members. I need not therefore enter upon a lengthy further explanation. It will be sufficient to say that the present state of the law has caused serious practical difficulties in the Central Provinces and Berar, and I shall refer only to those territories, and not to the other areas within Native States which are covered by Berar. Although Berar is for administrative purposes an integral part of the Central

Provinces and is under the same police and judicial system, it is, according to the better opinion, not British India. I am aware that the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar holds a different opinion on this rather abstruse question of legal metaphysics, but he has consented not to raise it on the present occasion and he will have ample opportunities of bringing his views before the Government of India. From the present state of the law there follows the anomalous and inconvenient consequence that a man who has been convicted over and over again in Berar ~~for~~ theft and other grave offences against property cannot, if he is subsequently convicted in the Central Provinces, be punished according to his deserts. His previous convictions cannot be proved against him; on one side of an administrative line he is a habitual criminal, on the other side the law as it now stands enables him to pose successfully as a first offender. The same applies to a Central Provinces habitual who transfers his mischievous activities to Berar; he gets so to speak a fresh start, his *Karma*, to use a familiar metaphor, does not pursue him. That is a typical case, and owing to the constant communication between Berar and the adjacent districts of British India, such cases are frequent enough to call for an amendment of the law. Berar is a rich country and large numbers of labourers from the rice and rabi districts of the Central Provinces visit Berar every year to seek temporary employment in the cotton harvest and in the numerous ginning and pressing mills, and in this moving population there is a certain sprinkling of habitual criminals. In a matter of this kind it is not easy to procure complete statistics, but I may mention that a partial examination of the records of the last few years discloses that 260 persons convicted in 146 cases had been previously convicted in the adjoining province. The problem of dealing with habitual criminals is a formidable one and the development of railways has added to its difficulties, but one of the conditions of success is that they should not be encouraged, by defects in the law, to think that they can ply their trade with impunity by simply changing their venue.

"I trust, my Lord, that I have said enough to justify to this Council the measure which I ask for leave to introduce."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY introduced the Bill

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY said :—"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking of a Census of India early in March 1911. The Bill is in the hands of Hon'ble Members; it is identical in terms with the Act of 1900; and I might reasonably follow the example of Sir Charles Rivaz who was in charge of that measure and treat the Bill as a matter of administrative routine requiring no special explanation. But I am unwilling to adopt that course on the present occasion. It is due to the Council that they should be fully acquainted with the purpose and point of view of the Bill and I may perhaps be permitted to add that I myself, having been Census Commissioner for India ten years ago, take a keen personal interest in the subject and am anxious not to miss this opportunity of drawing the attention of my Hon'ble Colleagues to its importance both for the purposes of administration and—a point which has not been noticed before—in its international aspects.

"Now as regards administrations our object is essentially practical. The costly and laborious operations of an Indian census are amply justified by their direct bearing on the everyday government of the country. The census presents a series of pictures of the national history of the past ten years, it sums

up the effects of the vicissitudes of the seasons, of religious and social movements, of educational effort, of commercial and industrial progress. It enables the Government of India, the Local Governments and the Ruling Chiefs to take stock of their position and to see how things have fared with the peoples entrusted to their charge. For the current decade it fixes the statistical data on which all administrative action must be based. It tells the rulers what manner of men they have to deal with ; how many will suffer from a failure of the rains or will benefit by a well-conceived scheme of irrigation ; what are the prospects of a new line of railway ; what proportion of the population will be reached by a reduction of taxation ; how many children ought to be at school ; what is the real measure of the ravages of various forms of disease. For these and numberless other purposes an accurate census is an indispensable preliminary to administrative action.

"The international aspect of the subject, although not of primary importance, cannot be left entirely out of view. Decennial censuses, taken so far as may be at the same time, are now a recognised necessity in all civilised countries. By taking part in this concerted scheme of operations India enters into the comity of nations, and I think I may say that she has won for herself there a distinguished place. To use a sporting phrase, India holds the world's record both for the magnitude of her operations and for the speed with which the results are published. In 1891 my predecessor as Census Commissioner, Sir Athelstane Baines, produced the first totals of the census then taken about five weeks after the actual enumeration. Ten years later, in 1901, we went a little better. Nearly three hundred millions of people were counted between 7 P.M. and midnight on the 1st of March ; the preliminary results were published on the 15th March, exactly a fortnight later ; and these figures differed from those arrived at in the final compilation by only 94,355 or '03 per cent. So far as I am aware, no other country, not even the United States, which has always taken the lead in census organization, has produced any figures at all in less than six months. To whom is the credit due for the success attained ten years ago which may not improbably be surpassed next year ? I say without hesitation—and I welcome the opportunity for saying it here—to the people themselves, to all sorts and conditions of men from one end of the Empire to another, who gave their unpaid services for a great public object. An Indian census is pre-eminently the work of the Indian people. If they held aloof or even demanded the most trifling remuneration for their trouble, the whole undertaking would be financially impracticable. As it is, the greater part of the enumeration is done for nothing by an army of private individuals, numbering on the last occasion more than a million and a quarter, who bring to their troublesome task a spirit of painstaking accuracy which I believe to be unequalled anywhere in the world. Their exertions have at times a humorous side. I remember for example how the zeal of a volunteer enumerator in the United Provinces impelled him to turn into verse the census instructions and to suggest that the weaker brethren should be required to learn his production by heart. They have also their serious side. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of voluntary exertion in the public interest occurred in the City of Bombay, where the teaching staff and the senior students of the Elphinstone High School came forward spontaneously to conduct the entire operations of the census for the quarter in which the school was situated. There was plague in Bombay at the time, the census enumerators, going from house to house and from room to room, were specially exposed to infection ; and several of them fell victims to the disease. I point to that as a fine illustration, in a humble sphere, of that 'fellow service' which His Excellency the Viceroy held up the other day as the ideal to be aimed at in the future. I have no doubt that equally ungrudging assistance will be rendered in the next census, and that India will maintain the pre-eminent place that she now occupies on the international record of census successes.

"Now the main object of a Census Act is to give legal authority and sanction to the host of non-official agents who are appointed to carry out the enumeration. It confers upon them the status of public servants, empowers them to ask certain authorised questions, and requires the public to answer

such questions to the best of their knowledge and belief. It places co-operation in the census on the footing of a public obligation, and imposes a penalty of Rs. 50 on certain acts and omissions which would impede the enumeration or would vitiate its results. But such is the spirit in which the operations are regarded by the people that prosecutions are exceedingly rare, and I doubt whether any province could show as many as a dozen cases. Here and there an instance of perversity occurs such as that of the *faqir* who expressed disapproval of the census and retired to the middle of a tank until the enumeration was over. But even he was not prosecuted, he was duly entered in the appropriate schedule, and the tank, being at the time inhabited, was put down as a house. This illustrates the temper in which things are done and the reluctance to have recourse to the penalties provided by the law.

"In conclusion there is one clause, clause 14, which calls for a word of explanation. This clause empowers the Local Government to direct that expense incurred under the Act may be charged to a municipal, local or village fund. It was inserted at my instance in the Act of 1900, and was explained in rather general terms by Sir Charles Rivaz. The real point of it is this, that in every census certain petty charges are incurred for painting numbers on houses, for pens and ink to write up the schedules, and for country paper used in practising enumeration and making rough drafts. If these things are provided locally, they cost next to nothing—one anna per 50 houses is an average figure for numbering, but if they are supplied from headquarters or elaborate bills are sent in to the District Magistrate, the expenditure is likely to mount up. In any case the power is discretionary and it will rest with the Local Government to exercise it or not.

"My Lord, I now ask for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 4th February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA

The 28th January 1910.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 3rd February 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

In the extreme south of India conditions were slightly unsettled and rain fell locally on two days, but over the rest of the country weather was dry throughout the week and there were no large departures from normal in temperature.

Burma.—Skies were generally free from cloud and temperature was normal, apart from a slight excess in the minimum on several days.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dibrugarh had a light fall of rain. Clear skies generally prevailed throughout the week and maximum temperature was normal, but the minimum was in defect in the greater part of Bengal on most days.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature was somewhat higher than usual at the close of the week in Central India and the Central Provinces, while night temperature was below normal during part of the week throughout almost the whole of the division.

Northwest India.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded. Weather was warmer than usual in the day time during the latter half of the week, but at night, temperature was normal.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was fairly widespread in the extreme south, and skies were generally moderately clouded there, but elsewhere they were clear or lightly clouded.

Maximum temperature was in excess on the Konkan coast, but with this exception temperature conditions were approximately normal.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day :—

January 30th. Ootacamund 1·84", Kodaikanal 1·02" and Pamban 0·71".

The absence of rainfall over the whole of northern India has still further reduced the excess of rainfall for the period from 3rd December in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, and in the east of the United Provinces and in Baluchistan the rainfall for the period is now normal.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 3RD FEBRUARY 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1910.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0.1	0.1	0	2.9	6.8	- 3.9	- 57	- 58
Lower Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.6	+ 0.4	+ 67	+ 150
Upper Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.6	- 0.1	- 17	0
Assam	0	0.3	-0.3	0.8	1.4	- 0.6	- 43	- 36
Eastern Bengal	0	0.2	-0.2	1.6	0.8	+ 0.8	+ 100	+ 167
Bengal	0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	0.6	+ 0.9	+ 150	+ 275
Orissa	0	0.1	-0.1	3.3	0.6	+ 2.7	+ 450	+ 450
Chota Nagpur	0	0.1	-0.1	2.5	0.5	+ 2.0	+ 400	+ 525
Bihar	0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.7	- 0.6	- 86	- 80
United Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.1	0	0	+ 22
United Provinces, West	0	0.3	-0.3	2.2	1.7	+ 0.5	+ 29	+ 57
Punjab, East and North	0	0.4	-0.4	3.9	2.4	+ 1.5	+ 63	+ 95
Punjab, South-west	0	0.2	-0.2	1.9	1.2	+ 0.7	+ 58	+ 90
Cashmir	0	0.3	-0.3	2.7	2.2	+ 0.5	+ 23	+ 42
N.-W Frontier Province	0	0.3	-0.3	3.9	1.4	+ 2.5	+ 179	+ 255
Baluchistan	0	0.5	-0.5	2.7	2.7	0	0	+ 29
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.5	+ 0.3	+ 60	+ 100
Rajputana, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.5	+ 0.4	+ 80	+ 80
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	1.4	0.6	+ 0.8	+ 133	+ 133
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	+ 0.2	+ 200	+ 200
Central India, West	0	0	0	1.1	0.4	+ 0.7	+ 175	+ 175
Central India, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.4	1.3	+ 0.1	+ 8	+ 8
Berar	0	0	0	4.9	1.0	+ 3.9	+ 390	+ 390
Central Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.3	1.0	+ 1.3	+ 130	+ 156
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	1.9	0.5	+ 1.4	+ 280	+ 280
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.1	- 0.1	- 100	- 100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	- 33	- 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0.5	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 25	+ 25
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	- 100	- 100
Mysore	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 50	+ 50
Malabar	0.1	0	+ 0.1	1.0	1.5	- 0.5	- 33	- 33
Madras, South-east	0.4	0.1	+ 0.3	2.6	5.6	- 3.0	- 54	- 60
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0.5	- 0.5	- 100	- 100
Madras Coast, North	0	0	0	4.0	1.2	+ 2.8	+ 233	+ 233

J PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 29th January 1910.

Burma — Slight showers fell in Akyab and Mergui during the week. Harvesting of winter rice is practically finished and the cultivation of spring rice is advancing. Harvesting of millets, *gram*, ground-nuts, winter sesamum and cotton is in progress and other agricultural operations are proceeding normally. Standing crops in Upper Burma are doing well.

Eastern Bengal and Assam — The weather was fine without rain which is needed for tea and spring crops. Harvesting of winter rice is finished, while that of mustard and sugarcane continues. Transplantation of spring rice is progressing. Preliminary cultivation of the soil for jute and other autumn crops has commenced. Prospects of tea, wheat, tobacco and sugarcane are good and those of mustard and pulses fair. The average price of common rice has fallen about 3 per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Darrang and Sibsagar.

Bengal — There was no rain during the week. Threshing of winter rice continues in some districts. Harvesting of early oilseeds and pulses is going on in Nadia, Murshidabad, Darjeeling and Angul. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. The standing spring crops are doing well. Some damage has been done to gram by insect pests in parts of Darbhanga. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Balasore, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, and has fallen in Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Monghyr, Cuttack, Angul and Manbhum. Cattle disease is reported from 9 districts. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces — No rain fell during the week. Pressing of sugarcane and irrigation of spring crops continue. Fields are being prepared for sugarcane and extra crops. Standing crops are flourishing. Cattle are generally in good condition, but disease is reported in fourteen districts. Fodder is sufficient. Markets are well stocked. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab — Rainfall nil. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts, and the outturn is good to average. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Rats are damaging crops in Rohtak. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged but show a slight downward tendency in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is generally sufficient.

North-West Frontier Province. — No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu district. The water supply is sufficient. The Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district is still closed. Fodder is procurable throughout the Province except that it is scarce in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is generally good except in one village of the Peshawar tahsil and in two villages of the Nowshera tahsil. The public health is generally good. Prices of food-grains are nearly stationary. Prices — Wheat 11 to 14; gram 16½ to 22, maize 15 to 22½; bajra 16½ to 18 and barley 19½ seers per rupee.

Jammu — Rain nil. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 11 to 17 and maize from 17 to 26 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir — Slight snow fell during the week on the surrounding hills and the cold was severe. The condition of spring crops is average. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is insufficient in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana — Spring crops are progressing. Blight has caused slight damage to gram in Partabgarh. Cattle are satisfactory. The condition of fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Sirohi, the Mewar Hill Tracts, Dungarpur and Jhalawar and are steady or falling elsewhere.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops continue. Crops have been damaged slightly in Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition except for some disease in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Bhopal and are high and steady elsewhere. Watering and weeding of poppy continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops is over except in Nagpur and Chanda where *juar* and *tur* are still being cut. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue in several districts. Reaping of linseed has commenced in parts of Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara and Yeotmal and of pulses in Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Berar except Akola. Prospects of linseed and gram in Bhandara are somewhat marred by rain, and spring crops in the Mehkar tahsil of the Buldana district have suffered considerably from the ravages of rats. Prospects are generally favourable all over the Province. The supply of fodder and water is adequate everywhere. Cattle are doing well. Prices:—The price of rice remained stationary in 16 districts, wheat in 17, *juar* in 18 and gram in 19 districts. Rice in Balaghat and Bilaspur rose by 2½ and 1½ seers per rupee respectively. *Juar* sells cheaper by 2 seers in Buldana and Yeotmal. Rice in Drug and gram in Damoh fell by 1 seer. Variations are unimportant elsewhere.

Feudatory States.—Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are still in progress. Some damage to the wheat crop has been done by rats in Khairagarh. Otherwise the condition of spring crops is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—Wheat and rice in Nandgaon, *Kodon* in Khairagarh, gram in Korea and rice in Raigarh became dearer by 1 to 4 seers per rupee. Prices were steady elsewhere.

Bombay.—Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur. They have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Karachi; by cloudy weather and rats in West Khandesh; by frost in Karachi, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, and are generally good elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, the Konkan, the Deccan and Palanpur. Spring sowings are progressing in parts of Karachi, Kanara, Nasik and Mahi Kantha. Harvesting is in progress in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak Baroda, Kutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, East Khandesh, Belgaum, Baroda and Kutch. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient in parts of Nasik and Poona. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 25 to 41; in Gujarat 3 to 23; in the Konkan 2 to 40; in the Deccan 7 to 32 and in the Karnatak 17 to 32 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The autumn harvest is over except for picking of cotton which is going on in a few tracts of the Marathwara. The spring harvest is in progress, and the crop is generally fair to good except in parts of Telingana, especially in the Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts, where it is poor. Some damage is still being done by rats in parts of the Khuldabad taluka of the Aurangabad district. Harvesting of the castor seed crop is nearing completion, and its outturn is estimated at 8 or below 8 annas. The early rice harvest is almost over. Late rice sowings still continue, and weeding is in progress, but the area is limited owing to the inadequacy of the water supply in tanks. Cattle disease is reported in seven talukas and fodder scarcity in twelve. Water scarcity is reported in parts in the Linsugur taluka of the Raichur district, Janwada of the Bidar district and Sultanabad of the Karimnagar district. The water supply is decreasing in Asthi of the Bir district, Palam in the Parbhani district, Udgir in the Bidar district, Paloncha in the Warangal district and in the Jagtial, Karimnagar and Mahadeopur talukas of the Karimnagar district. Prices—Wheat 7, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee. White and yellow *juar* are selling in Hyderabad city at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Chinnur of the Adilabad district and the lowest 24 seers in the Rajura taluka of the Bidar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Hassan and Chitaldrug and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Paddy and other crops are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was light to fair in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and the Nilgiris and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North-Arcot,

Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Central and South, have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn fair to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Coimbatore and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur, Nellore and Chingleput. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in nine and has risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts, has fallen in six and has risen in six. *Cholam* is stationary in four districts, has fallen in seven and has risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts, has fallen in five and has risen in four. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair, though more rain is required in Nellore, South-Arcot and Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere, and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

Nepal — Report for the quarter ending 15th January 1910:—

November —Spring sowings were commenced in the Nepal Valley and in the Terai. Rice was harvested and yielded a bumper crop. Oranges began to ripen. Cattle disease was reported to be dying out in the Nepal Valley.

December.—The orange crop was plucked in the Valley as also in the hills, and the outturn was very good. Sowing of winter vegetables was in progress. The first crop of potatoes was dug, but did not come up to expectations, nor was it as good as that of last year.

January —Fields are being prepared for the sowing of the second potato crop. Sugarcane is ready to be cut in the hills, but operations have not commenced yet. Vegetables continue to be sown.

The rainfall in the Valley for the period was 1 inch as compared with 0·29 for the corresponding period of last year. It is quite sufficient for the standing crops which are doing well. There was slight frost during the months of December and January, but it is not to be compared to that experienced in former years, and no damage has been done. The health of the live stock has not been very good. Cattle disease has died out in the Valley, but is still prevalent in the Terai. An epidemic has broken out amongst elephants in the Terai, the Nepal Durbar alone having lost about 37 animals up to date.

Prices are very favourable and much below the average. Rice is selling at 11 seers per rupee.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 29th January 1910, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	85	81
		Ahmedabad Town	4	1
		Ahmedabad District	21	8
		Kaira District	50	27
		Bulsar Port	4	2
		Surat District	28	15
		Palanpur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	56	81
		Bassain Port	2	2
		Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	7	4
		Thana "	12	9
		Vesava "	4	2
		Agashi " . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra "	1	2
	Central.	Thana District	11	7
		East Khandesh District	187	107
		Nasik District	8	1
		Poona City	1(a)	1(a)
		Poona District	18	15
		Satara "	109	80
		Ahmednagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Alibag Port . . . . .	...	...
		Parvel " . . . . .	..	...
		Southern.	Kolaba District	11	7
	Ratnagiri District . . . . .		..	..
	Belgaum "		52	40
	Hubli Town . . . . .		...	...
	Dharwar District		32	25
	Bijapur "		21	14
	Sevantsadi State		2	...
	Sind.		Karachi Town and Port	34	33
		Karachi District . . . . .	..	...
		Hyderabad District . . . . .	..	..
	Political Charges	Mandvi Port . . . . .	..	..
		Orch State	1	...
		Verawal Port . . . . .	...	...
		Porbandar "	1	1
		Jamnagar Town and Port	65	47
		Kathiawar Agency	3	2
		Kolhapur Town	6	5
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	68	56
		Satara Agency	15	7
		Bhilwara Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ravda State	110	66
		Surat Agency	2	1
		8	6	

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem District	2(a)	1
		Coimbatore Town	7	8
		Coimbatore District	67	39
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District	8	8
		Mangalore Port	11	6
		Malabar District	8(a)	8(a)
		Hellary District . . . . .	.	...
		Ganjam District . . . . .	.	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	.	...
		Cuddalore Port	1(b)	1(b)
		TOTAL	99	66
BENGAL.		Calcutta	8	8
		Howrah Town	1	1
	Patna	Saran District	969	798
		Champanan District	3	1
		Shahabad District	246	183
		Musaffarpur District	37	36
		Darbhanga District	124	100
		Patna District	187	147
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	9	10
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	53	53
		Monghyr District	158	140
		TOTAL	1,815	1,471

(a) One imported

(b) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague	
			cases.	deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut .	Meerut District	41	82
		Muzaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	128	128
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City	11	18
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
	Agra .	Muttra District	238	234
		Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District	44	44
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	100	94
		Mainpuri District	66	68
		Agra City	1	1
		Agra District	88	86
		Etah	71	53
	Rohil- khand.	Bareilly District	27	25
		Budaun	63	46
		Noradabad District	36	18
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	81	66
		Cawnpur City	59	51
		Cawnpur District	221	217
	Benares	Benares City	12	11
		Benares District	1,712	1,780
		Ballia District . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur City	171	158
		Jaunpur District	274	250
		Ghazipur . . . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Asansgarh City	1,490	1,379
		Asansgarh District	46	46
		Gorakhpur City	651	647
		Gorakhpur District	5	7
		Ball District . . . . .	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	528	522
		Bas Bareilly District	219	163
		Gonda	39	34
		Harden . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	17	6
		Sultanpur District	72	44
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	..	..
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	..	..
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	..	..
		Bara Banki District	145	110
		Partabgarh	12	12
		TOTAL	6,668	6,290
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	324	292
		Hissar	453	326
		Delhi	105	188
		Rohatak .. . . .	..	..
		Karnal	61	49
		Ambala	2	2
		Ludhiana	6	6
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur District	9	6
		Hoshiarpur District	88	38
		Ferozepur	215	192
	Lahore	Montgomery District	31	3
		Lahore City	4	3
		Lahore District	77	58
		Amritsar City . . . . .	..	..
		Amritsar District	249(a)	248(a)
		Gurdaspur	218	218
		Gujranwala	11	7
		Sialkot	1	1
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	1	5
		Jhelum .. . . .	..	..
		Gujrat	5	11
		Jhang District	1	..
		Lyallpur District	89	50
	...	Patiala City	14	14
		Patiala State	499	386
		Kapurthala State	43	40
		Nabha State	36(b)	36(b)
		Maler Kotla State . . . . .	..	..
		Jind State	124	70
		TOTAL	2,706	2,227
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	6	4
		Pegu District	13	13
		Tharrawaddy	7	7
		Prome	4	4

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 29th January 1910

(b) Figures for the week ending 22nd January 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
Burmah.	Irrawaddy	Bassein District . . . . .	...	...
		Maubin "	10	6
		Hennada "	6	6
		Myaungmya "	7	7
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	2	2
		Thaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	5	5
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	..	..
	Mawla	Thayetmye District	19	19
		Magwe "	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	36	34
		Maymye Town . . . . .	..	..
		Mandalay District	20	20
		Katha "	2	1
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	38	35
		Lower Chindwin District	64	48
	Mektila	Myingyan District . . . . .	..	..
		Mektila "	20	20
		Yamethin "	21	19
	TOTAL		287	251
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	6(b)	6
		Kamptee Town	25	17
		Nagpur District	230	230
		Wardha Town	5	3
		Wardha District	202(b)	200
		Salaghat District . . . . .	..	..
		Bhandara Town	3(a)	4
		Bhandara District	65(c)	71
		Chanda " . . . . .	..	..
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	288	282
		Jubbulpore District	106(d)	88
		Mandla Town . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	..	...

(a) Imported (b) Three imported (c) Four imported (d) Two imported (e) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Ohhettishgarh.	Raipur District . . . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	8(c)	5(c)
	Nerbudda	Narsingpur Town	10	9
		Narsingpur District	15(c)	14(c)
		Nimar "	1(d)	1(d)
		Ohhindwara District	33(e)	26(c)
	Berar	Akola Town	54	33
		Akols District	138(a)	97(b)
		Buldana Town	11	6
		Buldana District	221	139
		Amraoti District	77	62
		TOTAL	1,598	1,299
Coorg	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	.	.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station .	15	10
		Bangalore City	4	3
		Bangalore District	19	15
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	31	23
		Hasan "	1	1
		Kadur "	3	2
		Kolar " . . . . .	.	.
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	.	.
		Tumkur District	8	4
		Shimoga "	12	8
		Chitaldroog "	2	2
		TOTAL	96	69
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	2 } (e)	2 } (e)
		Raichur District	9 } (e)	7 } (e)
		TOTAL	11	9

(a) Two imported.
(c) One imported.(b) Three imported.
(d) Imported.

(e) Figures for the period from 17th to 23rd January 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	21	17
		Indore Residency	1	1
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain District . . . . .	..	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town . . . . .	...	...
		Piploda State . . . . .	..	...
		Jaora State . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State	8(a)	8(a)
		TOTAL	25	21
		Mewar State . . . . .	...	...
(b) RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City . . . . .	..	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	..	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur) . . . . .	...	..
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Kishangarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	..	...
		Jhalawar . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 22nd January 1910.
(b) Rajputana figures not received.

Residency of Provinces	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Sirohi State . . . . .		...
		Shahpura . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur " . . . . .		...
		Alwar City . . . . .	..	...
		Alwar State . . . . .		...
		Benwar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	.	.
		Banswara Town . . . . .	..	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	.	...
		Bharatpur State . . . . .	.	...
		Ajmer City . . . . .	...	...
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
		Deoli . . . . .		...
		Abu Road . . . . .		..
		Ajmer-Merwara District . . . . .	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE		TOTAL	...	..
		Nowshera Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	10	8
		Mirpur " . . . . .	...	.
		Kathua " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	10	8
BALU- CHISTAN. S.W.	..	Sonmiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	..	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	..
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		I as Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			14,809	12,364

(a) Rajputana figures not received.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

*Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT,
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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1910.

An Act to provide for the better control of the Press.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the better control of the Press; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Press Short title and ex- Act, 1910.
tent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

(a) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed:

(b) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph or other visible representation:

(c) "High Court" means the highest Civil Court of Appeal for any local area except in the case of the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg where it means the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces and the High Court of Judicature at Madras respectively:

(d) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate:

(e) "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news: and

(f) "printing-press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

3. (1) Every person keeping a printing-press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administration, in respect of which a declaration was made prior to the commencement of this Act under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities, of the Government of India.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise—

(a) to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty, or

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief, or

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or

(f) to convey any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom that public servant is believed to be interested with a view to inducing that public servant to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions,

the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper book or other document wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Explanation I—In clause (c) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation II.—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief or of the administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c).

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled

5. Where the security given in respect of any press has been declared forfeited under section 4, every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

6. If after such further security has been deposited the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited,

(b) the printing-press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document or

found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is, or at the time of printing the matter complained of was, printed, and

(c) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

7. (r) Where any printing-press is or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are declared forfeited to His Majesty under this Act, the Local Government may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police-officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

8. (r) Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India:

Provided that if the person registered under the said Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher shall not be required to deposit security so long as such registration is in force:

Provided further that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commencement of this Act under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (r), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security

to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

9. (r) If any newspaper in respect of which Power to declare any security has been security forfeited in deposited as required by certain cases. section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (r), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare such security and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (r), the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

10. Where the security given in respect of any newspaper is declared forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

11. If after such further security has been Power to declare deposited the newspaper further security and again contains any words, newspapers forfeited. signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (r), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited, and
(b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found,

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

12. (r) Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever printed appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (r), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same wherever found, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any

police-officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. The Chief Customs-officer or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land or sea, into British India which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

14. No newspaper printed and published in British India shall be transmitted by post unless the printer and publisher have made a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the publisher has deposited security when so required under this Act.

15. Any officer in charge of a post-office or authorised by the Post-Master General in this behalf may detain any article other than a letter or parcel in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), or

(b) any newspaper in respect of which the declaration required by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, has not been made, or the security required by this Act has not been deposited by the publisher thereof,

and shall deliver all such articles to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

16. (1) The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.

(2) If any printer of any such newspaper neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with sub-section (1), he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default.

17. Any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

18. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges, or, where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, of all the Judges.

19. (1) If it appears to the Special Bench that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority (if any) of those Judges.

(3) Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, such order shall stand.

20. On the hearing of any such application Evidence to prove with reference to any nature or tendency of newspaper, any copy of newspapers such newspaper published after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper which are alleged to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

21. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and, until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

22. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court, on such application as aforesaid, and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

23. (1) Whoever keeps in his possession a press for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, when required so to do, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 8 or section 10, when required so to do, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5

of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

24. Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and in certain cases ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

25. Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

26. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} • CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1910.

No. 15.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 16th day of March, 1871, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1875 (33 Vict., c. 3) were declared applicable to Ajmer-Merwara;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th day of February 1910 ,

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and in the Local Gazette for Ajmer-Merwara

REGULATION NO. 1 OF 1910.

A Regulation further to amend the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

- Short title. • 1 This Regulation may be called the Ajmer Courts (Amendment) Regulation, 1910
2. In sections 5, 11, 13, 14 (a), 29 and 30 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and in section 11 of the same Regulation, the words "with like sanction" shall be omitted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1910.

No. 122—Mr R. S. Greenshields is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th February 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 9th February 1910

No. 126—Mr R. H. Ellis, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras establishment, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg during the absence on privilege leave, and the subsequent employment on other duty, of Mr. A. J. Curgenvin, or until further orders.

No. 129.—Mr A. J. Curgenvin, of the Indian Civil Service, First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Coorg during the absence on leave of Mr L. T. Harris, on until further orders.

The 11th February 1910.

No. 152.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, KCSI, C.I.E., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days, with effect from the 12th February 1910

No. 154.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 12th February 1910 —

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as Private Secretary.

No. 161—Mr. G. Gordon is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 12th February 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 5th February 1910.

No. 123.—The services of Major D. H. McD. Graves, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 11th February 1910

No. 133.—The services of Captain J J Urwin, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 135.—The services of Captain L. P. Stephen, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

The 10th February 1910

No. 322.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 5th February 1910

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Ships with pilgrims from Beirut or Caiffa returning from Hedjaz will be considered ordinary ships, not pilgrim ships, no matter how many pilgrims carried.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th February 1910

No. 188.—Mr. H T Hyde, Administrator General of Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 25th February 1910, privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days and in continuation furlough for 6 months.

No. 191.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Alexander Kinney, Deputy Administrator General, Bengal, to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal, *vice* Mr. H. I. Hyde, who has been granted combined leave for 8 months and 17 days, with effect from the 25th February 1910.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th February 1910

No. 81.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr H A Stokes, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, *vice* Mr H. G. Pearson, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

H A STUART,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1910

No. 158—II-2.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (b), of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of the Punjab has appointed the

Hon'ble Mr M W. Fenton, I.C.S., an Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., resigned.

FORESTS.

The 10th February 1910.

No 204-F-193-33—The undermentioned Officers who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names and are posted to the provinces named below —

Mr. V A. Herbert, United Provinces, 17th December 1909.
 Mr. J. N. Oliphant, United Provinces 17th December 1909.
 Mr. J Carr, Central Provinces, 17th December 1909.
 Mr. H L Wright, Punjab, 17th December 1909.
 Mr. L B. Holland, Punjab, 17th December 1909.
 Mr. E. Benskin, Central Provinces, 17th December 1909.
 Mr. W. Lawton, Burma, 18th December 1909
 Mr. V. H. T Fields-Clarke, Burma, 18th December 1909
 Mr. C. E. Milner, Burma, 18th December 1909
 Mr. E. A. Sitzler, Burma, 18th December 1909
 Mr. A P Davis, Burma, 18th December 1909
 Mr. J. S. Owden, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 18th December 1909.
 Mr. J. V. Young, Burma, 18th December 1909.

R. W CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1910.

No. 9.—The following is published for general information.

No 154-73 E.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1910.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

By the resolution of this department Nos. 675-694-E., dated the 24th April 1908, the pay of civil engineers, Imperial and Provincial, of the executive and assistant classes was revised, a yearly incremental scale being substituted, with effect from the 8th March 1908, for the graded scale which up to then had been in force; and in paragraph 10 of the resolution it was stated that orders would issue separately in regard to the pay to be drawn in future by Royal Engineer officers in the executive and assistant classes. The Governor General in Council has decided that a yearly incremental scale of pay shall be introduced for Royal Engineers also and, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is now pleased to rule that all officers of the Corps admitted permanently to the department between the 8th of March 1908 and the date of this resolution, shall draw pay, with effect from date of appointment, in accordance with the following scale, and that officers who entered the department before the 8th of March 1908 shall have the option of electing, within a period of six

months from the date of these orders, to draw pay in accordance with this scale, the election taking effect from the 8th of March 1908 :—

					Maximum pay.
					Rs.
Assistant Engineer, 1st year of service	.	.	.	.	460
" 2nd	"	.	.	.	500
" 3rd	"	.	.	.	540
" 4th	"	.	.	.	580
" 5th	"	.	.	.	620
" 6th	"	.	.	.	660
" 7th	"	.	.	.	700
" 8th	"	.	.	.	750
Executive Engineer, 9th year of service	.	.	.	.	800
" 10th	"	.	.	.	850
" 11th	"	.	.	.	900
" 12th	"	.	.	.	950
" 13th	"	.	.	.	1,000
" 14th	"	.	.	.	1,050
" 15th	"	.	.	.	1,100
" 16th	"	.	.	.	1,150
" 17th	"	.	.	.	1,200
" 18th	"	.	.	.	1,250
				and following years	

2. For the purpose of calculating the pay to which an officer is entitled under this scale the first year of service will be reckoned to commence two and a half years from the date of first Commission. But the rate of pay so arrived at will not give an officer any claim to change the position he at present occupies in the seniority list of Executive and Assistant Engineers on which he is borne; nor is an officer, whose position on first appointment was especially fixed, or whose promotion has been retarded in the past, entitled, by reason of length of service, to claim a higher rate of pay under the new scale than that admitted to the Royal Engineer officer immediately above him on the seniority list. If the officer immediately above him is a civil engineer, the Royal Engineer may draw on the proposed new scale the pay for length of service corresponding to the pay drawn by the civil engineer on his own scale.

3. Officers who elect for the new scale, but are actually in receipt of salary and exchange compensation allowance which exceeds their pay under that scale, may continue to draw the difference as a personal allowance until such time as it is absorbed in the increments on the time scale, after which pay will be regulated wholly by that scale. And, as in the case of civil engineers, officers who were promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on or before the 8th March 1908, may continue to draw exchange compensation allowance in addition to the new scale of pay.

4. The orders in the resolution of the 24th April 1908, in so far as they apply to civil engineers of the Imperial service, will also apply to Royal Engineers, except in regard to the scale of pay to be drawn. Further, the pay above which an officer will not be eligible to rise, unless he holds a divisional charge, or a charge which in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration is of equal importance, will be Rs. 900 a month instead of Rs. 800, the limit fixed for civil engineers of the Imperial service.

5. Orders as to the pay to be allowed to Royal Engineers who enter the department subsequent to the date of this resolution will be issued later.

ORDERED that this resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDERED also that this resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, Revenue and Agriculture, Railway and Army Departments of the Government of India.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th February 1910

No 308-G—With reference to Notification No 2378-G, dated the 16th November 1909, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr I F Jensen as Consul for Denmark at Rangoon has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No 442-Est.-A.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 12th February 1910

The 10th February 1910

No 44 -Est.-A—Captain H. V Biscoe, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, was placed on special duty, on return from furlough, as an Additional Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, from the 11th to 31st December 1909, both days inclusive.

No 450-Est.-A—Captain H. V Biscoe, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

No. 455-Est.-A.—The services of Military Assistant Surgeon H. F. de Penning are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, for employment on plague duty, with effect from 6th December 1909

The 11th February 1910

No. 473-Est.-A—The following substantive changes are ordered in the list of the General Cadre of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the retirement of Major W. M. Cubitt, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 6th December 1909—

Major R. B. Berkeley, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major W. G. Grey, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain H. B. St. John, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class

These appointments are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by the above-mentioned officers.

No. 474-Est.-B.—Captain A. E. S. Scott, 37th Lancers, Baluch Horse, is appointed 3rd Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the 1st December 1909.

The Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3969-Est. (B), dated the 30th November 1909, is hereby cancelled

No. 336-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Schedule V of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—

(6) The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Agent, Kalat	Any port in British India	Any port on the Ma which is within th jurisdiction	kn Coast epolitical
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S. H. BUTTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1910.

No. 995—3.—The following officiating promotion and reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the 31st January 1910:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.
Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S.	Assistant Collector, Class I	Collector, Class II, officiating.	Officiating promotion.
Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S.	Collector, Class II, officiating	Collector, Class III, officiating.	Reversion.
Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan	Collector, Class III, officiating	Assistant Collector, Class II, sub <i>pro tem</i> .	Ditto
Mr. J. A. Stevens, on leave.	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating	Assistant Collector, Class III, substantive	Ditto.
Mr. A. E. Boyd	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating	Assistant Collector, Class III, sub. <i>pro tem</i>	Ditto.
Mr. W. W. Nind	Assistant Collector, Class IV, officiating.	Assistant Collector, Class V, substantive.	Ditto.

The 10th February 1910.

No. 1154-3—The services of Mr. E. G. F. Abraham I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th March 1910.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 7th February 1910.

No. 1038-10—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 6975—137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909 —

In Rule 42, after the sentence "The words 'Clear line' should be written before the address" the following shall be added:—

"and will be transmitted free".

For Clause (c) of Rule 53, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Every isolated character, letter or figure as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe or hyphen transmitted at the request of the sender"

In Rule 58, in the examples of counting the abbreviations "I.C.S." and "R.A.", the following shall be substituted:—

"I. C. S."	(For Indian Civil Service) in address or text	3
ICS	In address	3
	In text	1
Ics	In address	3
	In text	1
R. A.	(For Royal Artillery) in address or text	2
RA	In address	2
	In text	1
Ra	In address	2
	In text	1

For Rules 334 to 338 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Foreign Press telegrams at reduced rates

"334. Telegrams, the text of which contain only information and news relative to politics, commerce, etc., intended for publication in newspapers, are admitted as Press

telegrams to or from the places in respect of which reduced rates have been arranged and published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

(2) Press telegrams will be accepted in India during the working hours of Telegraph Offices as notified in the *Telegraph Guide*.

(3) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred, suspended or interrupted until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams shall take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

(4) Press telegrams will only be accepted from the authorised correspondent of a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency. Each authorised correspondent will be furnished with a card of authority by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

(5) When Press telegrams are signed, the signature must be that of the correspondent whose name appears on the card.

(6) The permission to newspapers, periodical publications and news agencies to receive Press telegrams at reduced rates is subject to the submission of a written declaration by the manager of the newspaper, publication or agency, undertaking to conform to all the conditions fixed by these rules. A list of the newspapers, periodical publications and news agencies in India authorised to receive Press telegrams at reduced rates is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

(7) Press telegrams must be addressed to newspapers, periodical publications or news agencies, and solely to the name of the newspaper, publication or agency, which appears on the card, and not to the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with the management of the newspaper, publication or agency.

Proved irregularities may cause the withdrawal of Press Cards.

The use of abbreviated and registered addresses is authorized if mention is made of these addresses on the Card. For the receipt of telegrams at Press rates only, each authorized newspaper, periodical publication or news agency may have an abbreviated address registered free of charge.

(8) Press telegrams must be written in the English language, or in one of the languages of the country of origin or of destination authorized for International Telegraphic correspondence in plain language, or in the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed, provided that this language is admitted for International Telegraphic correspondence.

Press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence, nor any advertisement or communication the insertion of which is made in consideration of payment.

Exchange and market quotations, with or without explanatory text, are admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. Offices of origin must, in cases of doubt, assure themselves by communicating with the sender, who is bound to give proof whether the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent Exchange quotations.

335 Telegrams presented as Press telegrams which do not fulfil the conditions indicated in Clause 8 of the preceding rule are charged for according to the ordinary tariff.

The normal tariff for private correspondence is also applicable to every Press telegram of which use is made for some other purpose than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper to which it is addressed, namely:—

(1) To telegrams which are not published by the receiving newspapers (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the latter has communicated before publication, either to private individuals, or to establishments, such as, Clubs, Cafes, Hotels, Exchanges, etc.

(2) To telegrams which the receiving newspaper shall have sold, distributed or communicated before publishing them itself, to other newspapers for publication in their columns;

(3) To telegrams addressed to agencies which are not published in a newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the Press.

In the cases provided for in the three preceding clauses the balance of the charge is collected from the addressee and is retained by the Administration of destination.

336 Press telegrams bear only a single supplementary instruction—that relating to Multiple address telegrams. The charge to be collected for the copies to be made by the office of destination is the same as that for ordinary private telegrams.

337 All Press telegrams at reduced rates shall be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorized newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

338. Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch."

GENERAL.

The 9th February 1910.

No. 1116-23.—The services of Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 12th February 1910, or date of being relieved of his duties.

The 10th February 1910.

No. 1160-23.—Mr A. C. McWatters, B.A., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, is appointed an Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 12th February 1910, *vice* Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

W. MAXWELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1910.

No 700-F. O. & A.—Mr J J Latta is appointed a probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 3rd of January 1910, and is attached to the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces.

The 10th February 1910.

No 756-F. O. & A.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified —

With effect from the 3rd January 1910,

Mr A Newmarch to officiate in Class I, and

Mr. F. D Gordon to officiate in Class II, of the Enrolled List (old scale).

No. 757-F. O. & A.—Mr. F. C Harrison, C.S.I., I.C.S., was placed on special duty in the Finance Department, from the 1st of November 1909 to the 7th of February 1910, both days inclusive

No. 758-F. O. & A.—Mr. F. C. Harrison, C.S.I., I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 24 days and furlough for 1 year 10 months and 6 days in continuation, with effect from the 8th of February 1910.

J. S MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1910.

No 288-Accts.—The following officiating appointment and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 5th January 1910 the date following that of Captain H. C. Szczepanski's return from leave in India

Captain H. C Szczepanski, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, on return from leave, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secy. to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th February 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 113—Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. C. Kreyer, Indian Army, having completed ten years' substantive service in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is permitted to draw Rs500 per mensem, staff pay, with effect from the 1st February 1910.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 114—Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, is granted combined leave for 8 months, with effect from the 2nd March 1910, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remainder leave on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.

Pension service—29th year, commenced on the 28th January 1910.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 115—The following extract is published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated 21st January 1910, pages 528 and 529

*War Office, Whitehall,
21st January 1910.*

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 22nd January 1910 :—
Arthur L. M. Turner, an Inspector-General of Ordnance in India

PROMOTIONS

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 116—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley, Indian Army, a 2nd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. M. M. Faulknor, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is promoted to the above grade, with effect from the 30th January 1910.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 117—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

6th February 1910.

Michael Edward Willoughby, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Thomas Wolseley Haig, Supernumerary List,

John Kelso Tod, 7th Haryana Lancers.

Edward St. Aubyn Wake, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

George Alan Robertson, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Henry John Roche, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
 Sylvester Bertram Grimston, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.
 James Herbert Pollard, 36th Jacob's Horse.
 Percy Zachariah Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Supernumerary List.
 Charles Philip Egerton, Supernumerary List
 Guy Cecil Beadon, Supernumerary List
 Allen George Medley, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
 Stuart Bruce Graham, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
 John Oliver Mennie, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
 Cyril Francis Tyrell Murray, Supply and Transport Corps
 Alfred Walter Warden, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
 Montagu William Douglas, C.I.E., Supernumerary List.
 Keith David Erskine, C.I.E., Supernumerary List
 Hugh North Warde, Supernumerary List.
 Stuart Farquharson Bayley, Supernumerary List.
 Ernest de Vayne Wintle, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
 James Petit Barnes, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

24th December 1909.

Harry Thomas Hopkinson Harris, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

31st December 1909

Edward Bomford L'Estrange, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

11th January 1910

Edmund Perceval Mainwaring-White, 128th Pioneers.

6th February 1910.

Henry St George Stewart Scott, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No. 118.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors

28th January 1910.

Godfrey Tate, M.B.
 Roy Fearon Baird
 Andrew Thomas Gage, M.B.
 George McPherson, M.B.
 Alfred George Sargent.
 Walter Hulbert Cox, D.S.O.
 deVere Condon, M.D.
 Henry Kirkpatrick, M.B.
 Frederick Durand Sterling Fayer.
 Padmakar Krishna Chitale.
 William Lethbridge, M.D.
 Thomas Hunter, M.D.
 Walter Rothney Battye, M.B., F.R.C.S.
 George Hutcheson, M.D.
 William Glen Liston, M.D.
 Harold Boulton, M.B.
 Richard William Anthony, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
 Ernest Frederick Gordon Tucker, M.B.
 George Edward Stewart, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
 Frank Stuart Corbitt Thompson, M.B.
 John William Watson.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

98th Infantry

No. 119.—Jemadar Hindpal Singh, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No 242, dated the 10th April 1908, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st January 1908.

No. 120.—The following promotions are made :—

87th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Natha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th November 1909.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Birbhan Thapa to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Prithiman Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Tirindhoz Limbu to be Jemadar, *vice* Abiram Gurung, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 121.—Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Dallas Enriquez, Unemployed Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

No. 122.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel Thomas Hutchinson Haughton, Indian Army, —1st January 1910

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Henry Mackintosh, Indian Army, —1st January 1910

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh North Warde, Supernumerary List, —10th February 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.**Engineer Company (Electrical).*

No. 123.—Henry Vincent Williams to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. W. Stovold, promoted. Dated 1st December 1909.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 124.—Second-Lieutenant William Wilson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles

No. 125.—Second-Lieutenant George Sankey Hart resigns his commission. Dated 6th January 1910.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles

No 126.—Captain Robert Alexander Scott resigns his commission. Dated 28th December 1909.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles

No 127.—Captain (Honorary Major) Francis David Topham, V D, to be Major, *vice* W. Coen, V.D, promoted. Dated 1st October 1909.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 128.—Philip John Fitz-Gibbon to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* N. B. Macmillan, promoted. Dated 14th January 1910.

2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 129.—Major George Moss Harriott, V D., C.I.E., resigns his commission. Dated 31st December 1909.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 130.—Second-Lieutenant Alan Ross Leishman to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st September 1909.

Second-Lieutenant William Hardcastle Neilson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th November 1909.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 131.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for sections 167 and 168 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, as declared in force in the Cantonments of Quetta and Loralai by Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2603-I.A., dated the 15th June 1900.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.

167. No person of any of the following classes, namely —

- (a) butchers and sellers of poultry, game or fish ;
- (b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India ;
- (c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit ;
- (d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats ;
- (e) dairymen and buttermen and makers or sellers of ghi ;
- (f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India ;
- (g) sellers of fruit or vegetables ;
- (h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same ;
- (j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature ;
- (k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes ;
- (l) washermen ;
- (m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material ;
- (n) dealers in fireworks, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit ;
- (o) tanners and dyers ;
- (p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise ;
- (q) sellers of wheat, rice and other grains, or flour used as human food ,
- (r) makers or sellers of sugar or sweetmeats , and
- (s) hawkers and pedlars ;

shall carry on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment unless he has applied for, and obtained a license, renewable annually from the cantonment authority

Provided, firstly, that a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the cantonment authority may think fit to impose under section 168 :

Provided, secondly, that no person who is, at the commencement of this Code, carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to apply for a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the cantonment authority not less than three months' notice in writing of his obligation to do so, and that, if the cantonment authority refuses to grant him a license, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason of such refusal :

Provided, thirdly, that in cantonments to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), extends, no person shall be required to obtain a license for the sale or storage of petroleum in any case in which a license is required by the said Act to be taken out, save in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and of the rules framed thereunder.

168. A license granted to any person under section 167 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee may carry on his trade, calling or occupation and may regulate the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles intended for human consumption and may contain any conditions which the cantonment authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely :—

- (a) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—
 - (i) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade ;
 - (ii) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry, game or fish may be exposed for sale ; and
 - (iii) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption
- (b) in the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—
 - (i) the places at which pigs may be kept ;
 - (ii) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place ,
 - (iii) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale ,
 - (iv) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter , and
 - (v) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption .
- (c) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—
 - (i) the places at which such animals may be kept ;
 - (ii) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place ;
 - (iii) the sources from which such animals shall be watered ;
 - (iv) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals ; and
 - (v) the taking of any other measures which the cantonment authority may think necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state
- (d) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—
 - (i) the places at which such animals may be kept ,
 - (ii) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place , and
 - (iii) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health
- (e) in the case of dairymen and buttermen and sellers of ghi,—
 - (i) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade ;
 - (ii) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale , and
 - (iii) the taking of any other measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a clean and sanitary state
- (f) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits, cake or sweetmeats, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cakes made in India or sweetmeats,—
 - (i) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade ,
 - (ii) the places at which bread, biscuits, cake or sweetmeats may be prepared and kept for sale ;
 - (iii) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles ; and
 - (iv) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome ;
- (g) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—
 - (i) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetables, may be sold , and
 - (ii) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (g), sub-clause (i)
- (h) in the case of manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—
 - (i) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken ;
 - (ii) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture ,
 - (iii) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used ; and

- (iv) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made ;
- (v) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature, the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome :
- (k) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—
- (i) the sources from which such water shall be taken ; and
- (ii) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of massaks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water :
- (l) in the case of washermen, the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept :
- (m) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—
- (i) the places at which such materials may be kept :
- (ii) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing ; and
- (iii) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business :
- (n) in the case of dealers in fireworks, petroleum (in case in which a license is required under this Code), kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—
- (i) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale , and
- (ii) the taking of any measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property :
- (o) in the case of tanners and dyers, the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises and
- (p) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, the taking of any measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises

Explanation—For the purposes of clause (a), sub-clause (iii), meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing, shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption.

No. 132.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to all provident funds established by cantonment authorities for the benefit of their employees.

R. I SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th February 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is granted an extension in that appointment up to the 28th February 1910.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 11.—Assistant Engineer W. J. Diamond, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 2nd February 1910.

R. I SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 5th February 1910

No. 28.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 135, to the Ballaghatta-Pattipukur extension of the Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway.

The 9th February 1910.

No. 29.—Mr. J H Heap, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year and 5 months, under Articles 233 (i), 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th March 1910 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 30.—With reference to Notification No. 29, dated 9th February 1910, Mr. G. Richards, Engineer-in-Chief, State Railway Surveys, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, with the rank of Executive Engineer.

No. 31—Mr J L Kelly, Works Manager of the Locomotive Shops, North-Western Railway, is promoted from class II, grade 4, to class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st November 1909.

No. 32—Mr C. A R Crommelin of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, whose services are lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th February 1910.

No. 33.—Mr F W Butler, Shed Foreman, North-Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

No. 34—The following promotions and reversion to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered—

Name	From	To	With effect from
Tebbs, F R . . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	Chief Engineer, 1st class <i>permanent</i>	16th January 1910
Johns, W A. . . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i>	Chief Engineer, 2nd class <i>permanent</i>	Ditto
La Touche, J N. D	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Ditto
Taylor, H. B . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class <i>permanent</i> .	Ditto
Craster, Lieut-Col S L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i>	Ditto.
Adam, J	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>permanent</i>	Ditto
Lyle, J. C.	Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i>	Superintending Engineer 3rd class <i>permanent</i> and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i>	Ditto
Nathan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class <i>temporary</i> .	17th January 1910.
Ashworth, Lt.-Col P., R E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto.

The 10th February 1910.

No. 35.—Mr. E. R. Grant, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

No. 36.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a railway on the metre gauge from Thazi, a station on the Burma Railways, to Yawngwe, a place in the Southern Shan States, a length of 100 miles.

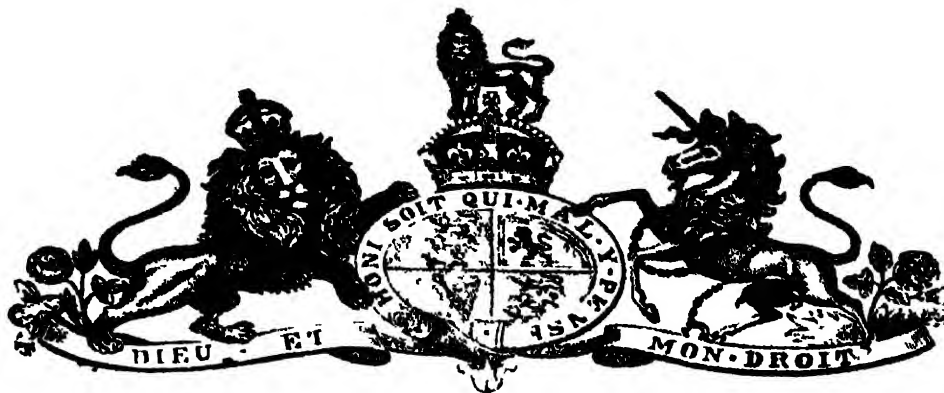
The project will be known as the Southern Shan States Railway.

The 11th February 1910.

No. 37.—Corrigendum.—*In Railway Board Notification No. 378, dated the 22nd December 1909, regarding the appointment of Mr. F. V. Mahony as an Assistant Store-keeper on probation for 17th November 1909, read 21st December 1909.*

No. 38.—Mr. P. D. Woods, Probationary Assistant Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, is confirmed in his appointment to class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 21st October 1909.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

- Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 25th October 1900.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901.—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1146 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th February 1910.—

No 59 of 1910.—George Arthur Mitchell, builder, of 192 Barry road, East Dulwich, London, S.E., England, Arthur James Mitchell, quantity clerk, of The Willows, Station road, Crayford, Kent, England, and Ernest Edwin Mitchell, builder, of 80 Henslowe road, East Dulwich, London, S.E., England *Improvements in and relating to the construction of roadways, footways and the like.*

No 60 of 1910.—Edward Richard Palmer, sanitary engineer, of 17 Wickham road, Beckenham, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in or relating to urinal systems*

No. 61 of 1910.—Dale Marshall, engineer, of 30 Winchcomb street, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, England *Improvements in and connected with inflated tyres and valves for use with same*

No 62 of 1910.—Neil Stevenson Douglas, engineer, Mango Grove, Malagon, Tamwe Circle, Rangoon, Burma *A rail and connecting block for preventing shock and jar given to the wheels of railway vehicles.*

No. 63 of 1910.—Hans Hamilton Benn, of Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, in the county of Middlesex, Peter Augustus Ransom, George Frederick Buck, The Unbreakable Pulley & Mill Gearing Company, Limited, and George Frederick Buck (as executor of William Edward Buck, deceased), all of Hyde Road Engineering Works, West Gorton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, engineers. *Improvements in connection with friction clutches*

No. 64 of 1910.—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire *Improvements in and relating to the production of nitrates.*

No. 65 of 1910.—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire *Improvements in the manufacture of nitrates.*

No 66 of 1910.—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire *Improvements in effecting the removal of nitrous acid from solutions containing it*

No. 67 of 1910.—Sir Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart Ross, Baronet, of Balnagown Castle, Ross-Shire, Scotland, with temporary address at Quebec, Canada *Automatic firearms*

No 68 of 1910.—Sir Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart Ross, Baronet, of Balnagown Castle, Ross-Shire, Scotland, with temporary address at Quebec, Canada. *Improvements in bullets*

No. 69 of 1910.—Francis Hugh Fox, woollen manufacturer, and Frederick John Bowchier, accountant, both of Tonedale Mills, Wellington, in the county of Somerset, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of puttees and other cloth bandages.*

No. 70 of 1910.—Josef Weiser, engineer and manager of the Mineralöl-Raffinerie at Mährisch-Schönberg, Austria *Process for separating paraffin from paraffin butter and apparatus therefor.*

No. 1147 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily

and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 3-D. of 1910.—F. Hoffer & Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Brigg Road Works, Brigg road, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, England.
A cycle frame

No. 1148 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 146 of 1909.—William Mitton Watson, district locomotive superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Igatpuri. *A steam air or water sanding arrangement to prevent the slipping of the wheels of locomotives or other wheeled vehicles requiring the use of sand for this purpose.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)

No. 180 of 1909.—Alfred Parry, of "Staveley" Sandheys, Waterloo, Liverpool. *Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaves and the like.* (Specification filed 6 December 1909.)

No. 294 of 1909.—William Herbert Hyatt, chemical expert and engineer, of Norman Cottage, Cookham, in the county of Berkshire, England, and Percy Douglas Penn, merchant, of 4 Campden road, South Croydon, Surrey, England. *Improvements relating to the reclamation of waste rubber and vulcanite* (Specification filed 26 January 1910.)

No. 295 of 1909.—Paul Lebeau, engineer, of 59 rue Gambetta, Creil (Oise), Republic of France. *Improvements in or relating to locking bars for use on railways.* (Specification filed 26 January 1910.)

No. 305 of 1909.—James Scott Turner, engineer, and Arthur Wellesley Maxwell, merchant, both of 97 Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., England. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of bamboo pulp and other similar materials* (Specification filed 26 January 1910.)

No. 308 of 1909.—Wilhelm Alexander Felix Bleack, electrician, care of Isles, Love & Co, of 284 and 286 Queen street, Brisbane, in the state of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in primary batteries* (Specification filed 26 January 1910.)

No. 309 of 1909.—Carl Friedrich Siegert, tinsmith, of 45 Betty street, Jeppes, near Johannesburg, Transvaal. *Improvements in the treatment of auriferous black sand, concentrates and other like metalliferous materials, for the recovery of the metal contents thereof.* (Specification filed 26 January 1910.)

No. 336 of 1909.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, of 9 Meadows street, Bombay. *Improved portable electrical accumulator* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)

No. 349 of 1909.—A. A. Bachmann and A. Duclos, motor engineers, 52 Gariahat road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, India. *Transmission by friction disks and by belt depending from a new clutch system and differential adaptable to motor cars which can be made of any size and from any metal* (Specification filed 25 January 1910.)

No. 504 of 1909.—Nicholas Samwell, mining engineer, Solars Buildings, 71 Phayre street, Rangoon. *An elevator dredging ladder.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)

No. 1149 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each.—

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances* (From 12 February 1910 to 12 February 1911)

- No 365 of 1896 — Charles Frederick Cross *Manufacture of soluble cellulose and of products therefrom* (From 17 February 1910 to 17 February 1911.)
- No 490 of 1897.—The American Railway Electric Light Company *Improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same.* (From 10 March 1910 to 10 March 1911)
- No. 30 of 1898 — Dugald Drummond. *Improvements in locomotive boilers* (From 24 February 1910 to 24 February 1911.)
- No. 284 of 1898 — Mephan Ferguson *An improved machine for closing the locking bar or bars used in the construction of certain kinds of rivetless pipes.* (From 17 February 1910 to 17 February 1911.)
- No. 285 of 1898 — Mephan Ferguson. *Improvements in machines for forming dove-tail or approximately dove-tail edges on plates to be used in the manufacture of rivetless pipes* (From 17 February 1910 to 17 February 1911.)
- No. 454 of 1898 — William Griffiths and William John Griffiths *Improvements in or relating to facing point lock and signalling apparatus for railways.* (From 24 April 1910 to 24 April 1911)
- No 178 of 1901 — John Herbert Hieron Rolfe *Improvements in the manufacture of compressed tea* (From 4 February 1910 to 4 February 1911.)
- No. 344 of 1902 — Achille Marie Plaissetty *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of incandescent filaments and mantles* (From 3 March 1910 to 3 March 1911)
- No. 34 of 1903.—Antoine Aime Revel *Improvements in and relating to umbrellas, parasols and the like* (From 10 March 1910 to 10 March 1911)
- No 115 of 1903 — The Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company *Improvements in electric gas or vapour lamps* (From 5 November 1909 to 5 November 1910)
- No 298 of 1904.—James Nathaniel Alsop *A method of generating a gaseous medium from air* (From 4 February 1910 to 4 February 1911.)
- No. 303 of 1904 — Albert Edwin Crook *Improvements in valises* (From 8 February 1910 to 8 February 1911)
- No 193 of 1905 — Dr August Voelker *Improvements in the manufacture of electric incandescent bodies.* (From 17 April 1910 to 17 April 1911)
- No. 343 of 1905 — John Francis Appleby *Cotton harvesting machines.* (From 27 February 1910 to 27 February 1911)
- No. 369 of 1905 — William Fiddian, Joseph Penn and Harry Birch Killon *Improvements in rotary sewage distributors* (From 2 March 1910 to 2 March 1911)
- No 387 of 1905 — Govind Karsan Ramji *An improved method of working kilns or burning bricks* (From 17 February 1910 to 17 February 1911.)
- No. 466 of 1905 — Archibald Allan Crawford *An electric railway carriage modulator* (From 7 February 1910 to 7 February 1911)
- No. 13 of 1906 — George William Drummond *Improvements in spark preventers for locomotives* (From 16 February 1910 to 16 February 1911.)

No. 1150 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased —

- No. 17 of 1905 — Suraj Narayan Verma and Jagat Narayan. *A road ramming machine* (Specification filed 1 November 1905)
- No. 85 of 1905.—William Allan Hutchison *A device for effectually securing the card labels affixed to the doors of railway goods wagons without tape or sealing wax as now done* (Specification filed 31 October 1905)
- No. 194 of 1905.—Harry Tridon Blackford. *A machine for the conversion of lignite into bricks.* (Specification filed 3 November 1905.)
- No. 231 of 1905.—Enrique Antonio Uthoff, John Andrew Uthoff and Charles Pemberton Young. *Improvements in boots, shoes and other footwear* (Specification filed 2 November 1905)

No. 397 of 1905.—Gulam Hyder, Gunmaker *An apparatus for using petroleum vapour for light and adapting it to vapour stoves.* (Specification filed 31 October 1905.)

No. 433 of 1905 —Charles Joseph Rhodes. *Improvements in double seaming machines for square or oblong cans having solid corners for holding petroleum, petrol, kerosine and the like.* (Specification filed 1 November 1905)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

No. 348 of 1904.—Vincent Blumhardt Nesfield and Alexander Crerar *Improvements in or relating to the sterilization of water and other liquids and of alimentary substances to render same potable or edible.* (Specification filed 3 November 1904)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

NOTICES

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1 *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d).

2 *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5 *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office —

	Price Rs a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs.	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " January to March, 1909	0 8
" " " April to June, "	0 8
" " " July to September, "	0 8
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list 1900—1904)	2 0

H G GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act. V of 1888.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below. Tenders presented elsewhere will be considered as liable to be informal.

Articles.	Stations where required	Approximate requirements.	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
					R	
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	As provided for in the Schedule	1st April 1910	31st March 1911	20 15 5	24th January 1910
Oil of sorts . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				70 45 15	24th January 1910.
Cooking utensils . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .				20 25	24th January 1910.
Shoes and nails for mules and ponies and shoes for bullocks.	{ Quetta . Karachi .				30 20	26th January 1910
Materials for repairs of gear carts, etc.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				170 105 10	26th January 1910.
Miscellaneous articles for repairs of equipments of different arms of service	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				20 20 15	2nd February 1910
Barrack and Hospital miscellaneous articles.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				15 15 5	9th February 1910.
Paulins, making up of	{ Quetta . Karachi .				50 10	9th February 1910
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores	Karachi				125	9th February 1910.
Provisions for Indian Troops.	{ Jask . Charbar . Karachi .				200 100 15	11th February 1910.
Gear for cattle	{ Quetta . Karachi .				100 35	11th February 1910.
Firewood . . .	{ Karachi . Hyderabad .				325 120	15th February 1910.
		Lbs.				
Linseed, cleaned . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	41,400 6,400 15,000	65 10 25	28th January 1910.		
		No.				
Chaguls, sewing of . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .	500 25	5	14th February 1910 .		
		Lbs.				
Tar, Indian . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	22,000 10,000 630	25 11	31st January 1910.		
Wool . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .	15,000 8,600	60 35	18th February 1910.		
Potatoes . . .	{ Karachi . Hyderabad .	4,75,000 2,05,000	350 200	4th February 1910.		

Articles.	Stations where required.	Approximate requirements.	Period.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
Charcoal	{ Quetta . . . Karachi . . . Hyderabad . .	Lbs. 70,000 10,000 11,000	1st April 1910.	31st March 1911.	R 3	3rd February 1910.
Fowls, eggs and chickens .	Quetta . . .	As provided for in the Schedule			240	1st March 1909.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application from the ^{Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta} Station Supply Officer, Karachi up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders at Quetta and two days previously at Karachi and Hyderabad Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officers on payment of rupee one per each set of tender form issued.

P. C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer,
4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA;
The 22nd December 1909.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are : —

							Post-free					
							R	s.	p.	R	s.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	0	7	14	0
8 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	0	4	0	0
4 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

							Post-free.					
							R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	0	0	9	6	0
8 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	0	4	12	0
4 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price Rs. 3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price Rs. 2-12

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian, obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 7-8 per copy

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 4 per copy

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price Rs. 6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 5 per copy.

* N B — The languages in which specimen papers are published are — Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut -Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Simpur, near Calcutta

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows:—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities Rs. 10 per lb. Carriage extra

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs
		" 1 " "	50 "
		" ½ " "	30 "
		" ¼ " "	30 "
		" 1 oz. "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	{	" ½ " "	60 "
		In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs
		" ½ " "	30 "
		" ¼ " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above Rs. 15 per lb. post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February 1910.

RESERVE.													
COIN AND BULLION				SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).					TOTAL.				
In India.				In Transit between India and England.		In England.			In India.		In England.		
Silver Coins		Gold Coins and Bullion.		Silver Bullion under contract.		Gold Coins and Bullion.		Silver Bullion.		Gold Coins and Bullion.		Silver Bullion.	

(a) 600 lakhs, the permanent nucleus of the silver branch.

— 7181 akhs

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY 1910.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS												COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT	
NAME OF MINT.	RECEIPTS			COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN					Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	Closing balance of Bullion paid over	Receipt of Bullion for Sub-sidiary coinage	Subsidiary (losing coins) balance of coined and paid Bullion.
	Purchased Silver	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasury, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasury or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	TOTAL	New coin ready for delivery	Gold Standard Reserve	Currency Bullion	Other Government Bullion					With-drawn and uncurrent coins
Calcutta	...	1	1	2	2	..	200	11	13	9	233	...	..	..	..
Bombay	200	..	14	3	217	..	4	..	22

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th February 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February 1910.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a	p		R	a	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	3,00,82,986	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,02,57,230	0	0
Public Deposits				Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,10,46,191	13	3
at Head Office	82,60,195	12	9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,03,98,065	7	1
Public Deposits at Branches	93,65,324	9	5	Bills discounted and purchased	4,95,39,596	7	6
				Balances with other Banks	29,33,930	9	8
				Bullion	3,830	12	0
				Dead Stock	21,41,595	5	11
				Stamps	15,670	13	1
				Sundries	3,05,540	10	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,15,80,147	4	4				
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,51,052	3	8	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,81,57,889	3	6
Sundries	12,10,480	9	9	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	4,33,81,673	3	5
RUPRES	22,82,67,200	7	11	RUPRES	22,82,67,200	7	11

* Includes Govt. & Govt. value Rs 11,55,765 0 0
 ? Do do do. Rs 1,78,425 0 0

Rs 13,34,190 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th February 1910.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 32 17.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.				R	
● Government Balance at Head Office	.	.	.	10,99,468	Increase.
Ditto at Branches	.	.	.	17,55,387	Ditto
Other Deposits	.	.	.	55,03,820	Decrease.
Post Bills	.	.	.	1,34,451	Increase.

ASSETS					
Bank's Investments	.	.	.	4,18,761	Decrease.
Loans	.	.	.	9,03,975	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	.	.	.	2,32,329	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	.	.	.	1,35,632	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	.	.	.	34,21,008	Decrease.
Ditto at Branches	.	.	.	8,40,114	Increase.

Percentage 32 17

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th February 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1910.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment —

Mr J. Florence, Inspector of Branches, to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, *vice* Mr N. H. Y. Warren proceeding on furlough

Mr C. H. M. Critchley, Agent, Cawnpore Branch, to officiate as Inspector of Branches, *vice* Mr J. Florence

Mr. H. Mitchell to act as Agent, Cawnpore Branch, *vice* Mr. Critchley.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,

Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd February 1910.

No. 7—No 959, 1st class Hospital Assistant Roshan Lal, I.S.M.D., Bengal, is granted privilege leave from the 26th October 1909 to 29th November 1909.

The 7th February 1910

No. 8—Captain S. G. Jackson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Rangoon, has been granted sick leave from the 5th November 1909 to the 14th February 1910 inclusive

No. 9—1st class Assistant Surgeon Alfred Beale, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is granted 45 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th January 1910.

No. 10—The services of No 806, 1st class Hospital Assistant Kazim Ali, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for temporary civil employment in that province with effect from the 1st November 1909

No. 11—The services of No 621, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Harkishan-das, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for temporary plague duty, with effect from the 14th December 1909

B. G. SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dhahra Dun, the 7th February 1910.

No. 84—Mr Abdul Hai, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 7th February 1910, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

S. BURRARD, R.E.,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey

SURVEY OF INDIA.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION

Mussoorie, the 4th February 1910.

No. 2.—In supersession of Notification No. 10, dated 24th November 1909, Mr. H. H. P. Butterfield, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, attached to No. 12 Party (Northern Circle), Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 16th November 1909.

W. J. BYTHELL, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 4th February 1910.

No. 355.—On return from leave M. Muhammad Yusaf Khan, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade sub. *pro tem* and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

On relief by M. Muhammad Yusaf Khan, M. Gulzar Khan, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, and sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob, reverts to his substantive appointment of Tahsildar 2nd grade.

By order,
H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
First Assistant.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 5th February 1910.

No. 2.—Mr G. W. N. Rose, Assistant Engineer, passed the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 639-41, and colloquial examination prescribed in paragraphs 644 of the State Railway Construction Code, held on the 20th December 1909.

No. 3.—Mr. C. S. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, is granted combined leave for 6 months, *vis.*, privilege for 1 month and 20 days and special leave for the remaining period under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st April 1910.

The 9th February 1910

No. 5.—Mr. H. J. Baylis, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for 6 months, *vis.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for 3 months in continuation thereof under Articles 233 and 332 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

W. A. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1910

No. 5.—Mr. R. T. Mathews, Executive Engineer, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted to him in notification No. 6, dated 7th May 1909, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 15th May 1909, and the period of leave on private affairs previously granted under the Notification referred to is converted to leave on medical certificate

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 10th Royal Hussars,
dated at Rawal Pindi, this 3rd day of February 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—377, Private, Edwin
Gordon Turner
Age—27 years
Height—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, light brown;
eyes, grey
Trade—Clerk
Date of enlistment—20th March 1907
Place of enlistment—London

Parish and County in which born—St Pancras,
London
Date of desertion or absence—3rd February
1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Rawal Pindi
Marks—Scar right elbow, slight stoop, flowing
moustache, probably wearing plain clothes
Under 3 years' service

J. VAUGHAN, Lt.-Colonel,
Comdg. 10th Royal Hussars.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire
Regiment, dated at Poona, this 5th day of February 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—No 7200, Lance-Corporal,
Clifford Higgins
Age—25 years
Height—5 feet 5 inches
Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, brown, eyes,
brown.
Trade—Carman (Town)
Date of enlistment—3rd September 1904
Place of enlistment—London

Parish and County in which born—Islington,
London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—2nd February
1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Poona.
Marks—2 moles right breast. A Cross I L.
and I L L B. left forearm.
Under 6 years' service

R. P. MAXWELL, Major, for Colonel,
Comdg 1st Lincolnshire Regiment

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 7th February 1910.

No. 438-Ap—Mr. J. J. F. Rodrigues, Postmaster, Simla, and Officiating Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 22nd January 1910

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders—

Mr F. W. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to officiate as Postmaster, Rangoon;

Mr. A. J. D'Cruz, Superintendent, office of the Postmaster-General, Burma, to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Burma.

The 8th February 1910.

No. 458-*Ap*.—Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, Postmaster, Chittagong, is granted an extension of furlough for six months, with effect from the 13th February 1910.

No. 464-*Ap* — Mr. E. B. Robertson, Postmaster, Darjeeling, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 6 months, with effect from the 1st March 1910, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mrs. B. Bray, Head Clerk, General Post Office, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Postmistress, Darjeeling, during the absence on combined leave of Mr E. B. Robertson, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH
WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 2nd February 1910.

No. 83-*M*.—Captain T. R. H. Keppel, 30th Punjabis, Assistant Commandant, and Officiating Commandant, Chitral Scouts, is confirmed as Commandant of that Corps, with effect from the 7th December 1909.

The 7th February 1910.

No. 105-*M*.—Major D. H. Mc Neile, 19th Lancers, Officiating Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 6th November 1909.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST
FRONTIER PROVINCE

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 8th February 1910.

No. 8.—*Leave*.—In continuation of the leave granted him by Gazette Notification No. 109, dated 9th December 1909, Mr. H. T. Wickham, Offg. Superintendent of Police, has obtained an extension of 9 months' furlough on Medical Certificate under Articles 233 and 308A of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,
Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 3rd February 1910.

No. 59-*L. F*.—The following Schedule of revised octroi rates proposed to be levied in the Municipality of Haripur in the Hazara District, having been approved by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is published for general information under section 45 (9) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891).

The revised rates shall come into force on and from the 1st March 1910.

SCHEDULE.

Articles	RATE OF OCTROI		
	By Maundage.	Ad valorem	By tale
CLASS I			
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.			
1 Wheat and wheat flour	4 pies per maund.	...	
2 Rice . . . . .	...	6 pies per rupee	
3 Barley and barley flour	4 pies per maund.	...	
4 (a) Gram and other food grains	4 pies ..	...
(b) Sujji and other flours	4 pies ..	...
5 Refined sugar (i.e., all white and crystallized sugars), i.e., khand, sugar candy, sugar refined by European methods	4 annas ..	...
6 (a) Unrefined sugar (gur, shakkar etc)	2 annas ..	...
(b) Shira	1½ anna ..	...
7 Ghee		6 pies per rupee	
8. Other articles of food and drink—			
(a) All fruits . . . . .	..	9 pies per rupee	
(b) All vegetables and edible roots . . . . .	...	Ditto.	
(c) Milk, butter, cheese, curds and lards.		6 pies per rupee	
(d) Potatoes and edible roots . . . . .	...	9 pies per rupee	
(e) Jams and condiments, not being spices including assafoetida, betelnut and linseed	...	6 pies per rupee.	
(f) Oilman's stores		Ditto	
(g) Meat of all kinds . . . . .	...	3 pies per rupee	
(h) Tea and Indian Coffee . . . . .	...	Exempted	
(i) Eggs		6 pies per rupee	
(j) Fish		Ditto	
(k) Other articles of fodder, including oilcakes and cotton seeds		Ditto	
(l) Betel leaf		Ditto	
CLASS II			
ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.			
(a) Horned cattle . . . . .		...	Ox 4 annas per head. Cow 4 annas per head. Buffalo 5 annas per head.
(b) Other quadrupeds . . . . .	...	...	Goat 1 anna per head. Sheep 1 anna per head. Lamb 1 anna per head. Kid 1 anna per head.
(c) Poultry . . . . .	..	6 pies per rupee.	
(d) Game . . . . .	..	Ditto	

Articles.	RATE OF OCTROI		
	By Maundage.	Ad valorem	By tale
CLASS III			
ARTICLES USED FOR FUEL, LIGHTING, AND WASHING			
1. Vegetable oils		6 pies per rupee.	
2. Oilseeds	Ditto.	
3. Charcoal (wood for fuel exempted) .	..	3 pies per rupee.	
4. Wax, tallow, candles, soap of all kinds.	.	6 pies per rupee.	
CLASS IV.			
ARTICLES USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS			
1 Timber, logs and planks .		6 pies per rupee.	
(a) Articles made therefrom .	.	Ditto	
2. Bamboos and ballies . .	.	Ditto.	
3 Bricks and tiles, pucca . .	.	Ditto	
4. Sundried (Kutch) bricks . .	.	Ditto	
5. Building stone, lime and kunkar .	.	Ditto	
6 Paints, colours and turpentine	Ditto	
7. Thatching grass, cane, munj, hemp, matting, and ropes of all kinds	.	Ditto	
CLASS V.			
DRUGS, GUMS, SPICES, AND PERFUMES			
1 Drugs, except charas, bhang and ganja	...	6 pies per rupee	
2. Chemicals	Ditto	
3 Spices		Ditto.	
4 Gums	Ditto.	
5 Perfumes		Ditto	
CLASS VI			
TOBACCO			
1. Foreign tobaccos, including cheroots, cigars and cigarettes	..	6 pies per rupee	
2 Country tobaccos	Ditto.	
CLASS VII			
PIECE GOODS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
1. Cloth and clothes of all kinds including things made of cotton, wool, pashmina, shawls, curtains, articles of millinery and haberdashery, fancy and piece goods	...	3 pies per rupee	
2. Tensil, gold and silver, lace and embroidered goods, silks, and satins and articles made therefrom.	..	Ditto	
3. Carpets, durries, numdahs and canvas.		Ditto	

Articles.	RATE OF OCTROI.		
	By Maudage.	Ad valorem.	By tale.
4 Leather articles (not being saddlery) and water proofs (Gunny bags exempted.)	...	3 pies per rupee	
CLASS VIII.			
METALS.			
Metals and articles made wholly or partly thereof	..	3 pies per rupee.	

A. L. P. TUCKER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 8th January 1910.

No.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.				Females.	Total.
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Abbottabad	3,395	...	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	31	31	1
2	Hazara	4,114	3	...	3	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	38	63	2
3	Butia	7,029	5	4	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	67	15	3
4	Haripur	5,578	3	4	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	65	19	4
5	Peshawar	73,343	48	30	78	33	11	22	..	2	..	14	..	5	..	12	5	4	9	55	23	5
6	Nowshera Kalan (notified area)	9,663	15	4	19	13	7	6	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	103	70	6
7	Kohat	18,092	6	2	8	12	8	4	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	3	2	..	2	23	35	7
8	Bannu	10,070	5	4	9	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	47	21	8
9	Lakki	5,218	2	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	20	20	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	28,237	16	5	21	17	6	11	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	5	3	3	6	39	31	10
11	Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	11
12	Lank (notified area)	4,402	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Mardan (Sub-Becket-Ganj-Khwaja Division).	5,566	4	4	8	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	75	28	13
	Ganj (notified area)																					
	TOTAL	183,882	109	60	169	96	46	50	..	3	..	53	..	10	..	30	18	10	28	48	27	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 8th January 1910. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 169 births were registered (109 males and 60 females), giving a birth-rate of 45 per mille of population, 96 deaths were registered (46 males and 50 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 2nd February 1910.

G. W. P. DENNY, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 15th January 1910

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS			DEATHS			CAUSE OF DEATH							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum	Number	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes.	Males	Females	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2		Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114	2	4	6	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
3		Buttala	7,029	4	1	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	4	7	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	15	21	36	32	15	17	..	1	..	16	..	3	..	12	6	6	12	..	..	..	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area)	9,663	6	2	8	7	4	3	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	9	7	16	10	6	4	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	4	7	6	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	8	
9		Lakki	5,218	1	2	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	10	9	19	19	8	11	..	..	..	9	..	5	..	5	2	5	7	..	..	..	10
11		Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12		Tank (notified area)	4,402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13		Becket Ganj Khwaja (notified area)	5,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Mardan Sub-Division	TOTAL	183,882	55	57	112	88	44	44	3	3	51	51	11	11	1	22	9	15	24	32	25	..	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 15th January 1910
 Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 112 births were registered (55 males and 57 females), giving a birth-rate of 32 per mille of population, 83 deaths were registered (44 males and 44 females), giving a death-rate of 25 per mille of population

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
 Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 2nd February 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd January 1910.

Number.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH.										DEATHS.			BIRTHS.		Municipal Towns.	Districts.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			All other causes.	Injuries.	Respiratory disease.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd January 1910. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 92 births were registered (55 males and 37 females), giving a birth-rate of 26 per mille of population, 38 deaths were registered (49 males and 39 females), giving a death-rate of 25 per mille of population.

G. W. P. DENNY, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.
Peshawar, the 4th February 1910.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND THE SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Preliminary Examination in Law held in January 1910 :-

FIRST DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Bhattacharyya, Hemohandra	..	Ripon College.
	" Rameschandra	...	University Law College.
	Chakrabarti, Ramanimohan	.	Ripon College.
	Datta, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College
	Mandal, Manindranath	..	University Law College.
6	Sikdar, Upendranath	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION

(In alphabetical order)

	A S M. Azam	...	University Law College.
	Baksi, Jnanadiprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Saratchandra	...	Ripon College.
	Balgobind Sahay	...	B N College, Bankipur
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinashchandra	..	Ripon College
	" Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Bijaychandra	...	Ditto.
	" Dwarkanath	..	Ditto.
	" Jyotishchandra	...	Ditto.
10	" Kaminikumar	..	City College.
	" Kshetragopal	...	Ripon College.
	" Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Makhanlal	..	City College.
	" Manindralal	...	Ripon College.
	" Nalinaksha	...	Ditto.
	" Nandagopal	...	Ditto.
	" Niranjan	...	Bangabasi College
	" Prabhatchandra	...	Ripon College.
	" Rameschandra	...	Ditto.
20	" Ramgati	...	Ditto.
	" Satyudayal	...	Ditto
	Barari, Taranimohan	...	Dacca College.
	Barman, Jitendranath	...	Ripon College.
	Barnya, Guruprasad	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Abinashchandra	...	Ditto
	" Bhupendranath	...	University Law College.
	" Chunilal	...	Ripon College.
	" Jaharlal	.	Ditto
	" Manomohan	...	Ditto.
30	" Nagendranath	..	Ditto
	" Nibaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
	" Nikhilchandra	..	Ripon College.
	" Rangalal	...	Ditto.
	" Sachindrakumar	...	University Law College.
	" Sachindranath	..	B. N. College Bankipur.
	" Satischandra	...	Ripon College
	" Sudhindranath	...	University Law College.
	" Susilkumar	..	Bangabasi College
	" Surenindranath	...	Ripon College.
40	Bhattacharyya, Abaninath	...	Ditto.
	" Anukulchandra	.	Ditto.
	" Bhabataran	...	Ditto
	" Chandrakumar	..	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jyotirmohan	...	Ripon College.
	" Jyotishchandra	.	Ditto.
	" Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Nibaranchandra	..	University Law College.
	" Pranathanath	.	Ripon College.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Ditto
50	" Saileswar	..	Rajshahi College.

	Bhattacharyya, Suzendranath	...	...	Victoria College, Cooh.
	Upendragopal	...	...	Behar.
	Bhawal, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ripon College.
	Biswas, Nagalprasanna	...	...	Dacca College.
	" Hiranmay	...	...	Ditto.
	" Kaminimohan	...	...	Ditto.
	Bora, Bishnucharan	...	...	City College.
	Chakrabarti, Baradaprasad	...	...	Ditto.
60	" Bhupendranath	...	...	Dacca College.
	" Birajmohan	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Chintamani	...	...	Ditto.
	" Jogeschandra	...	...	Ditto.
	" Mahendranath	...	...	Dacca College.
	" Murarimohan	...	...	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Narendranath	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Basiklal	...	...	Ditto.
	" Sasadhar	...	...	University Law College.
	" Srischandra	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Surendramohan	...	...	Ditto.
70	" Surendranath	...	...	University Law College.
	" Sureschandra	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Sureschandra II	...	...	University Law College.
	Chanda, Paresnath	...	...	Ripon College.
	Chandra, Manindranath	...	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Amulyachandra	...	...	Ditto.
	" Bidyamohan	...	...	Dacca College.
	" Bishnudas	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Haripada	...	...	City College.
80	" Nabinkrishna	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narendramohan	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Panchunan	...	...	Ditto.
	" Sailajaprasad	...	...	Ditto.
	" Satinath	...	...	Ditto.
	" Subodhchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	" Susilranjan	...	...	Ditto.
	" Syamratan	...	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Abinashchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	" Nagendrakumar	...	...	Ditto.
	" Nandakisor	...	...	University Law College.
90	" Rajanikanta	...	...	Ripon College.
	Das, Bipinbihari	...	...	Dacca College.
	" Jogindranath	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Kunjalal	...	...	Dacca College.
	" Mahendrachandra	...	...	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Jatindramohan	...	...	Ditto.
	" Kshitimohan	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satischandra	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Surendranath I	...	...	Ditto.
100	Datta Bankimchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	" Debiprasad	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Harischandra	...	...	Dacca College.
	" Jogeschandra	...	...	Ditto.
	" Nalinbihari	...	...	University Law College.
	" Narendrakrishna	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Niradbaran	...	...	Ditto.
	" Rohinikumar	...	...	University Law College.
	" Subhamay	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Surendranarayan	...	...	University Law College.
110	De, Annadaprasad	...	...	Ditto.
	" Bholanath	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Gajendranath	...	...	City College.
	" Indranarayan	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Jagatbandhu	...	...	Ditto.
	" Prabhatchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Deb, Bimalacharan	...	...	Ditto.
	Dhar, P. B. Bhushan	...	...	Ditto.
	" S. K. Mohan	...	...	Ditto.
	Ganguly, Anukulchandra	...	...	Ditto.
120	" Apurbakumar	...	...	University Law College.
	" Hemchandra	...	...	B. M. Institution, Barisal.

	Gangopadhyay, Jagadishchandra	...	Dacca College
	" Narayanchandra	...	Ripon College
	Ghatak, Satishchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Abinashchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Amarendranath	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Asutosh	...	Ripon College
	" Basantakumar	...	University Law College.
	" Bhupatibhushan	...	Ripon College.
	" Bibhutibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
130	" Birendrachandra	...	University Law College
	" Haribhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jadunath	...	University Law College.
	" Jnanendramohan	...	City College.
	" Kailaschandra	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Kshutisichandra	...	Ripon College.
	" Manomohan	...	University Law College.
	" Narendranarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prakashchandra	...	Ripon College.
	" Surendramohan	...	Ditto
140	" Sureshchandra	...	City College
	Guha, Hitlal	...	University Law College
	" Suchinath	...	Ripon College.
	Gupta, Jatindranath	...	Ditto.
	" Jogeshchandra	...	University Law College
	Hariballabh Sahai	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Jagdwipa Sahay	...	Ditto
	Kar, Bidhubhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Charuchandra	...	Ripon College
	Karmakar, Hemochandra	...	Ditto
150	Lahiri, Phanindranath	...	Dacca College
	" Pramathanath	...	Ripon College.
	Maitra, Khuducharan	...	Ditto.
	" Phanindralal	...	University Law College.
	" Upendranath	...	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Akhilchandra	...	City College.
	" Tarankumar	...	Ripon College
	Mitra, Basantakumar	...	University Law College.
	" Debendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Kalipada	...	Ripon College
160	" Rameshchandra	...	University Law College
	Modak, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
	Mukhopadhyay, Bireswar	...	Ripon College
	" Dayalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jatindrakumar	...	Dacca College.
	" Narendranath	...	Ripon College
	" Rasbihari	...	University Law College
	" Saurindramohan	...	Ripon College
	" Upendranath	...	Ditto
	Munsi Asutosh	...	University Law College.
170	Nandi, Basiklal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Niyogi, Basantakumar	...	Ripon College
	Pal, Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendranath	...	Ripon College.
	Prayag Narayan	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Purushottam R. Salpekar	...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Birkisor	...	University Law College.
	" Brajendrakisor	...	Ripon College.
	" Charuchandra	...	Dacca College.
180	" Hariprasanna	...	University Law College.
	" Hemantakumar	...	Ripon College
	" Jogindraachandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Kumudbandhu	...	Ripon College
	" Phanindranath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	" Pramodkumar	...	Metropolitan Institution
	" Rajendralal	...	Ripon College
	" Brijbehary Saran	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.

	Raychaudhuri, Charuchandra, II	...	..	Ripon College.
	" Harinarayan	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
190	" Kuladacharan	..	...	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Raza Karim	...	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Saha, Chandramohan	...	...	Dacca College.
	Sen, Gatikrishna	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Jitendranath II	...	...	Ditto.
	" Mohinimohan	...	...	Ditto.
	" Narendrakrishna	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rebatimohan	..	...	Ditto.
	" Satischandra	...	...	Ripon College.
	Sengupta, Bharatbandhu	.	...	Ditto.
	" Ganeschandra	.	...	Dacca College.
200	" Indubhushan	..	...	University Law College.
	" Upendramohan	..	...	Dacca College
	Shamsur Rahman	...	...	University Law College.
	Sheikh Ekramul Huq	...	.	City College.
	Sinha, Harendranarayan	...	...	T. N. Jubilee College,
	" Hariprayan	...	...	Bhagalpur.
	" Radhasyam	...	...	Ripon College.
	" Ramanugrahanarayan	.	...	Ditto.
	Som, Surendranath	...	...	Patna Law College.
	Sekaja Manikkam	..	...	Ripon College
210	Syed Abner Rahman	...	..	Rangoon College.
	Syed Abul Fateh	...	..	Patna Law College,
212	Talukdar, Rameschandra	...	..	Ditto
			..	Dacca College.

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 5th February, 1910 }

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

On the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Senate, the Government of India have been pleased, under section 24, sub-section 5, of the Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904), to direct that, with effect from June 1909, the privilege of affiliation in Law up to the standards of the Preliminary and Final B L Examination is granted to the Government College at Rangoon.

By order,
; THIBAUT,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE;
The 9th February 1910.

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Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Title-page, Contents and Index to Acts of 1909 3a 3p. (1a)
Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1909. 3a. 3p. (1a.)
Act IV of 1909 (Whipping). In Urdu 3p (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)
Act VII of 1870 (Court-fee) modified up to 1st February 1909 In Urdu 5a. 9p (1a.) In Hindi 5a 6p (1a)
Act V of 1909. In Urdu. 3p. (1a) In Hindi. 3p (1a.)
Act III of 1908. In Urdu. 3p (1a.)
Act II of 1882. (Trust) modified up to 1st June 1909 In Hindi 5a. 6p. (1a)
Act XV of 1864 modified up to 30th June 1909. In Urdu 5a. 6p. (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a)

- Act X of 1865 (Succession) modified up to 1st April 1909 In Urdu. 11a. 3p. (2a)
In Hindi. 11a 3p. (2a)
Act VII of 1909 (Anand Marriage) In Urdu. 3p (1a.) In Hindi. 3p (1a.)
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Rasarnava, Fasc 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

- Monthly Weather Review, September 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R1.
- Monthly Weather Review, October 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R1
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Elliot, M A, F R.S., K.C.I E. (Illustrated by 40 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R2.
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K C.I E, D Sc., F R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908. Re. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. R1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India R1.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New series. Vol. III. Memoir No. 1. By M. Cossinmann and G. Pissarro. R2.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D.Sc. (London), F.G.S. R5.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 3962 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs500, originally standing in the names of Kersash Temulji Dastur and Ardesire Cursetji Dastur and endorsed to Manaji Rajuji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

MANAJI RAJUJI,
3rd Street, Kamathepura, Bombay.

Stolen Promissory Note..

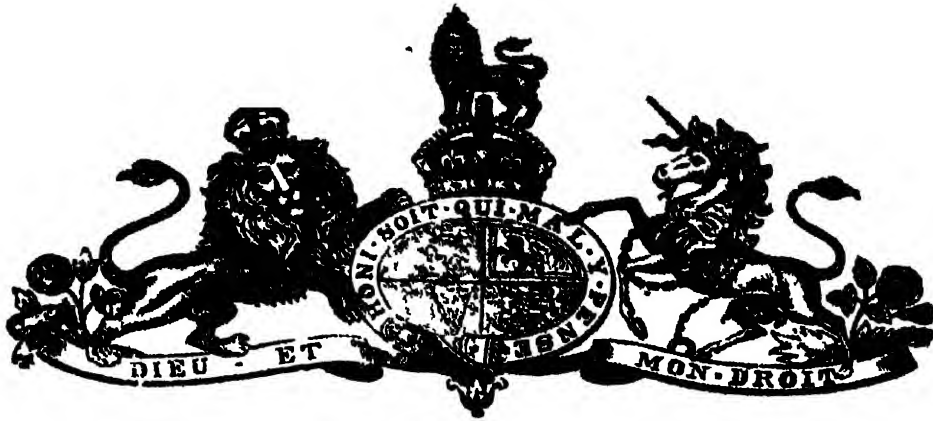
The Government Promissory Note No. 196909 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865, for Rs500 originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bengal, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

SASI BHUSAN CHAKRAVARTI,
2nd Clerk and Accountant, Sub-Divisional Office,
Pakur, E. I Railway

Lost, stolen or destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No 148268 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of Gireebala Dabee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above security.

SURESVAR NARAYAN CHAKRAVARTY,
Pleader of Benares, for Gireebala Dabee.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1910.

An Act to provide for the better control of the Press.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the better control of the Press, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1 (1) This Act may be called the Indian Press Short title and extent. Act, 1910.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

(a) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed :

(b) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph or other visible representation :

(c) "High Court" means the highest Civil Court of Appeal for any local area except in the case of the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, and Coorg where it means the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces and the High Court of Judicature at Madras respectively

(d) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate :

(e) "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news, and

(f) "printing-press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing

3. (1) Every person keeping a printing-press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, 18

shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administration, in respect of which a declaration was made prior to the commencement of this Act under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

4 (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise—

(a) to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty, or

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief, or

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or

(f) to convey any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom that public servant is believed to be interested with a view to inducing that public servant to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions,

the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty

Explanation I—In clause (c) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation II.—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government, or of any such Native Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief or of the administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c).

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled

5 Where the security given in respect of any press has been declared forfeited under section 4, every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India

6 If after such further security has been deposited the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited,

(b) the printing-press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document or

found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is, or at the time of printing the matter complained of was, printed, and

(c) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

7. (1) Where any printing-press is or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are

declared forfeited to His Majesty under this Act, the Local Government may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police-officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

8. (1) Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India :

Provided that if the person registered under the said Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher shall not be required to deposit security so long as such registration is in force :

Provided further that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commencement of this Act under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security

to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

9. (1) If any newspaper in respect of which Power to declare any security has been security forfeited in deposited as required by certain cases section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare such security and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled. XX 1857

10. Where the security given in respect of any newspaper is declared forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

11. If after such further security has been deposited the newspaper again contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

- (a) the further security so deposited, and
- (b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found,

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

12. (1) Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever printed

appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same wherever found, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any

police-officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

13. The Chief Customs-officer or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land or sea, into British India which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

14. No newspaper printed and published in British India shall be transmitted by post unless the printer and publisher have made a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the publisher has deposited security when so required under this Act.

15. Any officer in charge of a post-office or authorised by the Post-Master General in this behalf may detain any article other than a letter or parcel in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), or

(b) any newspaper in respect of which the declaration required by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, has not been made, or the security required by this Act has not been deposited by the publisher thereof,

and shall deliver all such articles to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

16. (1) The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.

(2) If any printer of any such newspaper neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with sub-section (1), he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default.

17. Any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 4, 6, 11 or 12 may, within 11 months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

18. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges, or, where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, of all the Judges.

19. (1) If it appears to the Special Bench that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority (if any) of those Judges.

(3) Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, such order shall stand.

20. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper which are alleged to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

21. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and, until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

22. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court, on such application as aforesaid, and no civil or criminal proceeding, not as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

23. (1) Whoever keeps in his possession a press for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, when required so to do, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 8 or section 10, when required so to do, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5

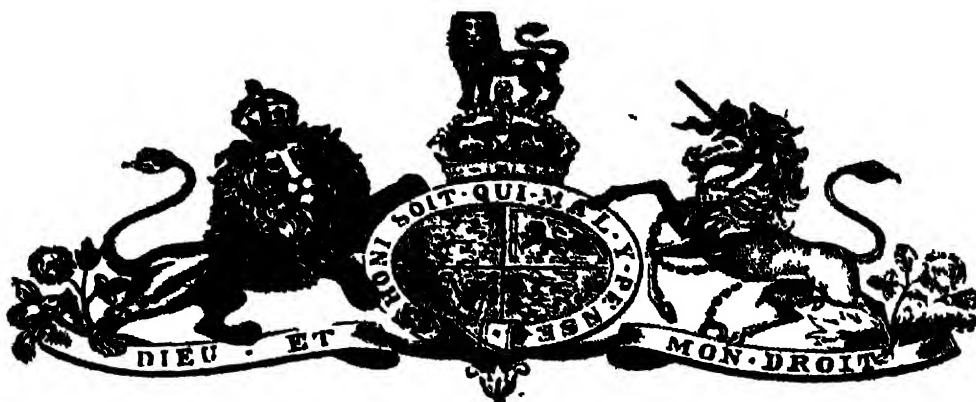
of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

24. Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and in certain cases ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

25. Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

26. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th February, 1910 —

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 2.*—We have considered it necessary to insert a special definition of "High Court" as the definition in section 3 (24) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, is not suitable for the provinces of Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara where the Chief Commissioner who is the Local Government is also the High Court. We have therefore provided that in the case of these two provinces the "High Court" shall mean the High Court at Madras and the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, respectively

3. *Clauses 3 (1) and 8 (1).*—In the case of a keeper of a press or a publisher starting business after the commencement of this Act we have reduced the maximum amount of the security from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,000 as we think that the larger amount might prove excessive in the case of well-intentioned printers and publishers of small means.

4. *Clause 4 (1).*—In sub-clause (c) we have substituted the words "the administration of justice in British India" for the words "any lawful authority" and we have struck out from this sub-clause the words "or antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects" and inserted in it words to make it include the bringing into hatred or contempt of any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, as we are disposed to think that the clause as thus altered will be sufficient to carry out the purpose in view.

5. *Clauses 3, 5, 8 and 10.*—We have expressly provided that the deposit required under the Act may be made either in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

6. *Clause 14* —We have slightly modified this clause so as to make it clear that it applies only to newspapers printed and published in British India.

7. *Clause 15* —This clause as introduced proposed to empower postal officers to open any article in course of transit by post. We do not consider it necessary that postal officers should have this power. Nor do we think that they should have power to detain letters or parcels. We have therefore modified this clause by providing that such officers should have power only to detain articles other than letters or parcels and deliver them to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

8. *Clauses 18 and 19.*—We have considered it necessary to provide for cases where the Special Bench may consist of two Judges who may be divided in opinion, we have provided that in such cases the order of forfeiture made by the Local Government shall stand.

9. The other alterations which we have made in the Bill are of a formal nature and call for no special remarks.

10. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India in English on the 5th February, 1910.

11. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. H. RISLEY.

S. P. SINHA.

H. A. STUART.

G. H. B. KENRICK.

H. O. QUIN.

P. C. LYON.

G. K. GOKHALE.*

BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB.

JULFIKAR ALI KHAN.

R. N. MUDHOLKAR.*

C. W. N. GRAHAM.

The 7th February, 1910.

* Signed subject to minute of dissent appended.

We sign the Report subject to the following minute of dissent.

We think that the existing law is sufficient to punish actual sedition as also to deal effectively with incitements to violence. But in view of the exceptional situation in several parts of the country, we are constrained to admit the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Executive in preventing the spread of seditious teachings. And we assent, though not without great reluctance, to the principle of providing a certain amount of executive control at initial stages over printing-presses and newspapers to prevent serious abuses of the liberty of the Press. We cannot shut our eyes to the risks which must accompany such a provision. But it is a choice between two evils, and we accept what we consider to be the lesser evil of the two. We, however, think that such exceptional legislation should not form part of the permanent Statute-book of the country, and we strongly urge that the measure should remain in force for a limited period only, say, three years. Moreover, even conceding the principle mentioned above for preventive purposes, we consider that some of the provisions of the proposed Bill are far too drastic and go beyond the requirement of the situation. In particular we urge that two provisions should be modified. The Bill lays down that the keeper of every new printing-press and the publisher of every new newspaper shall, at the time of making a declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, ordinarily deposit a security, the Magistrate being empowered to dispense in exceptional cases with the deposit of such security. We think that this should be reversed—that ordinarily no security should be required, but the Magistrate should be empowered to demand the deposit of a security in cases in which in his opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the press or the newspaper is intended or is likely to be used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1). This will prevent an unnecessary financial burden (which in the case of small concerns might prove a serious burden) being imposed on well-intentioned printers and publishers and will at the same time meet the case of old offenders reappearing under new names or new garbs. We also think that where a Local Government has issued a notice of forfeiture of security, the annulment of the declaration should not take place till after the application to the High Court, if made, has been decided.

G K. GOKHALE

R. N. MUDHOLKAR.

Note.

I REGRET I cannot join with the majority of my colleagues in the recommendation that the Bill as amended should be passed. In my humble opinion the important nature of the legislation proposed demands that both the members of this Council and the public should have more time to consider the Bill and to express their opinions regarding it. The object of the Bill is to prevent printing presses and newspapers being used to promote seditious or other criminal purposes. Section 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) empowers a Chief Presidency or a District Magistrate with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to require any editor, printer, proprietor or publisher of any publication registered under or printed or published in conformity with the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Acts, 1867, who disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in any way abets the dissemination of any seditious matter, that is to say any matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code or any matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, or any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code, to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with or without sureties for his good behaviour. Act VII of 1908 has made stronger provision for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers, which include an attachment and forfeiture of the press at which the offending matter may be published. If notwithstanding these enactments, deplorable circumstances have come to exist in some parts of the country and it has become necessary that the existing provisions of the law relating to printing presses and newspapers should be strengthened to enable the Government to more effectively prevent them from being used to promote sedition or other crime, it is our duty to support, and I am fully prepared to support the provisions of the Bill which relate to the demand of security, provided it is asked for from printers or publishers, who have offended against the law relating to the State, and in view of the present state of the country even from persons in whose case the Magistrate may have reasonable grounds for believing that they are likely to use the press or the newspaper which they wish to start for the wicked purpose of fostering sedition or other crime. This object could to my mind be gained by amending the Criminal Procedure Code. But so far as the Bill seeks to do this, I am prepared to support it. But I regret I do not see any justification for the important departure which the Bill seeks to make in laying down that the order demanding security, or forfeiting it, or forfeiting the printing press, etc., of an offending printer or publisher, shall be made, not as heretofore, both under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and under the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act by the Magistrate after giving an opportunity to the person against whom the order is to be made, but by the Local Government, upon a mere perusal of the matter which he may have published. I think that when a Local Government is of opinion that a security should be demanded from the keeper of a press or the publisher of a newspaper, it should direct the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated or the paper is published, to call on such keeper or publisher to show cause why he should not be ordered to deposit such security within the limits prescribed by the Bill, as the Magistrate may think fit to fix and it should be left to the said Magistrate upon good cause not being shown to order the security to be deposited. The power to declare a security forfeited should similarly be left to the Magistrate.

The order of the Magistrate will in either case be a judicial order, and an appeal should be permitted to the High Court as provided under Act VII of 1908. But even if section 17 of the Bill is allowed to stand as it is providing for an application to the High Court to revise an order passed for forfeiture of security,—a similar provision for revision should be made in regard to an order for deposit of security also,—it will preserve what exists at present of an entirely reasonable separation between Judicial and Executive functions, and will give a greater assurance to the general public of a fair consideration of the merits of the order, when it is the order of a Magistrate which is brought before a High Court for revision, than when it is an order passed by a Local Government. The principle involved in the departure which the Bill makes from the laws enacted by the Government of India for over half a century, is of great importance. It raises a political question, to quote the weighty words of Mr. Gladstone, uttered in the House of Commons in connection with the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, “of the utmost delicacy, namely, whether it is wise for the Government to take into its own hands, and out of the hands of the established legal jurisdiction, the power of determining what writing is seditious, and what is not.” If the amendment I have suggested is accepted, this departure will be avoided, and the powers which the Bill gives to the Government for exercising a more effective control over the Press will not in the least be diminished.

I think that the provisions of the Bill are in some other respects also wider and more drastic than they need be, but they are covered by the amendments I propose to put forward, and I need not therefore note them in detail here.

I fear that if the Bill is passed as it stands at present it is likely to affect injuriously the perfectly legitimate liberty of expression of the unexceptionable section of the Press also, and if this should appear, it will be a misfortune both for the people and the Government. The Bill is an exceptional measure, and its operation should, at any rate, not be extended to all parts of the country at once but should be confined to those parts where a necessity for it may be found to exist. Its duration also should be confined to a period of three years.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

The 7th February 1910.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. 11.

A Bill to provide for the better control of the Press

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the better control of the Press, it is hereby enacted as follows —

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Short title and ex Press Act, 1910 tent.

(2) *It extends to the whole of British India inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.*

2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or Definitions context,—

(a) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed

(b) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph or other visible representation.

(c) "*High Court*" means the highest Civil Court of Appeal for any local area except in the case of the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg where it means the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces and the High Court of Judicature of Madras respectively.

(d) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate

(e) "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news and

(f) printing "press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing

3 (1) Every person keeping a printing-press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India*

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administration, in respect of which a declaration was made prior to the commencement of this Act under section 4 of the Press and Registration Books Act, 1867, is used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.*

4 (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise—

(a) to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty, or

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief, or

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or

- (f) to convey any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom that public servant is believed to be interested with a view to inducing that public servant to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions,

the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper, book or other documents wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Explanation I.—In clause (c) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation II.—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief or of the administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c).

(2) Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled

5. Where the security given in respect of any press has been declared forfeited under section 4, every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

6. If after such further security has been deposited the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare —

- (a) the further security so deposited,

- (b) the printing-press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is, or at the time of printing the matter complained of was, printed, and

(c) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

7. (1) Where any printing-press is or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are declared forfeited to His Majesty under this Act, the Local Government may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises —

- (i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or
(ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant issued under the section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

8. (1) Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commencement of this Act under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the

Magistrate may think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.*

9. (1) If any newspaper in respect of which Power to declare any security has been security forfeited in deposited as required by certain cases. section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare such security and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1), the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

10. Where the security given in respect of any newspaper is declared Deposit of further security. forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.*

11. If after such further security has been deposited the newspaper further security and again contains any words, newspapers forfeited signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited, and

(b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found,

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

12. (1) Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever printed appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same wherever found, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any

Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for same.

police-officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, V 1898.

13. The Chief Customs-official or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land or sea, into British India which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf *to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.*

14. No newspaper printed and published in British India shall be Prohibition of transmission by post of certain newspapers unless the printer and publisher have made a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the publisher has deposited security when so required under this Act.

15. Any officer in charge of a post-office or authorised by the Post-Master General in this behalf may detain any article other than a letter or parcel in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), or

(b) any newspaper in respect of which the declaration required by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, has not been made, or the security required by this Act has not been deposited by the publisher thereof,

and shall deliver *all such articles* to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf *to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.*

16. (1) The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.

Copies of newspapers printed in British India to be delivered gratis to Government.

(2) If any printer of any such newspaper neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with sub-section (1), he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default.

17. Any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under sections 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

18. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges, or, where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, of all the Judges.

19. (1) If it appears to the Special Bench that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority (if any) of those Judges.

(3) Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, such order shall stand.

20. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper which are alleged to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

21. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and, until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

22. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on such application as aforesaid and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

23. (1) Whoever keeps in his possession, a press for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, when required so to do, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 8 or section 10, when required so to do, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

24. Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

25. Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

26. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS;
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 TO 1909 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14,
AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 4th February 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy
and Governor General of India, *presiding*,
and 55 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed oath of his allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked:—

“Is it a fact that the coaching tariffs of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have of late been

increased about 50 per cent.? Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for this general and phenomenal increase in fares after years of stationary rates? Is it true that the number of higher class passengers have already fallen off in consequence? Has the total volume of passenger traffic been affected?"

The Hon'ble SIR T WYNNE replied :—

"The Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administrations have, with effect from 1st January 1910, raised their 1st and 2nd class passenger fares as under :

First class	{ For first 300 miles to 18 pies per mile. For additional distances to 12 pies per mile.
Second class	{ For first 300 miles to 9 pies per mile. For additional distances to 6 pies per mile.

"These increased fares are within the maximum fares which the Companies are authorised to charge under their contracts with the Secretary of State, and are not in excess of the fares that are at present, and have been in force, on the East Indian Railway and some other Railways for many years.

"There is no information at present as to the effect which the imposition of higher fares is exercising on passenger traffic."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"In reply to my question last year on the subject of the proposed separation of judicial and executive functions in India on the lines laid down by the Hon'ble Home Member in March 1908, and the introduction of the reform tentatively into the two Bengals, Government were pleased to promise to make a reference to the Secretary of State after the replies of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam and the High Court of Calcutta to the Government of India's 'proposals for introducing into selected districts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, by way of experiment, a scheme for the separation of judicial and executive duties' had been received and the scheme had been further examined. Will Government be pleased to state if the replies have now been received, if the scheme has been further examined, and if any reference has been made to the Secretary of State? Will the replies be published?"

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY replied —

"The replies have been received and are now being considered. A reference has not yet been made to the Secretary of State. Government are unable to say at present whether the letters of the Government of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam will be published or not."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Have the reports of Local Governments on Free Primary Education, which were under consideration last year, been finally considered by this Government? If so, when can a definite pronouncement on the subject by Government be expected?"

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY replied :—

"The replies of the Local Governments have been considered by the Government of India, but no further action can be taken at present owing to want of funds. The remission of fees is primarily a measure of relief analogous to the reduction of taxation. It has not itself the effect of increasing the number of schools, and for this and other reasons it has met with a good deal of criticism. The measure, however, is well worthy of further consideration when the state of the finances is more favourable. The decision must of course depend upon the circumstances existing at that time and it would be premature to make any definite statement of policy now."

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAXWELL said —“ My Lord, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act be referred to a Select Committee. It was hoped that this measure might be enacted at the meeting of Council held on the 22nd October in Simla. Certain criticisms on points of substance have, however, been received, of which the most important came from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. As the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey explained when he moved the introduction of the Bill, this measure fully follows the precedent of the English Act: and it was not anticipated that any criticisms would be raised in respect of it. As some have, however, been received, we have thought it advisable to refer the Bill to a Select Committee with a view to adequate consideration being given to them.

“ I therefore move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Quin, the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, and myself.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, and gave notice that he would move that the Bill be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

PRESS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY said —“ My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better control of the Indian Press, or in other words to confine the Press—the whole of the Press, European or Indian, English or vernacular—within the limits of legitimate discussion. The subject is a large one and I have considered carefully how it should be presented to this Council, so that the essential issues may be clearly brought out and may not be obscured by history that has ceased to be relevant and principles which no longer apply. In the first place let me state as simply as possible what the Bill proposes to do

“ It will be convenient if I first describe the kind of matter which may not be published. This is set out in clause 4 of the Bill under six separate heads.

“ The first of these relates to incitements to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act or to any actual violence. Incitements of this nature are already covered by the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, but we think it advisable to include them in this Bill in order that we may, if necessary, take action of a less severe kind than that prescribed by the Act of 1908.

“ The next kind of writing which is forbidden is that which is likely to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or his duty. That calls for no comment. It is obvious that such writings must be dangerous to the public welfare.

“ Then under head (c) we come to writings which are likely to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty, or the Government, or any lawful authority, or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or which are likely to excite disaffection against His Majesty, or the Government, or such Princes or Chiefs, or to excite antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects. The greater part of this head is covered by the terms of sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, but we have made two additions of some importance. In the first place, we have included what I may describe as the preaching of sedition against the Princes or Chiefs of our Native States. We have had not a few instances of newspapers published in British India containing seditious matter of that kind. The Government of India cannot tolerate this, they cannot allow their terri-

tories to be used as a safe asylum from which attacks can be launched upon Indian Princes. The other direction in which this heading goes beyond the terms of the two sections I have quoted is that it includes the bringing of any lawful authority into hatred or contempt. There have been many venomous attacks upon Magistrates and Judges, even upon Judges of the High Courts, and this must be prevented.

"The fourth heading relates to intimidation and blackmailing. It will cover the case of the blackmailing of Indian Princes against which the corresponding clause of Lord Lytton's Act of 1878 was directed.

"The fifth heading prohibits matter which is likely to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order. Under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, the Government have power to declare that an association which has these objects is an unlawful association, and a newspaper should not be allowed to do what an association may not do.

"The last sub-clause deals with the intimidation of public servants and is taken *verbatim* from the Act of 1878. The protection which this sub-clause will give is certainly more necessary now than it was thirty years ago.

"I will now show how we propose to prevent the publication of matter of the kind I have described. Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 every person who wishes to keep a press for the printing of books or papers must make a declaration to that effect before a Magistrate. Another provision of that Act requires that every printer and publisher of a newspaper must make a similar declaration. These declarations are registered and are available for the information of anyone who wishes to take proceedings against the press or the newspaper. Clause 3 of our Bill provides that every person who makes a declaration hereafter as the keeper of a press must deposit security for an amount to be fixed in each case by the Magistrate, but not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 5,000. Clause 8 contains a similar provision in respect of the publisher of a newspaper. The printer of a newspaper is not required to deposit security as his case is already covered by the provision requiring security from the person who keeps the press. These provisions, as I have said, apply only to future registrations. In the case of existing presses and existing newspapers no security can be demanded until the press or paper offends by printing or publishing matter of the prohibited kind. But when a press or newspaper has printed or published such matter, the Local Government may at once call upon the person registered as the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper to deposit security to an amount to be fixed by the Local Government subject to the same limits as are prescribed for fresh registrations.

"The next stage in the procedure provided by the Bill is that the Local Government can order the forfeiture of the security deposited if it appears that the press has printed or the newspaper has published any matter of the prohibited kind. If the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper wishes to continue his business after such an order has been passed, he is at liberty to do so, but he must make a fresh declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act and the Magistrate may then demand enhanced security up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. Should the keeper of a press or the publisher of a newspaper again publish prohibited matter after enhanced security has been taken, the Local Government may order the forfeiture of the enhanced security in the case of the newspaper, and of both security and press in the case of the printing-press. I wish to make it quite clear to Hon'ble Members that no keeper of a press who is registered at the time of the passing of this Bill will be affected by its provisions unless and until he offends by printing prohibited matter; but if he does that, he may be called upon to deposit security. If he again offends, his security may be forfeited, while for a third offence both security and press may be forfeited. For persons who are now registered as publishers of newspapers the procedure is the same. That is to say, no interference at all until one offence is committed; then a demand for security which may be forfeited for the second offence, next the taking of enhanced security; and the forfeiture of this enhanced security for the third offence. In the case of new registrations security is

demanded from the beginning. This is necessary to provide against an evasion of the law by new registrations which are new only in name.

"It will be readily admitted that if we take security at all we must take it from the keepers of printing presses, for the law, to be effective, must cover not only newspapers, but also books, pamphlets, leaflets and every other kind of document by which seditious matter can be disseminated. But it may be asked, why take security from the publisher of a newspaper in addition to taking it from the keepers of presses? The answer is that we cannot always be certain of getting at the newspaper through its press, for difficulties have arisen in ascertaining at what press a newspaper is printed. Many of the small newspapers, which are notorious offenders, have no presses of their own, but are printed at a job press which may be changed from month to month, and it is by no means easy to learn with certainty at which particular press an offending issue of the newspaper was published. Moreover, if security were not demanded from the publisher of a newspaper, he might continue to offend with no greater penalty than the demanding of security from each of the different presses at which successive issues of his journal were printed.

"We have fixed a minimum as well as a maximum for the security to be demanded in order to give an indication which will guide officers in all ordinary cases. But to meet the exceptional cases of the petty press which publishes only trade circulars, bill headings and the like, and the case of the school or college magazine and other similar publications which are not newspapers in the ordinary sense of the term, though they cannot be excluded from the definition—in order to meet these cases we have given the Magistrate power to take reduced security or to dispense with security altogether.

"The provisions which I have described so far relate to the cases of newspapers and of matter which is printed at presses that are known. But we have also to deal with books and pamphlets, especially the latter, which are printed out of India or secretly in India. To meet these cases power is taken for the Local Government to declare by notification that such publications are forfeited and to issue search-warrants for their discovery. In aid of this provision power is also given to customs officials to detain suspected packages pending examination of their contents by the Local Government, and to post office officials to open and detain with a like object any suspected packet which has been transmitted by post. We have also prohibited the transmission by post of any newspaper in respect of which the necessary declaration and deposit of security, when required, have not been made.

"Finally we have laid an obligation upon the printer of a newspaper to deliver to Government at the time of publication two copies of every issue. This has been rendered necessary by the failure of certain newspaper proprietors to send punctually the copies for which the Government subscribe, while in one case a subscription equal to ten times the ordinary subscription was demanded from the Government.

"So far I have dealt only with the powers which are given by the Act. I will now turn to the check which we have provided. This consists of an appeal to a special tribunal of three Judges of the High Court against any order of forfeiture passed by the Government. If it appears to the High Court that the matter in respect of which the order was passed does not come within the terms of section 4 of this Bill, then the High Court will set aside the order of forfeiture. I think it will be admitted that that is a very complete check upon any hasty or improper action by a Local Government. We have, therefore, barred all other legal remedies.

"There are two other clauses that I must mention. One provides that the penalty for keeping a press or publishing a newspaper without making the deposit of security shall be the same as that imposed upon a person who keeps a press or publishes a newspaper without making the declaration required by the Press and Registration of Books Act. The other is a provision which saves the operation of other laws.

"I have explained the scope of the Bill, what it proposes to do. I will now mention its limitations, what it does not propose to do. In the first place, it does not create a Censorship. It imposes no antecedent restraint on the Press; a man may publish what he pleases; he has the widest range for every form of intellectual activity within the limits laid down by the law. Secondly, it is not like the Press Act of 1878, a purely executive measure. The initiative, indeed, rests with the Executive Government, but ample security against hasty or arbitrary action is provided in the form of what is virtually an appeal to a highly competent judicial authority. Thirdly, it is not a measure of universal licensing with power to the Government to withdraw or refuse a license at discretion. The liberty of unlicensed printing for which Milton pleaded three centuries and a half ago, and at the time pleaded in vain, is untouched by this Bill. Security is demanded only from papers established after the passing of the Act. That is necessary to guard against the Protean changes of identity of which we have had illustrations in Bengal. But security is one thing and a system of licensing is another. Security may rightly be required in the interests of the community in order to guarantee that those who undertake for the first time the important task of instructing the people regarding public affairs shall at any rate be fully aware of the responsibility they incur.

"I do not set much store by precedents and parallels drawn from foreign sources. As Lord Morley has pointed out, no political principle whatever is capable of application in every sort of circumstances without reference to conditions in every place and at every time. Each country has its own problems and must solve them in its own way. India has hers, of which this is one of the gravest. We too must travel on our own road with such guidance as our necessities give us, we cannot walk by borrowed light. But if there is any European country upon whose experience we might draw upon and whose example we might follow, it would be Austria, where there exists much the same kind of medley of nationalities, classes, languages and religions as we find in India, and where (as Bismarck pointed out long ago) a certain section of the Press has exercised an influence of evil tendency. Yet what a contrast there is between this Bill and the regular practice in Austria. In that country not only can the business of printing not be carried out without a license, but every number of a periodical must be submitted to the police before publication so that it may be confiscated if it contains anything contrary to the law. All periodicals, whether they have offended or not, must deposit money, on pain of suppression, as a guarantee for the payment of fines. The police frequently order a newspaper to leave out of its columns an article which they deem offensive and give notice to the daily Press that some particular subject had better not be touched upon for the present. Finally, whatever constitutional rights newspapers may possess may be suspended at a moment's notice by the Ministry declaring a state of siege. This is the practice in a country where the Press is subject to the wholesome check of public opinion. Each political party has its organs, and the Government have theirs. Statements made by one side are promptly rebutted by the other, and no editor can be wholly irresponsible. In India none of these restraints exist to any extent worth mentioning. Yet the Bill does not propose to confer any powers on the police. They will be absolutely outside it and will have nothing whatever to do with its administration.

"I have explained, my Lord, what our proposals are and also what they are not. It is my present duty to justify them and for this purpose I must review as concisely as possible the history of the subject and must answer the question, why is any special law necessary, why cannot the Government be content to rely upon the ordinary criminal law? To do this I must go back to the beginnings of the present evils. The Press in India has been free (except during two periods) for the last 75 years, in fact ever since Sir Charles Metcalfe repealed the Licensing Act which was in force up to 1835. The two periods which I have referred to were, first the period of the Mutiny when the entire Press was under absolute control for one year and no more and the second was from 1878 to 1881 when a portion of the Press was subject to the virtually nominal control imposed by the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. I will not touch upon the earlier years, but I will begin about the middle of the

period which I have marked off and I will endeavour to show what use the Press has made in comparatively recent times of Lord Mercialfe's famous concession. Thirty-three years ago, I was present, as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, at a notable Durbar held by Sir Ashley Eden at Belvedere on the 12th August 1877. In addressing that Durbar the Lieutenant-Governor denounced in strong terms the disloyalty and sedition which were frequently published in the Native Press of Bengal. Even then rank treason was preached and a war of independence was talked of, and Sir Ashley Eden thought it necessary to warn those whom he addressed that the character of the Vernacular Press was creating an unfavourable impression in many quarters of the loyalty of the Bengalis. The warning was not heeded, and in the following year the tone and tendencies of the Press led to the passing of the Act of 1878, the object of which, like the object of the present Bill, was to prevent, not to punish, sedition. As everyone knows, the Act was in force for only three years during which time recourse was only once had to its provisions. Its defects, from our present point of view, are palpable. It applied only to the Vernacular Press and left untouched journals published in English, whether owned by Indians or by Europeans; its machinery was purely executive, judicial intervention being expressly excluded, and it contained an impracticable provision for censorship which was soon repealed. The whole Act was repealed in 1881, and from that time till now the Press has been left to the operation of the ordinary law. Up to the year 1907 the policy of the Government was one of extreme forbearance and prosecutions were of rare occurrence. Indeed, during the 37 years from 1870 to 1907 the law was put in motion only sixteen times. Among these cases there is not a single case of acquittal. On two occasions the jury disagreed but the offenders would have been tried again if Government had not thought fit to accept their apologies. I have described our forbearance as extreme; many people may think it excessive. But the ingrained instincts of all Englishmen are averse to interference with the Press, even by way of prosecution, and we continued to hope that time and education would bring wisdom. Our hope was vain, the Press did not mend its ways; it went continually from bad to worse, and at length it produced its inevitable results in the cruel and oppressive methods of the boycott. It was clear, moreover, that matters were not going to stop there and that worse things were in store for us. As every one knows, we had not long to wait. Accordingly on the 3rd June 1907, after careful and anxious consideration, the Government of India issued the following resolution

'Certain circumstances attending the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal have forced upon the attention of the Government of India the deliberate efforts made by a number of newspapers, both English and Vernacular, to inflame the minds of the people, to encourage ill-will between classes, to promote active hostility to the Government, and to disturb the public tranquillity in many different ways. The Governor General has no desire whatever to restrict the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the action of the Government, and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals. But he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order among a vast and heterogeneous population, and he is unable to tolerate the publication of writings which tend to arouse the disorderly elements of society and to incite them to concerted action against the Government. On these grounds he has determined that the dissemination of sedition and the promotion of ill-will between classes must be repressed by firm and sustained action under the penal law. Accordingly, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, His Excellency in Council empowers Local Governments to institute prosecutions in consultation with their legal advisers in all cases where the law has been wilfully infringed. He hopes that the warning now given may, in great measure, avert the necessity for numerous prosecutions, but if this hope should unhappily not be realised, he relies upon the local authorities to deal with the evil effectively.

"Up to the end of last year 47 prosecutions had been undertaken under these orders. Not one of these cases has failed, although in some instances the editor, manager or proprietor has escaped, and only the registered printer or proprietor has been convicted, while in others the Government have accepted an apology and withdrawn the prosecutions. Nevertheless we have to acknowledge defeat. We have succeeded in the minor object of punishing a certain number

of offenders ; we have failed in the major, the vital, the all-important object of curing a grave evil. We have proved that the law as it stands is sufficient to enable convictions for sedition to be obtained ; but we have also proved that it is not sufficient to restrain the Press within the limits of legitimate discussion. In spite of our successful prosecutions we see the most influential and most widely read portion of the Indian Press incessantly occupied in rendering the Government by law established odious in the sight of the Indian people. The Government is foreign, and therefore selfish and tyrannical. It drains the country of its wealth, it has impoverished the people, and brought about famine on a scale and with a frequency unknown before, its public works, roads, railways and canals have generated malaria, it has introduced plague, by poisoning wells, in order to reduce the population that has to be held in subjection, it has deprived the Indian peasant of his land, the Indian artisan of his industry, and the Indian merchant of his trade ; it has destroyed religion by its godless system of education ; it seeks to destroy caste by polluting, maliciously and of set purpose, the salt and sugar that men eat and the cloth that they wear ; it allows Indians to be ill-treated in British Colonies ; it levies heavy taxes and spends them on the army ; it pays high salaries to Englishmen, and employs Indians only in the worst paid posts ;—in short it has enslaved a whole people, who are now struggling to be free.

“ My enumeration may not be exhaustive, but these are some of the statements that are now being implanted as axioms in the minds of the rising generation of educated youths, the source from which we recruit the great body of civil officials who administer India. If nothing more were said, if the Press were content to

‘ let the lie
Have time on its own wings to fly,’

things would be bad enough. But very much more is said. Every day the Press proclaims, openly or by suggestion or allusion, that the only cure for the ills of India is independence from foreign rule, independence to be won by heroic deeds, self-sacrifice, martyrdom on the part of the young, in any case by some form of violence. Hindu mythology, ancient and modern history, and more especially the European literature of revolution, are ransacked to furnish examples that justify revolt and proclaim its inevitable success. The methods of guerilla warfare as practised in Circassia, Spain and South Africa ; Mazzini's gospel of political assassination, Kossuth's most violent doctrines ; the doings of Russian Nihilists, the murder of the Marquis Ito, the dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna in the *Gita*, a book that is to Hindus what the *Imitation of Christ* is to emotional Christians—all these are pressed into the service of inflaming impressionable minds. The last instance is perhaps the worst. I can imagine no more wicked desecration than that the sacrilegious hand of the anarchist should be laid upon the Indian Song of Songs and that a masterpiece of transcendental philosophy and religious ecstasy should be perverted to the base uses of preaching political murder. The poison, however, is widely diffused by a variety of methods, and antidote there is none. The side of Government is represented in the Indian Press by a few papers of small circulation which never reach the persons whose minds are prejudiced by the attack. Sedition has the monopoly of its audience, and that audience is large and is increasing daily. No means are left untried to swell its numbers and to infect the masses of the people. The peaceful life of the village has been invaded by youthful enthusiasts who read out to an illiterate audience, attracted by natural curiosity, articles preaching the doctrines which I have described. Emissaries disguised as religious devotees travel about the country and spread the gospel of anarchy among simple folk who believe that whatever is printed must be true. Worst of all, attempts are being made to enlist the women of India on the side of rebellion by disseminating in the zenana libels upon the Government—among them that infamous story about the introduction of plague. Was there ever such sacrilege as this—that the renaissance of Indian womanhood, their awakening to a new intellectual life, should be threatened at its outset by influences such as these ? In all ages—from the time of your own Epics and the old Roman legend of the Sabine

girls—women have been the peace-makers of the world. Their mission has been to heal race-enmity, not to foster it. Is the Sakuntala of the future to grow up in an atmosphere of treason, plotting murder and designing bombs? If she does, she will certainly not be the Sakuntala of the Indian poet.

"The consequences of this ever-flowing stream of slander and incitement to outrage are now upon us. What was dimly foreseen a few years ago has actually come to pass. We are at the present moment confronted with a murderous conspiracy, whose aim it is to subvert the Government of the country and to make British rule impossible by establishing general terrorism. Their organisation is effective and far-reaching; their numbers are believed to be considerable; the leaders work in secret and are blindly obeyed by their youthful followers. The method they favour at present is political assassination: the method of Mazzini in his worst moods. Already they have a long score of murders or attempted murders to their account. There were two attempts to blow up Sir Andrew Fraser's train and one, of the type with which we are now unhappily familiar, to shoot him on a public occasion. Two attempts were made to murder Mr. Kingsford, one of which caused the death of two English ladies. Inspector Nanda Lal Banerji, Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor at Alipore, Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, Mr. Jackson, and only the other day Deputy Superintendent Shams-ul Alam, have been shot in the most deliberate and cold-blooded fashion. Of three informers two have been killed, and on the third vengeance has been taken by the murder of his brother in the sight of his mother and sisters. Mr. Allen, the Magistrate of Dacca, was shot through the lungs and narrowly escaped with his life. Two picric acid bombs were thrown at His Excellency the Viceroy at Ahmedabad and only failed to explode by reason of their faulty construction. Not long afterwards an attempt was made with a bomb on the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa.

"These things are the natural and necessary consequence of the teachings of certain journals. They have prepared the soil in which anarchy flourishes; they have sown the seed and they are answerable for the crop. This is no more general statement; the chain of causation is clear. Not only does the campaign of violence date from the change in the tone of the Press; but specific outbursts of incitement have been followed by specific outrages.

"And now, Sir, I appeal to the Council in the name of all objects that patriotic Indians have at heart to give their cordial approval to this Bill. It is called for in the interests of the State, of our officers both Indian and European, and most of all in the interests of the rising generation of young men. In this matter, indeed, the interests of the State and the interests of the people are one and the same. If it is good for India that British rule should continue, it is equally essential that the relations between Government and the educated community should be cordial and intimate, and that cannot long be the case if the organs of that community lay themselves out to embitter those relations in every sort of way and to create a permanent atmosphere of latent and often open hostility. In the long run people will believe what they are told, if they are told it often enough, and if they hear nothing on the other side. There is plenty of work in India waiting to be done, but it never will be done if the energies of the educated classes are wasted in incessant abuse and suspicion of Government.

"As regards the officers of Government, the case is clear. At all costs they must be protected from intimidation and worse. And it is our Indian officials who stand in most need of protection, for they are most exposed to the danger. The detailed work of investigation and detection necessarily falls upon them, and they are specially vulnerable through their families. They have done most admirable work during the troubles of the last few years and have displayed under most trying conditions courage and loyalty that are beyond all praise. We are bound in honour to protect them from threats of murder and outrage which sooner or later bring about their own fulfilment.

"To my mind, Sir, the worst feature of the present situation is the terrible influence that the Press exercises upon the student class. I was talking about this about a month ago with a distinguished Indian who is in close touch with schools and colleges in Bengal. He took a most gloomy view of

the present state of things and the prospects of the immediate future.- According to him the younger generation had got entirely out of hand, and many of them had become criminal fanatics uncontrollable by their parents or their masters. As an illustration of the spirit that is abroad he told me that one of the examiners for the last Matriculation of the University had received a threatening message that if he reported to the authorities a particularly gross case of cheating 'a Browning pistol was ready for him.' I may set by the side of this, as a companion picture, the following passage in Sir Lawrence Jenkins' judgment in the Alipore Appeal. Speaking of the *Fugantar* his Lordship says :—

'Perhaps no more striking illustration of its pernicious and insidious influence can be found than in the postcard, Exhibit 1079, addressed to Abinash and found in the course of the search at 4, Raja's Lane. It runs as follows :—

"Bande Mataram,
Mirasi, 7th September 1907.

"Sir,

From your advertisement, articles, and your bold writings, I understand that he alone, who has the subversion of the Firingee (British) Government at heart, should by all means read the *Fugantar*. I, a schoolboy, living in a hilly country, don't feel any oppression of the Firingees, and I give way before people for want of information. I am, therefore, in need of *Fugantar*. For it acquaints us to a great extent with the devices of driving away the Firingees and also make us alive to wrongs. I am extremely in straitened circumstances, hardly able to procure one meal a day; nevertheless my desire for newspaper reading is extremely strong. Hence I approach you as a beggar. Ah! do not disappoint such an eager hope of mine. Please grant my prayer. I shall pay the price when I shall have the means. Please ever oblige me by sending a sample copy with an expression of your intention. I hope you will favour me by enlisting me as a subscriber. Further, please don't fail to send a sample copy.

Submitted by

Sree Debendra Chandra Bhattacharjee,
P.O. Muchikandi, Mirasi,
Sylhet."

"It is very dreadful, but it is also rather pathetic, and it throws a great light on the enthusiastic, impressionable and at times rather hysterical temperament of the Indian student. We must do what we can to save these boys. We cannot look on passively at the progressive demoralization of the youth of India. I believe, Sir, that this Bill will prove to be a wholesome and beneficial measure of national education, that it will in course of time prevent a number of young men from drifting into evil courses and ruining their prospects in life, and that in passing it this Council will earn the lasting gratitude of many thousands of Indian parents."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Rules of Business be suspended.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, the Hon'ble Mr. Quin, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Maharaja of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the mover, with instructions to report on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No. 7.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such (1) official Reports and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 10th February 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

In Kashmir weather was slightly disturbed on several days and light falls of snow occurred; there was also local rainfall in the upper Brahmaputra valley, but over the rest of the country dry weather prevailed throughout the week. Maximum temperature was in moderate to large excess in northwest India and from the 4th to the 6th in the United Provinces and Central India.

Burma.—Skies were generally clear and temperature normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell locally in the upper Brahmaputra valley on the 6th. Skies were cloudy in the north of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the 5th and 6th and were clear elsewhere throughout the week. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were clear or lightly clouded. At night, temperature was generally normal, but during the day time, it was in excess from the 4th to the 6th except in Berar and the east of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Light falls of snow were reported from most of the observatories in Kashmir. Skies were overcast in Kashmir on several days and were clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Weather was much warmer than usual during the day time.

throughout the week and at night also in Rajputana, Gujarat, the southwest Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan for part of the period.

The Peninsula—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and temperature was generally normal except on the Konkan coast where the maximum was in excess up to the 9th.

The only important rainfall amounts were reported on the 7th and were 0·78" at Dibrugarh and 0·49" at Sibsagar.

The rainfall for the period from the 3rd December 1909 to date is now in defect in Baluchistan and the east of the United Provinces, but it is still over 20 per cent. in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Rajputana.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 10TH FEBRUARY 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 10TH FEBRUARY 1910.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0.1	-0.1	2.9	6.9	- 4.0	- 58	- 57
Lower Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.7	+ 0.3	+ 43	+ 67
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0.5	0.6	- 0.1	- 17	- 17
Assam	0.2	0.3	-0.1	1.0	1.7	- 0.7	- 41	- 43
Eastern Bengal	0	0.1	-0.1	1.6	0.9	+ 0.7	+ 78	+ 100
Bengal	0	0.2	-0.2	1.5	0.7	+ 0.8	+ 114	+ 150
Orissa	0	0.1	-0.1	3.3	0.7	+ 2.6	+ 371	+ 450
Chota Nagpur	0	0.2	-0.2	2.5	0.6	+ 1.9	+ 317	+ 400
Bihar	0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.9	- 0.8	- 89	- 86
United Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.3	- 0.2	- 15	0
United Provinces, West	0	0.3	-0.3	2.2	2.0	+ 0.2	+ 10	+ 29
Punjab, East and North	0	0.3	-0.3	3.9	2.7	+ 1.2	+ 44	+ 63
Punjab, South-west	0	0.2	-0.2	1.9	1.3	+ 0.6	+ 46	+ 58
Kashmir	0.2	0.4	-0.2	2.9	2.6	+ 0.3	+ 11	+ 23
N-W Frontier Province	0	0.2	-0.2	3.9	1.6	+ 2.3	+ 144	+ 179
Baluchistan	0	0.6	-0.6	2.7	3.3	- 0.6	- 18	0
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.6	+ 0.2	+ 33	+ 60
Rajputana, West	0	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.6	+ 0.3	+ 50	+ 80
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	1.4	0.7	+ 0.7	+ 100	+ 133
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 50	+ 200
Central India, West	0	0	0	1.1	0.4	+ 0.7	+ 175	+ 175
Central India, East	0	0.2	-0.2	1.4	1.5	- 0.1	- 7	+ 8
Berar	0	0	0	4.9	1.0	+ 3.9	+ 390	+ 390
Central Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.3	1.1	+ 1.2	+ 109	+ 130
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.9	0.7	+ 1.2	+ 171	+ 280
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	- 100	- 100
Bombay Deccan	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	- 33	- 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0	0	+ 25
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.3	- 0.3	- 100	- 100
Mysore	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 50	+ 50
Malabar	0	0.1	-0.1	1.0	1.6	- 0.6	- 37	- 33
Madras, South-east	0	0.1	-0.1	2.6	5.7	- 3.1	- 54	- 54
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0.5	- 0.5	- 100	- 100
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	4.0	1.3	+ 2.7	+ 208	+ 233

J PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories
R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th February 1910.

Burma—The week was rainless. Transplanting of spring rice and cultivation of miscellaneous crops on islands are proceeding. Harvesting of cotton, groundnut, millet and *juar* is in progress. Standing crops are reported to be in good condition.

Eastern Bengal and Assam—The weather was seasonable. There was no rain during the week except light showers in parts of the Assam Valley. Transplanting of spring rice, gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Ploughing for jute and other autumn crops is going on. Prospects of wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, tea and mustard are good. The average price of common rice has fallen by about one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Dacca, Darrang and Sibsagar.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting and threshing of winter paddy are approaching completion. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops continue. Standing spring crops are doing well. Prospects are good. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Murshidabad, Khulna, Gaya, Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Angul, Ranchi and Manbhum, has fallen in Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Chumpan and Cooch Behar and is stationary in the remaining districts. Cattle disease is reported from 11 districts. The fodder and water supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces—No rain fell during the week but it is needed in three districts. Pressing of sugarcane and irrigation of spring crops continue. Fields are being prepared for sugarcane and extra crops. Standing crops are generally good but seven districts report damage from insects or rats. Cattle are in good condition though sixteen districts report disease. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab—Rainfall *nil*. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts and the outturn is good to average. *Toria* is still being harvested in Shahpur. Standing crops are generally in good to average condition. Rats are damaging the crops in Rohtak and Ambala. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged. A slight rise in prices is reported from four and a slight fall from two districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is generally sufficient.

North-West Frontier Province—Rainfall *nil*. Standing crops are generally in good condition throughout the Province. Sugarcane pressing still continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu district. Sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Land is also being prepared for extra spring sowings in the Mirwar tahsil of the Bannu district. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district is still stopped. The water supply and fodder are sufficient except in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in three villages of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices, except those of maize, are stationary. Prices—Wheat 11 to 14, gram 16½ to 22, maize 15 to 23, bajra 16½ to 18 and barley 19½ seers per rupee.

Jammu—Rain *nil*. Prices—Wheat sells from 11 to 20 and maize from 17½ to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Basohli, Kathua and Ramban tahsils of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir—The weather during the week was cloudy except for two days when it was clear. Spring crops are in good condition. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is average except in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana—Spring crops are progressing. Slight damage to crops by blight is reported in parts of Mewar and Partabgarh. Cattle disease prevails in one village of Merwara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Sirohi, Tonk and Merwara and are falling or are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops continue. Crops have been damaged slightly in Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Indore, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and Bhopal and are high and steady elsewhere. Watering and weeding of poppy continue.

Central Provinces—The weather continues to be clear and occasionally cloudy. Reaping of autumn crops is almost over but threshing and winnowing still continue in a few districts, also picking of cotton in Nimar, Nagpur and Buldana. Harvesting of pulses, linseed and wheat continues in places. Slight damage to standing crops by rats, frost or disease occurred in parts of Saugor; to pulses and linseed in the low lands of the Hatta tahsil of Damoh; to wheat and gram in the Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad and to wheat in Wardha. The condition of standing crops is generally good everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient and agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices.—Wheat in Hoshangabad and *juar* in Nimar fell by $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively. *Juar* rose in Wardha by 1 seer and in Yeotmal by 2 seers. Gram sells cheaper by 1 seer in Saugor and by 2 seers in Mandla. Elsewhere prices of staple food grains remained steady.

Peudatory States—Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Cloudy weather has slightly damaged gram in Khairagarh. Prospects are excellent in Chhui-khadan and generally good elsewhere. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices.—Wheat in Kawardha, Nandgaon and Korea, rice in Raigadh and gram in Korea became cheaper by 1 to 5 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur, they have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Karachi, by rats in West Khandesh, by frost in Karachi, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, the Konkan, Khandesh, Poona and Palanpur. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Poona. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Karachi and Larkana, have risen in Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 41, in Gujarat 3 to 23, in the Konkan 2 to 40; in the Deccan 7 to 32 and in the Karnatak 20 to 32 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad—No rain fell during the week. The autumn harvest is over except for picking of cotton in a few tracts of the Marathwara country. The early rice harvest is almost over. The spring harvest still continues and the crop is generally good except in parts of Telingana especially in the Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts where it is reported to be poor. Some damage is still being done to crops by rats in parts of the Khuldabad taluka of the Aurangabad district. Harvesting of the castor seed crop is nearing completion and its outturn is estimated at or below eight annas. Late rice sowings are still in progress and weeding has also begun but the area is bound to be limited owing to insufficiency of water in tanks. Cattle disease prevails in six talukas and fodder scarcity in twelve. Water scarcity is reported in parts of Lingugur of the Raichur district, Janwada of the Bidar district and Sultanabad of the Karimnagar district. The water supply is decreasing in the Ashti taluka of the Bir district, Palam in the Parbhani district, Udgir in the Bidar district, Paloncha in the Warangal district, Alampur, Gangawati, Kushtagi and Manvi in the Raichur district and Jagtial, Karimnagar, and Mahadeopur in the Karimnagar district. Prices:—Wheat 7, coarse rice 7 and *juar* $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. White and yellow *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Chinnur of the Adilabad district and the lowest 24 seers in Nilanga in the Bidar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kadu and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice continue. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Nilgiris, light to fair in the Carnatic, Central and South, and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central and South, have

withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Coimbatore and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts, has fallen in ten and has risen in one. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows — *Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts, has fallen in seven and has risen in three. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts, has fallen in five and has risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts, has fallen in six and has risen in five. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair though more rain is required in Nellore, South Arcot and Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No 157—8-1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE)

Calcutta, the 8th February 1910.

**Sixth Report of the Board of Management of the Indian
People's Famine Trust covering the
Calendar year 1909.**

1. Four meetings of the Board were held during the year 1909,—three at Calcutta and one at Simla.

2. The Report and the Annual Accounts of 1908 were passed at a meeting of the Board on 29th January 1909 and it was decided at that meeting that in future the Report and the Accounts should be circulated among the members before the annual meeting. A copy of the Report on the Administration of the Trust during 1908 together with that of the accounts was forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in accordance with rule 16 of the Rules for the Administration of the Trust.

3. An application from the Maharaja of Darbhanga for a grant for relief of distress in Darbhanga came under the consideration of the Board in March 1909, but having regard to the smallness of the resources of the Fund at that time, the Board decided to wait further development of the position in that district.

4. At a meeting held at Simla on 20th May 1909, the Board again considered the Maharaja's application, supported by an application from the Government of Bengal for a grant of Rs 1 lakh for the purpose referred to, but in view of the fact that only one district was concerned and as there was some uncertainty regarding the season, a grant of Rs 25,000 only was sanctioned.

5. At that meeting the Board also considered an enquiry from the Government of the United Provinces as to whether any funds would be available for the distressed districts in those Provinces. It was decided, and that Government was informed, that very little money was available in 1909 and that in any case no grant could, under the rules, be given from the Trust funds until the existence of general and severe privation over a considerable area was first notified by the Governor General in Council.

6. The general agricultural condition of the country, however, improved in the mean time. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, inaugurated in March 1908, was closed early in 1909, and the Trust was subsequently credited with Rs 1,97,933-2-2 by transfer of the unspent balances of the Famine Relief Fund in the hands of the Central and the Provincial Executive Committees and of certain belated collections of subscription.

7. On 6th December 1909 it was decided at a meeting of the Board to invest Rs 3,20,000 out of the accumulated cash balance of the Trust in the 3½

per cent. Government Securities. Accordingly Government Promissory Notes of the aggregate face value of ₹3,37,300 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 were purchased at a net cost of ₹3,19,981-1-0. These Securities stand in the joint names of the Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Bengal, and do not form part of the Endowment Fund.

8. During the year, the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., resigned the Chairmanship of the Board of Management of the Trust, and the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., succeeded him. The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms, C.S.I., as a member representing the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the Board was formally notified, and His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Bahadur, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., was appointed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India as a member of the Board *vice* Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, deceased. In November 1909, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E., resigned his membership of the Board as a nominee of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. No one has yet been appointed in his place. In December 1909, Mr. F. C. Harrison, C.S.I., resigned the office of Honorary Secretary to the Board on his leaving India, and the office was offered to, and accepted by, Mr. O. T. Barrow, C.S.I.

9. A statement of the assets of the Trust and an abstract of the accounts will be found in Schedules I and II, annexed.

10. The Miscellaneous Receipts shown in Schedule II annexed represent the annual subscription of ₹500 by the Raja of Athgarh for the year 1905-06.

11. The Endowment figure has remained unchanged, *vis.* :—₹28,10,000.

O. T. BARROW,

*Hony. Secy, Board of Management of the
Indian People's Famine Trust.*

Schedule L.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

Statement showing details of Assets as at 31st December 1909.

	Amount.	Total.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Endowment Fund invested in Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments—		
Balance brought forward from 1908 .	28,10,000	...
Total Endowment Fund .	..	28,10,000
Government Securities representing assets temporarily Invested—		
Balance brought forward from 1908 . .	<i>Nil</i>	..
Add—Purchases during the year . . .	3,37,300	...
Less—Sales during the year	<i>Nil</i>	...
Balance at close of the year . . .	...	3,37,300
Cash in current account in Bank of Bengal . . .	..	977-0-2
Total available for expenditure . . .	..	3,38,277-0-2
GRAND TOTAL . . .	...	31,48,277-0-2

Schedule II.

ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

Abstract of Cash Transactions for the year 1909

Receipts	Amount.		Total		Payments	Amount		Total	
	R	a	R	a		R	a	R	a
Interest on Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments	98,350	0			Purchase of Government Securities	3,19,981	0		
Interest on Government Securities representing assets temporarily invested	...	...			Investment in Short Deposit Account	Nil			
Interest on Short Deposit in the Bank of Bengal at 7 days' call					Grants for relief of distress in Darbhanga in Bengal	25,000	0		
Refund of the Short Deposit in the Bank of Bengal at 7 days' call	...	...			Miscellaneous Payments —				
Sale-proceeds of Government Securities temporarily invested					Receipt stamp	0	1		0
Transfer of Balance from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and of Subscriptions to the Fund collected after its closure— <i>vide</i> details in Schedule III	1,97,933	2		2					
Miscellaneous Receipts	500	0		0	TOTAL PAYMENTS	...	...	3,44,981	2
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	...	2,96,783	2	Closing Balance on 31st December 1909	...	...	977	0
Opening Balance, 1st January 1909	...	...	49,175	0	GRAND TOTAL			3,45,958	2
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	3,45,958	2					

Schedule III.

Statement showing details of the Amount transferred from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1908, to the Indian People's Famine Trust in the year 1909.

	Amount.	TOTAL.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Transfer of Unspent Balance of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in the hands of the Central Executive Committee (<i>vide</i> last para. of the Report* of the Committee, dated 5th March 1909)	1,71,111 5 5	...
Do. do from the Collector of Jaunpur in United Provinces	4,297 11 6	..
Do. do. from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces	2 0 0	.
Do. do. from the Collector of Bahraich in United Provinces	85 12 8	...
Do. do. from the Central Provinces Branch	14,446 10 5	...
Subscriptions realised by the Lahore Branch of the Fund after its closure	291 13 0	...
Do. do. by the Magistrate of Purnea	1,290 8 0	..
Do. do. by the Madras Branch	1,500 0 0	.
Do. do. by the Commissioner of Rajshahi	87 0 0	...
Do. do. by the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality	106 7 0	...
Do. do. by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kurseong	20 0 0	...
Do. do. from the Readers of the West Australian Newspaper	4,693 14 2	...
TOTAL	.	1,97,933 2 2

* Amount actually transferred falls short of the amount shown in the Report of the Famine Relief Fund by Rs-4-0 owing to an expenditure on account of Postage Stamps incurred on 13th March 1909.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)
[In thousands of Rupees]

		IN THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY OF									
		1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
SEA CUSTOMS											
IMPORTS											
<i>Special Import Duties</i>											
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		2,35	2,87	2,92	2,79	3,53	3,41	3,71	4,09	4,38	4,19
<i>Liquors—</i>											
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors		1,68	1,80	2,04	2,12	2,35	2,46	2,60	2,87	4,33	4,24
Spirits and liqueurs		53,13	53,91	59,04	61,99	63,02	66,49	63,70	70,36	78,31	77,79
Wines		2,93	2,89	3,31	3,09	3,05	3,29	3,17	3,32	3,28	3,20
Opium		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Petroleum		39,46	44,83	44,07	34,52	37,81	31,80	30,25	36,81	42,95	38,37
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)		15,72	20,79	16,81	2,10	11	1	1	..	..	..
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)		—	—	3,26	18	9	1	..	..	..	..
<i>General Import Duties</i>											
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)		13,89	12,96	12,20	12,89	13,04	16,16	16,59	20,86	22,49	20,39
Sugar (ordinary duties)		24,39	25,78	21,60	24,06	27,47	30,15	39,79	38,07	44,85	48,49
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials		8,94	9,90	9,88	11,39	11,23	11,91	12,56	15,36	13,85	15,60
<i>Cotton manufactures—</i>											
Piece goods, grey		39,74	42,84	43,83	36,98	46,77	53,53	54,16	56,44	43,70	51,61
“ white		15,97	23,30	13,86	16,20	22,73	24,15	20,55	37,41	23,49	20,46
“ coloured		16,60	20,21	18,87	22,80	26,40	27,72	28,01	31,57	29,45	24,55
Other goods		2,20	2,48	2,05	3,19	4,46	4,97	5,30	5,56	5,19	5,39
<i>Metals and manufactures of—</i>											
Silver, bullion and coin		9,88	25,37	31,92	32,64	33,59	22,05	33,76	40,41	57,42	47,99
Other metals and manufactures of metals		18,05	19,44	25,10	27,24	30,01	25,79	28,74	35,69	40,01	37,11
Oils (excluding petroleum)		1,29	1,60	1,82	77	80	1,08	1,67	2,33	1,17	1,93
Manufactured articles		48,80	51,90	51,10	58,96	69,32	60,52	70,66	82,90	81,61	77,52
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles		8,57	7,89	7,52	7,55	8,40	9,99	9,57	12,15	13,03	12,47
TOTAL IMPORTS		3,73,61	3,79,79	3,69,62	3,61,55	4,06,21	4,04,52	4,24,83	4,97,98	5,10,44	4,90,43
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS		9,67	14,29	14,11	16,21	18,24	21,45	21,23	25,64	26,64	27,36
EXPORT DUTIES—											
Rice and Rice-flour		58,59	61,46	82,85	78,45	89,23	78,55	66,13	64,61	47,97	61,16
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS		6,45	7,1	6,93	7,65	8,20	7,38	7,89	8,33	7,32	8,35
GRAND TOTAL		3,08,32	4,62,64	4,73,51	4,61,80	5,21,98	5,11,90	5,20,08	5,96,56	5,92,37	5,87,80
<i>Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports</i>											
Bengal	Imports	1,14,98	1,39,93	1,35,19	1,24,11	1,44,54	1,46,29	1,48,32	1,63,54	1,62,61	1,75,06
	Exports	17,49	12,02	12,76	13,44	16,07	19,44	9,76	6,10	6,08	10,14
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	61	83	86
	Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	5
Bombay	Imports	1,10,32	1,39,44	1,43,68	1,41,07	1,54,36	1,53,91	1,60,04	1,84,70	1,93,50	1,82,82
	Exports	2,37	1,08	2,86	2,02	1,98	1,55	1,52	1,26	1,80	2,56
Sind	Imports	28,87	41,21	33,26	26,95	32,11	35,44	40,66	43,05	51,03	43,36
	Exports	79	1,30	1,16	1,12	1,30	1,42	2,53	3,04	1,43	2,28
Madras	Imports	27,21	32,69	31,57	34,05	35,64	31,61	34,69	38,98	46,64	41,14
	Exports	2,10	4,90	5,90	8,15	6,12	3,57	7,95	10,03	8,38	5,49
Burma	Imports	28,23	26,52	25,92	35,17	39,56	37,27	40,65	47,10	55,83	47,19
	Exports	35,84	40,76	60,17	53,72	63,56	52,57	43,37	44,17	29,84	40,44

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON

Secretary to the Government of India

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
JANUARY 1910 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAISE

GRAM AND PULSE
OATS
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *sanjals*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUMA
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1 19	1909
Burma*														
<i>Tenasserim—</i>														
Mergui			35 75	43 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy			26 89	33 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein														
Amherst			29 63	30 02	55 65	55 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (alluvial)—</i>														
Rangoon			33 51	33 54	43 24	47 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin			32 09	31 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein			38 32	38 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>														
Heinada			32	44 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonngoo . . . . .					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>														
Mandalay			31 51	31 78	39 51	55 65	...	...	...	...	15 70	...	...	...
Pakokku			34 22	42 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab . . . . .					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Chittagong			34 75	42 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca			30	40	37 5	35	...	...	17 5	30	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>														
Pabna			33 75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>														
Rangpur			32 5	65	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>														
Goalpara	10 62	30	31 25	47 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalhati	15	25	36 7	37 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhi—</i>														
Midnapur			39 7	38 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta				36 26	45	55	...	...	27 5	32 5	...	...	30	31 25
<i>Central—</i>														
Bardwan			32 5	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>														
Cuttack			31 82	30 07	40 78	58 59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>														
Patna			30 69	30	35 62	46 25	...	...	18 7	24 37	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>														
Bhagalpur			28 75	30 94	11 47	18 12	...	...	31 47	32 5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur			41 37	66 36	10	30	...	...	20	35 28	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Benares	23 7	28 23	37 71	37 74	40 68	47 34	45 53	54 27	45 47	28 23	24 06	25 31	24 53	27 66
<i>Central—</i>														
Cawnpore	21 04	28 07	40	47 03	40 99	50	44 43	55 16	22 5	37 06	22 19	24 22	23 85	25 68
<i>Jhansi</i>			45 78	45 44	43 29	48 41	...	...	18 12	29 60	20	29 06	25	29 69
<i>Western—</i>														
Meerut			44 37	57 13	36 41	48 44	...	53 28	...	29 06	23 19	26 56	...	27 19
Agra	47 29	50	53 33	80	41 04	50	48 54	57 13	22 86	31 34	1 61	26 67	24 22	29 59
<i>Mathura, west—</i>														
Shahjahanpur	20	25			36 25	44 37	...	...	20 94	26 36	20 94	20 94	20 94	22 19
(b) OUDH—														
<i>Southern—</i>														
Lucknow		26 67	35 07	50	43 23	48 44	48 44	57 13	22 24	27 6	23 54	21 61	23 54	23 54
<i>Northern—</i>														
Lynabad	24 22	27 5	47 03	56 67	41 25	47 03	...	...	23 54	26 87	18 54	24 37	25	25

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ton in 1910.

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		DATE		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAYSEED		DISTRICT
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui
...	Lavoy
...	Moulmein and
...	Amherst
...	Pegu (delta)—
...	Rangoon
...	Maubria
...	Bassein
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Hennada
...	Toungoo
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Pakokku
...	Arakan—
...	Akyah
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	Central—
...	Pabna
...	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Gosipara
...	Ganhati
...	Bengal—
...	Dacca—
...	Midnapur
...	Calcutta
...	Central—
...	Hardwar
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces—
...	(a) Agra—
...	Eastern
...	Benares
...	Central—
...	Cawnpore
...	Frank
...	Western—
...	Morad
...	Agra
...	Swamibana west—
...	Mathurapur
...	(b) Oude—
...	North—
...	Lucknow
...	Northern—
...	Yamunah

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	SPICES (Tons or 100 lbs)		GHT		SUGAR, RAW (Cwt)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNIPS		GRASS	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Forma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui . . .			492 31	581 82			14 71	14 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .			543 33	543 33	...	...	20 51	20 51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst			400	400	...	...	18 77	18 77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Bangoon . . .	..	..	492 31	336 84	...	...	16 49	16 62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manhin . . .			492 31	492 31			17 73	22 54						
Bassein . . .			492 31	492 31			22 61	22 61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
riensadu . . .			304 76	246 15			27 83	28 19			...	...	...	...
Ioungoo . . .	..	..		492 31	...	...	22 61	24 62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay . . .			492 31	533 33			21 26	22 54			...	...	...	...
Pakókku . . .			581 82	581 82			22 54	22 54			...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab . . .			457 11	457 11	..	..	26 67	28 57	...	...				...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong . . .			410	390	65	62 5	15 62	15 62	65	62 5			...	..
Dao . . .			420	380	42 5	42 5	17 5	20	170	160			..	...
Central—														
Pahna . . .			510	620	50 25	52 5	18 75	20	132 5	115	..	..	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur . . .			1 30	440	70	70	20	21 25	90	100			5	375
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara . . .					70	62 5							...	...
Gauhati . . .					65	60					...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Dacca—														
Midnapur . . .			{ 170 to 1 0 }	{ 370 to 410 }	70	70	17 5	17 5	{ 145 and 160 }	{ 135 and 150 }	...	..	...	...
Calcutta . . .	55	52 5	180	110	57 5	50	15	19 87	82 5	80	...	..	18 75	15
Central—														
Bardwan . . .			400	350	61 2	46 87	16 25	17 5	..	..	...	..	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack . . .	70 15	65	455 31	475 62	70 15	54 34	14 37	14 37	82 5	62 5	...	..	5	5
Bihar, south—														
Patna . . .	15	60	{ 320 to 170 }	{ 300 to 320 }	{ 45 to 45 }	{ 42 5 to 45 }	20	20	40	{ 20 to 40 }	...	..	...	..
Bihar, north—														
Bhagalpur . . .			360	140	...	50	18 12	18 91	112 5	110	...	..	...	...
Musaffarpur . . .	...		355 62	304 69	44 37	36 25	19 06	20	200	160	..	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Bonares . . .	47 34	54 27	397 76	391 2	56 41	47 34	23 65	23 59	..	..	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore . . .	57 13	61 56	355 52	336 82	47 03	..	17 78	17 78	82 5	75	100	90	...	...
Jhansi . . .	47 03	...	350 78	320	53 28	57 19	21 09	...	...	..	100	...	56 2	...
Western—														
Meerut . . .		61 56		374 69	37 5	50	18 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . .	...	...	365 73	325 13	59 27	61 51	17 4	17 78	140	130	115	85	57 75	6 67
Submontane, west—														
Bahjahanpur . . .			360	350	..	..	20	20	...	...	{ 90 and 100 }	{ 90 and 100 }	...	...
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Bankow . . .		57 13	70	360	40	53 33	20	20	...	...	105	85	...	5 62
Northern—														
Syzabad . . .			80	70	47 03	43 5	20 94	20 94	..	..	...	...	...	...

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		BRAN		SHRUF. PER SCORE		PLOWING BULLOCKS PER FAIR		KEROSENE OIL PER TIN		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
..	9.14	11.27	..	..	..	..	3.25	..	Burma--
..	14.1	14.1	..	..	..	..	2.75	..	Tenasserim--
..	11.85	11.85	..	..	..	..	2	..	Mergui
..	Tavoy
..	Moulmein and Amherst
..	10	..	..	..	..	1.56	..	Pegu (delta)--
..	24.06	24.06	..	..	..	..	1.61	..	Bangoon
..	15.69	19.75	..	..	..	..	1.37	..	Mauhin
..	Bassein
..	1.5	..	Pegu (inland)--
..	1.5	..	Honnada
..	Toungoo
..	12.28	13.59	18.5	20.49	..	..	..	..	1.60	..	Upper Burma--
..	8.8	..	14.1	..	..	..	..	1.87	..	Mandalay
..	Pakokke
..	2.25	..	Arakan--
..	Akyab
..	Eastern Bengal and
..	1.81	1.81	Assam--
..	1.5	2.06	Eastern--
..	Chittagong
7.5	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
8.75	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Central--
..	Fabna
..	Northern--
..	1.19	Bangpur
..	2	2.37	Brahmaputra--
..	1.5	..	Goalpara
..	Gauhati
2.5	3.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.44	..	Bengal--
7.5	7.5	..	..	20	20	20	26.87	..	..	..	..	1.41	..	Dacca--
1.37	3.75	..	..	..	..	20	35	..	..	..	..	1.42	..	Calcutta
5.62	5.62													

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICT	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	28 67	30 78			40	48 44			22 86	27 92	25 78	26 56	28 59	30
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	20	24 75	44 43	57 13	33 33	50	42 08	53 33	18 18	28 59	18 59	23 07	22 86	27 6
Central—														
Lahore	21 61	33 38	44 43	57 66	36 35	47 03	41 04	51 61	17 4	29 63	21 04	29 63	24 22	29 06
South-eastern—														
Delhi	20	23 12	44 43	50	40	50	43 23	50	21 04	28 59	21 04	25	25 78	27 6
Submontane—														
Amritsar	25 42	30 78	48 49	53 33	33 33	44 58	38 07	47 03			20 52	28 07	21 61	26 67
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	25	28 54		57 13	36 41	45 62	40	50	21 3	29 63	23 54	30 78	26 67	31 35
Western—														
Lyallpur	21 56	31 25	40	50	36 25	42 5	41 25	48 12	16 25	28 75	18 75		23 75	34 37
Multan					40	48 44			13 37			30 69		30 94
N.W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar					36 35		42 4		21 35					
Dera Ismael Khan			6 28		36 09				21 56		18 75		24 84	
Sind and Baluchistan														
Karachi			40	50 83	43 44	45				27 5		31 56	29 06	31 56
Shikarpur			41 37	52 81	37 19	42 5			21 09	31 25		30 94	25 31	26 56
Quetta					4 87	47 5								
					to	to								
					43 12	50		72 5	75	25 44	36 56	27 5	33 44	
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	21 41				35 31	60 94						32 13		
Sholapur			30 01		39 69						20 63	28 85	20 57	25 05
Poona				46 25	48 02	54 74							27 78	31 93
Khandesh and N.E.														
Deccan—					44 84								23 91	25 63
Ahmadnagar						53 59					25			32 76
Dhulia														
Gujarat—														
Surat		40 16		64 81	51 87	57 06					25 94	34 53	32 45	36 72
Ahmadabad			35	45		43 23			20	27 5	22 5	29 58	26 25	30 78
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur			34 63	37 5	40 25	47	57 12	61 5			28 25	28 25		
Central—														
Jubbulpore			36 37	38 12	40	48 5	47	55 12			21	29 62		
Eastern—														
Raipur			31 5	37	41	47	50	58						
Barar—														
Akola					39 62	47 37	39 62	47 62			23 25	25 37		
Amravati					39 12	50 62	45 25	52 37	52	62	27 37	29 37		
Madras—														
Central—														
Mimbatore											25 5	37 1	29 3	48 7
Central—														
Bellary											25 9	36 1		
Cuddapah	32 7	47 7									36 5	84 8	25 4	35 1
Karnul														
East Coast, central														
Nellore														
East Coast, south—														
Madras	29 6	34 5	33 5	58 8										
Tanjore	34 3	40 6	45 9	56 5										
Trichinopoly														
Southern—														
Madura											31 9	39 4	36 5	38 8
Mysore—														
Mysore	19	33 7	49	50 75	53	61 53	51 98	71 98			28	35 25		
Bangalore	28	32	51	74	64	64	67 76	67 76						

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ton unless (in)

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPHSEED		DISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
...		24 63	28 85	25 78	43 28	...		61 56		72 66	72 66	.	..	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	...	20	30 01	19 22	39 01	...	80			..	60 07	50	61 56	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
.	...	22 86	29 63	19 38	38 59	35 52	57 13	39 32		153 33	48 49	40	48 40	Central— Lahore
...		23 54	25 83	23 54	40	34 79	66 37	48 49			72 71	44 43	59 27	South-eastern— Delhi
...	.	21 61	29 63	21 85	40	..					.	45 73	57 13	Submontane— Amritsar
..	...	20	31 35	23 54	44 48	36 35	65	...		48 41	50	42 19	58 12	Northern— Rawalpindi
...		19 37	28 12	20	38 75	.					.			Western— Lyallpur Multan
...		20 68	26 09	25 68	26 87	..	52 66	.		51 61	40 78	27 97		N-W Frontier Pro- vince— Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
...	..	.	...	30	48 12	40 31	58 75	.	.	.				Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
		30 62	36 25	22 5	41 12	40 02	53 75					49 37	50	Quetta
						61 25	70	62 5	...	..	...	..		Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Solapur Poona
.	...			29 95	51 93	..	.	...		60 09	54 59	...		
...	.		...	26 85	45 83	...	78 28				..			
...	.		...	31 61	48 07	.		65				...	...	Khandesh and N-I Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhule
...	.		...	25 21	38 12	30	73 54		...		60	...		Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad
...				25			60	..						
.				27 37	42 12	38 75	53	.		62	60	..		Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
.				28 62	41	47	57 12	50		57 12	53 37	41 5	18 5	Central— Jubbulpore
...			...	28	47	34	51	40		.				Eastern— Raipur
...			...											Berar— Akola Amraoti
...			...	27	46 12	35 37	54 25							
...			...	35	50	38 12	57 12			66 12	61			
...			...											Madras— South, central— Cumbatore Salem
26 3	35 1		...	60 1	64 4	37 7	43							
...	...		...	46	61 7	35 3	35 3							Central— Belary Cuddalore Karnul
...											
...			...											
31 3	31 7		...			37 4	47 7							East Coast, central— Nellore
..	...		...	35 7	52 1			54 9	..					East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
29 3	29 6		...					61 7						
...	..		...			34 2	43 8	.	.					Southern— Madras
28	35 23		...	30	35 25	48	70	68 12		..	..	...	...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
28	38		...	36	44	56	73	..	...			...	..

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	GHEAMUM (Tol or Jangli)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gér)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIO		GRASS	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer	61 56	66 82	370 72	356 25	53 33	61 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 53	4 9
Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur		76 2	400	376 40		61 56	16 67	16 67	100	80	94 06	100	10	8 02
Central— Lahore	57 13	66 07	426 72	420 67	48 49	58 33	14 79	16 3	60	80	100	123 07	10	10
South-eastern— Delhi	61 56	66 67	457 13	387 86	43 23	5	17 4	17 4	..	76 2		114 37	8 03	8 02
Submontane— Amritsar	60	65	440	415	43 59	44 58	14 37	14 69	...		106 67	...	10	...
Northern— Rawalpindi		88 91	426 67	400	47 03	44 43	15 81	16 67	100	...	100	133 33	11 41	10
Western— Lyallpur			390	370	42 5	43 75	15	15 62	100	80	90	100	...	...
Multan			417 5	...			15 94	15 47	..	...	...	...	...	...
W.-W. Frontier Pro- vince—														
Peshawar			406 35		53 33		15 88			...		...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	55 47		501 87		50		...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi	72 5	75	412 5	420	81 25				61 25	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur			407 5	375	45 31	57 81				...	...	...	...	...
Quetta			{ 410 to 460 }	{ 350 to 450 }				...	...			...	...	...
Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	"		...		72 13	60 68				...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .			...			66 67			140 36	108 75		...	...	...
Poona			421 04	421 04								...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-K Deccan— Ahmadnagar	"	67 97					...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .							...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat		64 9	366 51	383 8	54 74	67 55					...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	65	...	350	340		75					80		...	...
Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur	75 25	70 62	450	466 63			21 63	21 62	100	100	120	120	8 75	10
Central— Jubbulpore	50	57 12	370	330			22 25	22 25	114 25	80	88 87	72 75	5	4
Eastern— Raipur			370	340			20	20	220	200	95	74	...	...
Berar— Akola		60	405	420	...		19	20	94	78	89	88 12	...	...
Amritoli	67 75	63 63	380	360			18	19	140	120	...	130	7	6
Madras— South, central— Coimbatore	67 2	82 8	487 8	487 9	55 1	52 8	22 4	...		...	89 1	64 1	...	...
Salem			410 9	410 9				...	205 5	154 1	65 2	54 9	...	...
Central— Bellary	58	66 2	443 6	480 9	63 5	47 7					...	...	...	...
Ouddapah			394 8	394 8							59 7	49	...	...
Karnul									116 6	74 1	37	41 1	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . . .	...						...	...			...	...	...	...
West Coast, south— Madrass	54 7	64	493 8	428	69 2	62 6	13 1		82 3	74 2	63 4	52 7	...	...
Mylore . . . . .	...	...	400		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	583 3		...	...	17 5		124 3	144 2	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	66 7	72 5	416 2				...	...	106 8	106 8	...	...	...	...
Mysore— Mysore	41	70 25	480	428 59	102 81	94 37	...	...	197 13	205 66	98 54	102 5	2 76	11 25
Bangalore	52	56	445 68	480	68 54	60	...	...	222 86	205 68	154 27	190	3 65	3 65

*Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		FLOUR BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
8.50	4.00	8.50	4.00	...	...	36.35	...	125	125	85	85	1.75	...	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	...	6.07	...	6.07	8.02	...	...	85	60	90	90	2.25	...	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	7.5	13.8	20	...	140	180	140	200	2.30	...	Central— Lahore
...	...	6.07	10	8.91	13.33	18.18	...	80	80	140	150	1.66	...	South-eastern— Delhi
...	10	11.41	18.59	...	125	...	...	...	2.31	...	Submontane— Amritsar
...	...	10	10	11.41	11.41	22.19	...	90	90	70	70	2.31	...	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	5.94	10.47	21.37 20.25	...	100	100	140	140	3.5	...	Western— Lyallpur Multan
...	...	7.71	...	...	...	21.56	...	{ 60 to 100 }	...	{ 60 to 200 }	...	2.69	...	N.W. Frontier Province— Peshawar
...	2.72	...	Dera Ismael Khan
...	22.5 17.5	...	...	152.5	...	...	1.04 2.28	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Kardahi Shikarpur
...	8.75	10	23.75	...	{ 120 to 230 }	{ 140 to 240 }	...	...	2.25	...	Quetta
...	2.00	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	2.21	...	Khawlesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	28.50	...	...	...	...	...	1.61	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.12 2.31	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur Central— Jubbulpore Eastern— Raipur
...	3.37	...	...	...	...	33.02	...	60	50	90	90	1.5	...	Berar— Akola Amravati
...	...	6.5	5.5 9	...	...	40	...	70 50	57 50	60 70	60 70	1.87 1.87	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Malom
7.8	7.8	4.1	4.8	...	...	109.5*	...	80†	80†	50	...	2.21	...	Central— Bellary Channarayana Karnal
...	...	5.2	5.2	...	...	...	...	80†	40*	00	100	1.13 2.09	...	East Coast, central— Vellore East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	7.2	...	28.5	...	70†	68.76	...	...	1.59	...	Southern— Madras
...	17.2	...	36.7	...	130†	90†	...	...	1.89 1.11	...	Mysore— Mysore
...	12.5	...	17	...	...	...	40	40	1.5	...	Bangalore
...	{ 40 to 80 }	90	{ 50 to 100 }	100	2.44	...	
...	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2	...	

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Inspector-General of Commercial Intelligence
W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 11, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1910 [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Burma—												
Irrawaddy—												
Mong Hsat					13 7	13 7	11 3	10 13				
Tavoy							14 8	14 8				
Moulmein and												
Amherst	6 13	6 13			10 4	9 12	12 4	10 4				
Pegu (delta)—												
Pegu					7 13	7 13	8 12	8 12				
Rangoon	8 —	7 12			11 12	10 13	11 10	10 15				
Maubin					9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9				
Bassein					9 12	9 12	10 —	10 —				
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi					10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —				
Kansada					8 9	8 9	11 12	11 12				
Prome							11 5	10 13				
Toungoo					10 14	10 14	12 15	12 15				
Thayetnyo					8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —				
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 5	9 —			8 15	8 3	11 2	10 15	22 3	22 3		
Bamo					10 8	9 12	11 11	11 11				
Pakokku					10 7	10 7	11 3	11 3				
Meiktila					13 9	13 7	14 8	14 8	18 5	18 5		
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 3	3 3			10 —	8 8	11 10	10 —				
Kyaukpada					8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —				
Akyab					8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Eastern Bengal and												
Assam—												
Chittagong							10 —	10 —				
Nonkhali							12 8	13 —				
Buckerganj							11 12	11 —				
Maimensingh	5 6	5 4	12 8	12 8			10 —	9 6				
Tippura					6 14	5 5	13 3	11 3				
Dacca	10 4	9 6	22 —	22 —			13 4	12 13				
Faridpur	9 —	9 —	16 —	20 —			12 —	12 12				
Central—												
Pabna					8 9	8 4	12 —	12 —				
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 —	9 6	6 12	15 —	11 7				
Mulda	9 —	10 —		16 —	7 —	7 8	15 —	14 —				
Bogra	9 —	8 10					15 —	15 —				
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 4			9 —	7 —	11	11 12				
Dinajpur	8 12	8 8					13 3	13 14				
Rangpur	7 12	7 12					11 8	10 —				
Burma—												
Sylhet					6 18	10 8	14 —	16 —				
Cachar	6 10	10			8 12	6 8	13 2	12 12				
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia												
Hills	6 —	5 8			4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —				
Garo Hills					4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —				
Mamrup	7 —	6 —			24 —	24 —	27 —	26 —				
Naga Hills					12 8	12 —	13 —	13 —				
Lushai Hills					4 8	4 8	6 8	6 —				
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —			4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —				
Kamrup	7 —	7 —			6 —	6 —	10 8	9 —				
Darrang	6 8	6 —			6 —	6 8	12 —	10 —				
Nowrang					4 —	4 —	11 —	10 —				
Ribigar					6 8	8 8	11 —	10 —				
Lakimpur	5 12	7 4			4 8	4 8	10 8	10 8				


state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

MARUA OR BAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristatum)		MAISE (Zea Mays)		ANBAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
..	14 2	14 —	Burma—
..	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
..	9 5	9 5	..	..	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
..	10 5	10 5	..	..	6 14	6 14	18 —	18 9	Tavoy
..	11 7	10 11	..	..	6 6	6 6	14 3	14 3	Moulmein and
..	5 11	5 11	16 5	16 5	5 6	5 6	17 13	17 13	Amherst
..	9 2	10 10	..	..	..	..	15 1	15 1	Pegu (deltaic)—
..	Pegu
..	9 12	9 12	..	..	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Rangoon
..	6 9	6 9	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 2	12 2	Manbin
..	9 14	10 13	..	..	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2	Bassein
..	9 7	9 7	..	..	..	..	14 3	14 3	Pegu (inland)—
..	22 9	21 9	8 2	8 2	14 8	14 8	Tharawadi
..	12 11	12 11	23 3	22 3	8 5	8 —	17 4	17 —	Hensada
..	12 3	12 13	..	..	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Prome
..	11 2	17 2	23 9	23 9	9 13	9 11	17 12	17 12	Toungoo
..	3 4	2 10	..	..	..	..	16 2	16 3	Thayetmyo
..	7 —	7 —	..	..	4 —	4 —	9 14	9 14	Upper Burma—
..	5 8	5 5	13 —	13 —	Mandalay
..	12 —	12 —	Bano
..	Pakokha
..	Meiktila
..	Arakan—
..	Sandoway
..	Kyaukpada
..	Akyab
..	Eastern Bengal and
..	Assam—
..	Kachar
..	10 —	10 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Chittagong
..	10 —	10 —	..	..	..	..	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
..	10 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	13 —	13 —	Bacherganj
..	8 12	8 10	..	..	7 8	7 7	17 2	17 2	Maimensingh
..	20 —	20 —	Tippura
..	16 —	11 8	..	..	9 12	8 10	22 13	21 —	Dacca
..	10 —	10 —	..	..	7 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
..	Central—
..	17 —	17 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Pabna
..	15 —	15 —	..	..	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 8	Rajshahi
..	18 —	14 —	24 —	26 —	8 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Malda
..	15 —	18 2	..	..	15 —	18 8	19 8	19 8	Bogra
..	Northern—
..	9 —	9 —	..	..	7 —	6 12	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
..	12 —	11 1	..	..	7 12	8 6	20 —	18 —	Dinajpur
..	9 —	9 —	..	..	7 12	7 12	18 —	18 —	Rangpur
..	Burma—
..	9 —	8 12	..	..	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 8	Sylhet
..	9 6	9 4	..	..	8 10	8 6	20 —	20 —	Cachar
..	Hill tracts—
..	Khási and Jaintia
..	6 —	6 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Hills
..	6 —	6 —	..	..	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Garo Hills
..	4 —	4 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Mamrup
..	6 —	6 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naga Hills
..	5 —	5 8	..	..	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Lushai Hills
..	10 —	11 —	..	..	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	Brahmaputra—
..	13 —	11 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Goalpara
..	9 —	8 —	..	..	6 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Kamrup
..	8 —	8 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Darrang
..	9 —	8 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
..	10 —	10 12	..	..	7 12	7 14	16 —	16 —	Shibpur
..	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1910—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Bengal—												
Dacca—												
Kishoreganj							10 8	10 —				
24 Parganas							9 8	9 8				
Midnapur	8 —	7 8					13 6	14 12½				
Howrah		8 —					8 4	8 —				
Calcutta	5 12	9 —	13 —	13 —			8 12	8 12			12 —	12 —
Hugli							9 12	8 10				
Radhik (Krishnagarh)	8 14	8 14	10 10	11 13			10 10	10 10				
Jessore	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —			12 —	10 8				
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —					11 —	11 —				
Bardham							13 —	12 4				
Birbhum	9 —	9 12					13 8	12 —				
Murshidabad	10 12	11 8	22 —	11 8			13 4	13 —				
Santhal Parganas	5 —	10 —	13 —	13 —			13 12	13 12				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —			7 —	6 8				
Orissa—												
Puri	8 3	8 13					14 7	13 2				
Cuttack	9 13	9 13					12 13	12 13				
Balasore	8 4	8 8					16 —	15 4				
Sambalpur	9 —	9 8					16 —	17 —				
Chota Nagpur												
Singbhum	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —			12 —	13 —			18 —	16 —
Manbhum	9 —	9 —					14 —	14 —				
Ranchi	7 4	8 8	10 —	11 —			12 8	13 —				
Palamu	10 2	10 2	16 14	16 14			11 4	10 2				
Raxaugh	9 —	9 8	12 —	13 —			11 —	11 8				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	10 5	11 4	18 14	16 12			13 13	14 —				
Gaya	9 14	10 2	17 7	16 11			12 11	12 15	16 6	18 7		
Patna	11 —	11 —	21 —	19 —			13 4	13 4	16 —	16 —		
Bhagalpur	9 8	11 —	18 —	19 8			14 —	11 12				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —					14 4	13 8				
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	12 10	12 12			13 14	12 8				
Darbhanga	9 14	9 14	15 6	17 9			14 5	14 5				
Muzaffarpur	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —			9 —	9 —				
Saran	10 —	10 —	25 —	22 —			12 —	11 —				
Champaran	9 8	9 8	21 —	21 —			11 —	11 —				
United Provinces.												
(a) AGRICULTURAL												
Eastern												
Barrackpore	9 —	8 8	14 8	16 —	4 —	4 8	9 —	9 —	17 8	18 —	14 6	16 —
Bomra	9 5	10 5	14 10	17 5½	6 4	6 4	9 8	10 5	15 11½	17 5½	15 3	16 12
Chhapra	8 8	9 9	16 6	16 8	6 2	6 —	11 14	11 12	18 4	19 13	15 9	16 14
Jehanabad	9 10	8 14	15 6	15 8	9 10	5 11	10 15	9 4				
Allahabad	8 8	8 8	1 8	16 5	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Central												
Banda	5 14	8 14	13 12	13 12	3 8	3 12	10 8	10 —	20 4	20 12	16 12	18 4
Etahpur	5 4	8 8	14 8	14 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 —	16 8	16 8
Hamirpur	9 —	9 —	13 12	13 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	19 4	19 8	17 12	18 8
Jalaun	8 12	8 12	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	18 8	18 —	17 —	17 —
Cawnpore	9 4	9 8	17 5	17 —			9 8	9 8	17 8	17 12	16 8	16 8
Jhansi	9 —	9 —	22 —	21 4	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	19 12	20 —	15 12	15 12
Lahore	5 2	9 4	15 8	15 3	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	17 4	16 8
Bareilly	9 2	8 12	16 13	15 10	4 3	4 3	8 7	8 7	15 10	15 10	16 10	16 9
Bulandshahr	10 4	10 2	18 —	18 —	4 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	17 8	18 —	17 —	17 3
Budaun	10 6	10 12	17 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 3	17 —	16 8	17 —	17 —
Western												
Meerut	10 4	10 5	18 8	18 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 8	16 —	16 —
Agra	9 8	9 10	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 8	16 —	15 14
Muttra	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Aligarh	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 8	17 —
Bulandshahr	10 12	10 8	17 8	18 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 8	16 —	16 —
(b) OTHER DISTRICTS												
Banda	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 —	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	13 —	16 4
Aizawl	9 12	9 12	15 12	17 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	17 —	20 —
Chhapra	10 7	10 12	16 3	16 4	10 4	9 7	11 5	11 11	12 —	13 —	15 5	14 7
Basti	10 —	10 4	18 —	18 —	6 12	6 12	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine cora cana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLETT (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arabianum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARWAS DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS	
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month		
		30 —	30 —	16 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	United Provinces continued	
		16 —	17 —	13 12	13 84	20 8	20 —	12 —	11 10	20 —	20 —	(a) AGRA—continued	
				15 4	14 4	20 12	20 2	12 1	12 1	20 12	20 12	Submontana, west—	
				14 12	14 12	19 8	20 4	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahanpur	
		12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	21 4	21 4	Budann	
		...	...	15 8	15 6			12 —	12 —	19 —	20 —	Pilibhit
		...	...	17 10	15 6	16 8	16 8	6 10	6 10	20 6	19 14	Baroli
	16 —	16 —	21 4	21 4	17 4	15 15	18 1	17 8	8 —	7 7	21 12	21 12	Muzaffarnagar
	16 —	17 —	16 —	15 4	17 8	17 12	11 —	10 8	18 —	18 —	Saharanpur
													Dera-Dua
10 —	10 —	..	..	11 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	8 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hills —
12 —	12 —	..	..	10 8	11 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Naini Tal
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Almora
												Garnwal	
												(b) OUDH —	
				14 —	14 8	18 —	18 —	11 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Southern —	
				13 —	12 8			12 —	11 8	24 —	24 —	Partabgarh	
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur	
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Bao-Bareilly
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	14 4	19 —	12 4	12 —	19 —	19 —	Unao
18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	13 12	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Lucknow	
												Hardoi	
		16 —	16 —	14 4	14 4	18 8	19 7	11 12	11 12	18 8	18 8	Northern —	
		10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Fyzabad	
16 —	17 —	14 —	14 —	14 4	14 4	12 4	20 8	11 12	11 4	18 4	18 4	Barabanki	
		15 8	15 8	14 —	14 8	20 8	23 8	13 —	13 —	18 8	18 8	Gonda	
24 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	18 8	19 —	20 —	Bahraich	
24 —	25 —	..	16 —	13 8	13 8	21 —	22 —	10 8	10 4	20 —	20 —	Sitapur	
												Kheri	
				16 10	16 10	17 12	18 2	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Rajputana—	
				19 8	19 8	21 —	21 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Eastern —	
		10 8	10 14	14 —	14 —	21 12	21 —	8 8	8 3	18 4	18 10	Partabgarh	
21 —	21 —	..	..	16 8	17 13	24 8	23 7	..	..	16 —	16 1	Banawara
...	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	16 —	16 4	17 8	..	..	24 —	23 —	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	24 —	20 —	16 8	16 8	..	..	24 —	24 —	Hilly Tracts of
...	...	...	...	..	20 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	24 —	24 —	7 8	7 —	19 —	20 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	15 15	16 11	23 9	23 10	7 4	7 4	18 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	16 7	16 9	..	15 —	..	..	..	23 2	Bundi
...	...	11 5	11 5	16 11 and 18 14	16 7 and 18 5	17 13	17 13	21 9	21 9	25 5	25 5	Kotah	
...	...	13 12	13 12	15 10	16 4	20 —	20 —	13 2	12 8	18 12	18 2	Jhalawar	
...	...	11 —	11 12	16 —	16 —	..	..	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	Tonk
...	...	7 12	7 12	18 12	18 12	15 —	15 —	7 12	7 12	22 8	22 8	Jaipur	
...	...	14 —	14 —	17 17	17 11	17 12	18 1	23 8	23 8	24 —	24 1	Karauli	
												Dholpur	
												Bharatpur	
												Alwar	
												Deoli	
				18 —	18 —	..	17 3	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad	
					18 8			..	..	..	22 13	Shanapura
				18 —	17 —			7 —	7 —	22 8	23 —	Western —	
				13 4	14 11			..	..	21 —	21 —	Bikaner
				20 —	20 15	..	..	8 7	8 7	10 8	10 8	Jaisalmer
				14 —	14 10	..	..	..	..	16 —	16 —	Jodhpur
				17 12	17 8	..	..	..	..	22 8	22 8	Balmer
		16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 8	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Kittupara	
				15 8	15 8	15 —	15 —	..	..	20 —	20 —	Sirohi
				15 13	15 8	13 6	18 6	8 3	8 4	20 —	20 —	Anadra	
				15 —	14 8	19 8	20 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Abu	
				14 8	14 8	..	..	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	Central India—
		10 —	10 —	16 —	16 8	..	..	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
				21 8	21 8	..	..	..	..	21 —	21 —	Nimach
		14 —	15 —	20 4	20 —	19 8	19 8	..	..	23 —	23 —	Gwalior
		14 4	15 —	20 4	19 12	17 14	17 —	11 —	12 4	25 —	24 8	Panjab—	
				20 4	19 8	17 —	16 8	..	..	26 —	26 —	Southern —
				17 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	..	..	27 —	27 —	Hissar
				16 8	16 —	17 —	16 —	7 8	7 —	28 —	27 —	Ferozpur	
												Central —	
												Lahore	
												Gujranwala	
												Gayrat	
												Jhelum	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1910—continued [The figure

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 4	18 4	18 —	...	..	8 —	7 12	18 —	18 —	17 8	17 8
Delhi	10 —	10 8	18 8	18 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	18 8	17 8	15 —	15 —
Rohtak	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	15 4	15 4
Karnal	10 —	10 —	21 —	19 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 8	15 —	15 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 11	11 4	18 8	20 —	...	..	9 13	10 —	21 —	22 —	17 8	17 8
Judhiana	12 —	11 —	20 8	18 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	16 8	16 8
Jalandhar	11 8	12 8	20 —	21 8	...	..	6 —	6 —	20 8	23 —	15 —	15 —
Hoshiarpur	12 4	12 4	18 —	18 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 —	15 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amritsar	11 12	11 12	21 —	21 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 8	18 —	18 —
Malkot	11 8	11 8	19 —	20 —	...	..	9 —	9 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hills												
Simla	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	22 —	24 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
North-eastern—												
Kawalpindi	11 —	11 —	18 12	18 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Attok	11 12	11 12	18 —	21 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	10 10	10 12	22 8	21 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	18 —	17 —	15 8	15 8
Lyallpur	10 8	11 —	22 —	22 —	...	..	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 —	15 —	15 —
Multan	9 12	9 12	19 8	21 —	...	..	9 12	9 12	17 —	17 —	14 8	14 8
Montgomery	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Muzaffargarh	10 12	11 —	16 8	16 8	...	..	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	15 —	16 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 10	17 8	18 2	...	..	8 8	8 8	17 8	16 4	15 —	14 6
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Havara	11 4	11 4	19 6	18 12	3 4	3 4	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	4 14	7 13	7 13	17 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Kohat	11 1	10 13	17 5	17 5	4 10	4 9	8 15	8 15	19 10	19 10	17 14	17 9
Bannu	13 7	13 3	23 2	20 5	3 12	3 12	8 12	8 12	22 8	20 10	17 13	15 15
Dera Ismael Khan	11 5	11 4	18 14	18 12	3 9	3 9	6 4	6 4	21 —	20 —	16 9	16 9
Tochi	15 —	14 —	24 —	21 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Malakand	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	9 15	10 —	10 2	10 2	3 2	3 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	18 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8
Thar and Parkar (Larkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	...	8 —	12 8	13 —
Shikarpur	9 12	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	16 —
Quetta	9 9	9 6	12 15	11 15	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	13 5	12 9	12 13	12 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 13	7 3	...	...	7 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	11 9	11 9	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	10 6	11 1	11 15	11 15
Alibag	6 7	6 —	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 8	...	...	10 2	9 11
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 7	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 4	12 4
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 4	9 12	10 12	10 4	16 3	14 6	15 10	14 11
Belgaum	10 6	9 5	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 1	10 1	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 14
Satara	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 6	7 12	8 2	8 9	12 —	12 —	12 7	12 7
Sholapur	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 1	6 15	9 —	9 —	18 15	18 15	18 15	18 15
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	17 1	17 1	17 13	17 13
Poona	8 2	8 12	...	...	7 10	8 5	8 5	8 15	15 10	14 6	14 6	14 6
Ahmednagar and N. K.												
Ahmednagar	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	17 14	16 5	16 13	15 6
Nasik	8 13	8 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 3	8 3	...	...	16 1	16 1
Dhule	7 7	7 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	9 1	9 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	15 10	15 10	15 12	14 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 5	6 5	14 13	13 6	12 8	12 8
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Baroda	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 8
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	18 —	13 —
Dasa	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 —	12 8	12 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 6	8 6	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 12	8 8	15 9	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 9	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	18 —	...	...
Betul	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	15 10	15 10	...	...
Chhindwara	9 6	10 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Nagpur	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	...	...
Wardha	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	13 13	13 13	...	...

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1910—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OHOLU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces—												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	10 6	10 6	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	19 —	..	..
Saugor	8 11	9 11	..	..	9 7	9 7	9 2	9 2	19 8	21 6	..	..
Damoh	10 6	10 6	..	..	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	22 5	22 5	..	..
Jubbulpore	9 8	9 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	..	..
Mandla	10 10	10 10	..	..	8 —	8 —	11 2	12 2	16 —	16 —	..	..
Seoni	9 10	10 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	..	..
Balaghāt	8 14	8 14	..	..	5 6	5 —	14 —	13 6	18 —	18 —	..	..
Bhandāra	8 12	8 12	..	..	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	18 —	18 —	..	..
Chanda	8 —	8 —	..	..	10 —	8 14	11 6	10 —	16 —	13 5	..	..
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 14	9 14	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	..	..	..	..
Raipur	9 8	9 12	..	..	7 4	7 4	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	..
Drug	10 2	10 2	..	..	12 8	12 8	12 6	12 6	..	..	..	..
Berar—												
Baldana	8 11	8 11	..	..	6 11	6 11	9 6	8 10	16 —	16 —	..	..
Akola	8 15	8 15	..	..	7 1	7 1	8 13	8 13	16 —	14 8	..	..
Amrāoti	9 6	9 7	..	..	7 1	6 8	9 13	9 13	14 1	13 2	..	..
Yectmal	8 8	9 3	..	..	4 5	4 5	11 10	11 10	16 —	16 —	..	..
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad	7 4	7 6	10 7	10 7	4 10	4 10	8 6	7 13	12 14	12 14	16 5	16 5
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 5	8 11	..	..	..	..
S. Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 13	8 13	..	..	..	..
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 7	7 7	15 11	15 11	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 7	6 10	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 6	10 10	10 4
Central—												
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10	8 10	15 5	13 12	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 4	8 4	15 1	14 9	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 7	7 7	14 8	14 2	14 14	14 14
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1	8 11	18 1	17 2	..	..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 10	7 10	..	..	..	..
Vinagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 4	7 4	..	..	14 14	16 12
Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 7	9 3	14 12	15 8	..	..
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 4	10 4	13 8	13 8	..	..
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 7	10 7	18 9	18 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 7	10 7	11 7	11 7	12 —	12 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 5	7 5	..	..	..	..
N. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 9	9 14	..	..	12 —	12 5
S. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 10	7 13	..	..	10 15	10 15
Chennai	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 8	9 1	..	..	12 9	12 6
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 7	7 3	12 9	12 6	12 5	12 —
South—												
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 14	8 11	15 11	14 15	12 5	12 5
Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1	9 1	12 9	13 9	11 10	11 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 6	8 8	8 —	14 4	14 4	..	..
Bangalore	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..
Kolar	..	..	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 —	..	..	..	..
Hassan	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	..	..	..	..
Radur	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	17 —	18 —	..	..
Channarayana	6 —	7 —	..	..	5 12	5 12	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	..	..
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 12	9 —	8 —	12 8	11 —	..	..	..	..
Aden	6 12	7 —	..	..	5 9	7 —	9 3	9 5	11 8	11 12	11 12	13 8

* Including Holaram

state the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and attinachs sold for one rupee]

MARWA OR RASI (Khasia sarcina)		KASHI OR KASHI, ITALIAN MILLET (Kashia italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cocor sarcina)		MAISE (See Maize)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	16 1	16 1	10 6	10 6	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces— continued Central— Narsinghpur Saugor Damoh Jubbulpore Mandla Seoni Balaghat Bhandara Chanda
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 5	18 5
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 10	...	...	6 14	6 10	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 4	17 4
...	...	...	...	11 6	10 —	...	...	9 14	10 —	20 —	20 —
...	14 8	14 8	9 14	9 2	12 18	14 8	Eastern— Bilaspur Raipur Durg
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	15 8	15 8
...	...	...	...	11 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 4	15 4
...	14 14	14 14	9 8	9 8	21 13	21 13	Berar— Biladana
...	12 1	12 1	9 2	9 2	17 1	17 1	Akola
...	10 —	12 —	9 7	11 9	18 —	18 —	Amratoli Yestmal
...	11 10	12 13	9 13	10 10	18 3	10 —	
16 5	16 5	11 4	10 11	14 15	12 11	14 —	14 —	Nizam's Territories— Secunderabad
...	10 1	19 4	Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar S. Canara South, central— Coimbatore Nilgiris Salem Central— Bellary Anantapur Cuddapah Karnul East Coast, north— Ganjam Visakhapatnam Godavari East Coast, central— Kistna Cuntur Nellore East Coast, south— Madras Chingleput N. Arcot S. Arcot Tanjore Trichinopoly Southern— Tinnevely Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14
14 13	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 6
15 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5
15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 14
14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	21 7
16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 3
17 2	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 12	21 1
16 3	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —
19 6	18 15	24 —	24 —	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore Kolar Tumkur Hassan Kadur Shimoga Chitaldrug
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 8
12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8
12 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 —	26 10
12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	22 8
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	24 —
14 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 12
13 5	13 5	27 10	27 10	Goorg— Goorg Aden
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	16 1	16 4
11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —
12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —
12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	12 —	12 —
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —
16 8	14 8	17 —	15 8	6 8	6 8	20 —	19 —	Goorg— Goorg Aden
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 12	9 5	24 —	22 —

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial IntelligenceW. MAXWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 11, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 5th February 1910, is published for general information:—

Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Northern	Bombay City	49	40
	Ahmedabad Town	7	1
	Ahmedabad District	40	18
	Kaira District	68	82
	Rular Port . . . . .	..	1
	Surat District	27	18
	Palanpur Agency	8	6
	Mahi Kantha Agency	49	28
	Bassein Port	3	2
	Kalyan " . . . . .	...	...
	Bliswadi Port	4	5
	Thana "	5	8
	Vasava "	8	6
	Agashi "	6	5
	Bandra "	8	4
Central	Thana District	81	21
	East Khandesh District	182	135
	Nasik District	24	8
	Poona City . . . . .	...	...
	Poona District	18	10
	Satara "	193	124
	Ahmednagar District . . . . .	...	...
	Alibag Port . . . . .	...	...
	Parvel " . . . . .	...	...
	Kolaba District	24	17
Southern	Ratnagiri District . . . . .	...	...
	Belgaum "	111	68
	Hubli Town . . . . .	...	...
	Dharwar District	33	18
	Bijapur "	30	20
	Savantvadi State	1	...
	Karachi Town and Port	42	42
	Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
Political Charges.	Mandvi Port . . . . .	...	1
	Onch State . . . . .	...	...
	Verawal Port . . . . .	..	...
	Porbandar "	1	2
	Jamnagar Town and Port	59	47
	Kathiawar Agency . . . . .	...	...
	Kolhapur Town	5	2
	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	76	54
	Satara Agency	10	9
	Ullinora Port . . . . .	...	...
	Baroda State	162	117
	Surat Agency	2	1
	Poona Agency	18	14
TOTAL		1,299	881

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem District	6	2
		Coimbatore Town	1	1
		Coimbatore District	45(a)	48(b)
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	..
		Nilgiris District . . . . .	..	..
		Mangalore Port	4	3
		Malabar District	8	5
		Bellary District . . . . .	.	...
		Ganjam District . . . . .	.	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	.	...
		Uddalore Port . . . . .	.	...
		Nellore District	1 (c)	1
		TOTAL	65	60
BENGAL.		Calcutta	12	13
	Burdwan	Howrah Town . . . . .	...	..
	Patna	Saran District	1,171	942
		Champaran District . . . . .	.	..
		Shahabad District	224	176
		Muzaffarpur District	22	22
		Darbhanga District	96	92
		Patna District	125	80
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	..
		Gaya District	2	1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	75	70
		Monghyr District	229	205
		TOTAL	1,956	1,601

(a) Four imported

(b) Five imported

(c) Imported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 12, 1910. 209

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut City	9	9
		Meerut District	64	46
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	"
		Muzaffarnagar District	89	89
		Aligarh City	1	1
		Hathras City	28	28
		Aligarh District . . . . .	...	...
	Agra	Muttra District	294	374
		Etawah City	"	...
		Etawah District	35	35
		Fatehgarh	"	...
		Furrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	132	106
		Mainpuri District	86	78
		Agra City	"	"
		Agra District	109	105
		Etah	65	46
	Rohil- khand	Bareilly District	12	12
		Budaun "	85	55
		Moradabad District	62	27
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	72	43
		Fatehpur District	2	3
		Cawnpur City	40	39
		Cawnpur District	143	181
	Benares	Benares City	16	18
		Benares District	1	1
		Balla District	1,874	1,840
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	100	101
		Ghasipur "	310	294
	Gorakhpur	Assamgarh City	"	"
		Assamgarh District	1,689	1,610
		Gorakhpur City	35	35
		Gorakhpur District	576	693
		Basti District	8	5
	Lucknow	Unao District	508	474
		Rae Bareli District	149	151
		Gonda "	11	5
		Harden "	31	31

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague measures	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Aynabad	Bahraich District	15	8
		Sultanpur District	72	57
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District	1	1
		Bara Banki town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District	121	...
		Partabgarh "	25	...
	TOTAL		6,970	6,...
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	480	446
		Hissar "	155	146
		Delhi	183	133
		Rohtak "	234(a)	279(a)
		Karnal "	132	109
		Ambala "	1	1
		Ludhiana "	180	139
PUNJAB	Jullundur	Jullundur District	17	14
		Hoshiarpur District	37	37
		Ferozepur "	168	137
	Lahore	Montgomery District	49	41
		Lahore City	10	9
		Lahore District	7	5
		Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	350	349
		Gurdaspur "	145	145
		Gujranwala "	12	5
		Sialkot "	42	42
	Rawal- pindi.	Shahpur District	12	11
		Jhelum . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat "	1	1
		Jhang District	18	18
		Lyallpur District	76	37
		Patiala City	38	33
		Patiala State	433	384
		Kapurthala State	88	48
		Nabha State . . . . .	...	...
		Maler Kotla State . . . . .	...	...
		Jind State	131	36
	TOTAL		8,048	2,645
BURMA	Pegu	Kangoon Town	4	3
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	14	14
		Tharrawaddy	10	8
		Prome	4	4

(a) Figures for the week ending 29th January 1916.

Frequency of or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Irrawaddy	Bassain District . . . . .	..	..
		Maubin "	9	8
		Pyapon District	7	3
		Hensada "	7	8
		Myaungmya "	7	7
	Tensa- serim	Toungoo District	1	1
		Thaon " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	4	4
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	2	2
	Mawwe	Thayetmye District	20	20
		Magwe " . . . . .	..	..
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	47	46
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	..	..
		Mandalay District	26	26
		Katha "	3	3
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	45	42
		Lower Ohindwin District	35	20
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . . . .	..	..
		Meiktila "	31	28
		Yamethin "	12	8
	Total		289	256
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BENAR)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	8(a)	8(a)
		Kamptee Town	36	31
		Nagpur District	183	181
		Wardha Town . . . . .	..	1(d)
		Wardha District	412(a)	286(a)
		Balaghat District . . . . .	..	...
		Bhandara Town . . . . .	..	...
		Bhandara District	143(c)	112(b)
		Chanda " . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbai- pore.	Jubbulpore Town	147	140
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	20	17
		Jubbulpore District	116(c)	103(c)
		Mandla District	2(d)	1(d)
		Damoh District . . . . .	..	..

(a) Six imported (b) Three imported (c) Four imported (d) Imported (e) One imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEAR)	Chhattis- garh	Raipur District	"	.
		Bilaspur District	1(b)	1(b)
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	7	1
		Narsingpur Town	11	6
		Narsingpur District	19	16
		Betul District	1(b)	.
		Nimar "	1(b)	.
		Chhindwara District	21	17
	Berar	Akola Town	101	72
		Akola District	204(a)	188(a)
		Buldana Town	5	7
		Buldana District	209	129
		Amraoti District	75	65
		Yotmal District	7	6
		TOTAL	1,679	1,288
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	16	16
		Bangalore City . . . . .	...	1
		Bangalore District	22	21
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	30	19
		Hassan " . . . . .	.	.
		Kadur "	5	5
		Kolar " . . . . .	.	.
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	.	.
		Tumkur District	8	4
		Shimoga "	4	2
		Chitaldroog "	6	5
		TOTAL	92	74
HYDERA- BAD STATE.	...	Ummaunbad District	4	2
		Raichur District	19 } (c)	15 } (c)
		TOTAL	23	17

(a) Two imported

(b) Imported.

(c) Figures for the period from 24th to 30th January 1910

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
CENTRAL INDIA		Indore City . . . . .	...
		Indore State	41(a)	86(a)
		Indore Residency		
		Ujjain City . . . . .	.	..
		Ujjain District . . . . .	.
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .		...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town . . . . .		..
		Piploda State . . . . .		...
		Jaora State . . . . .	..	..
		Dhar State . . . . .	..	.
		Manpur Town . . . . .		..
		Dewas State	1(a)	1(a)
		Malwa State	58(a)	24(a)
		total	100	61
RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Mewar State	5	5
		Partabgarh State . . . . .		...
		Udaipur City	15	8
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	.	...
		Tonk State	16	8
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	166	156
		Jaipur City	75	35
		Jaipur State	130	105
		Kishangarh State		
		Bikaner State . . . . .		...
		Jhalawar . . . . .	..	...
		Kutch . . . . .	.	.

(a) Figures for the week ending 20th January 1910.
(b) Figures for the week ending 26th January 1914.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJ-PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Birohi State	10(a)	5(a)
		Shahpura		
		Dholpur "		
		Alwar City		
		Alwar State	14(a)	11(a)
		Banwar	...	
		Karauli State		
		Banswara Town		
		Banswara State		
		Bharatpur State	152	109
		Ajmer City	10	10
		Ajmer District	...	
		Deoli		
		Abu Road		
		Ajmer-Merwara District	202(a)	202(a)
		TOTAL	757	654
N.-W. F. PROVINCE		Nowshera Cantonment	..	
		TOTAL		—
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	5	6
		Mirpur "	..	
		Kathua "		
		TOTAL	5	6
BALUCHISTAN		Sonmiani		..
		Hirok		
		Sibi		
		Fort Sandeman	...	
		Las Bela State	..	
		TOTAL		
		GRAND TOTAL	16,278	16,144

(a) Figures for the week ending 28th January 1910.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1910

No. 16—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, c. 4), the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., being a member of his Council, to be Vice-President thereof in place of Sir Herbert H. Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who has vacated that office

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1910.

No 172—The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his return to India on the 11th February 1910 from the leave of absence granted to him in the Home Department Notification No. 847, dated the 22nd July 1909, and resumed charge of his office on the same date.

No 173—The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Hope Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 11th February 1910.

MEDICAL.

The 12th February 1910.

No 137—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Rai Munna Lal Bahadur, of the United Provinces establishment, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Rai Mahendra Nath Ohdedar Bahadur, retired.

The 15th February 1910.

No 149.—The services of Captain J Husband, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 15th February 1910.

No. 344—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri Festival

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Pudi, Mamanduru, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, Renigunta, Yerpedu, Kalahasti, Yellakuru, Venkatagiri and Vendodu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 27th February to the 17th March 1910 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri Festival at Kalahasti.

SANITARY.

The 15th February 1910.

No 349—Lieutenant-Colonel F C Clarkson, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the 28th February 1910.

No 350.—Major W. W. Clemesha, M.D., I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Bengal and Orissa Circle, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Clarkson, I.M.S., or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th February 1910.

No. 151.—Consequent on the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Tayler, Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. A. Brown, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, Khan Bahadu

Mahomed Ashik Ali Khan, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, is appointed on his return to duty to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 26th January 1910 and until further orders

No. 152—Consequent on the return to duty of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ashik Ali Khan, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, the following reversions in the Port Blair Commission will take effect from the 26th January 1910 —

Mr R. F. Lewis, 4th (officiating 1st) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent

Mr. W. H. Brookes, 5th (officiating 2nd) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent

Mr. E. H. Thirkell-White, 6th (officiating 3rd) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr H. H. Tayler, 7th (officiating 4th) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent

Mr. C. O'D. Hervey, officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent

Mr. A. L. F. Evans, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th February 1910

No. 212.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Carey Morgan to officiate as Deputy Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Mr. A. Kinney, who has been appointed to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal

No. 216—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr F. A. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., or until further orders —

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., acting temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as a Judge of that Court.

Mr. W. Chevis, I.C.S., a Divisional Judge in the Punjab, to act as temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

POLICE.

The 14th February 1910

No. 149.—Mr. E. H. Sullivan, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Madras Presidency, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Coorg, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th January 1910

No. 150.—The services of Mr. G. S. P. Percival, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th January 1910.

The 18th February 1910.

No. 161—Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Director, Criminal Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd February 1910.

No. 162.—Mr. C. R. Cleveland, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, on special duty under the Government of India, is appointed to officiate until further orders, as Director, Criminal Intelligence, with effect from the 22nd February 1910.

No. 163.—The services of Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Director, Criminal Intelligence, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the date on which the privilege leave granted to him by the Home Department notification no. 161, dated 18th February 1910, expires.

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 17th February 1910.

No. 85—The services of the Reverend C. Price are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1910

No. 175—II-9.—Mr F J F Shaw, A.R.C.S., B.Sc. (London), is appointed to be Supernumerary Mycologist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, with effect from the 28th January 1910

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 17th February 1910

No. 10—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 1st January 1910 —

Name	From	To
Mr R Sundarachari	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade .	Deputy Examiner, class II
Mr J H. Egan	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr C. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade .	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.
Mr T. R. Vriddhagiri Sarma	Ditto	Ditto

No. 11.—Mr. B. A. Harris, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd grade on probation, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch, and promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

No. 12.—Public Works Department Notification No 168, dated the 13th November 1907, regarding the construction from loan funds of the Siddapur Tank in the Madras Presidency, is hereby cancelled

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th February 1910.

No. 498-Est.-A.—Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Kembell, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the 30th January 1910.

The 16th February 1910.

No. 358-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1144-G., dated the 20th May 1909, Mr. F. Stork, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 1st February 1910.

The 17th February 1910.

No. 523-Est.-A.—Major J. F. Whyte, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Loralai, with effect from the 17th January 1910.

The 18th February 1910.

No. 540-Est B.—Captain G. T. Vander Gucht, 3rd Skinner's Horse, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 29th October 1909.

S. H. BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1910.

No. 880-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 18 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No 2152, dated the 5th August 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following Circles of Issue in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, respectively —

In the Madras Presidency.

The Madras Circle of Issue to consist of all the districts in the said Presidency.

In the Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Circle of Issue to consist of all the districts of the Bombay Presidency Proper, the Central Provinces and Berar.

The Karachi Circle to consist of the Province of Sind.

And to appoint the town of Madras to be the place of issue in the Madras Circle; the town of Bombay to be the place of issue in the Bombay Circle, and the town of Karachi to be the place of issue in the Karachi Circle.

And to establish an office of issue in each of the said towns of Madras, Bombay and Karachi.

And to direct that all currency notes issued from Calcutt shall for the purposes of sections 5 and 16 of the Act be deemed to have been issued from Madras

This notification shall come into effect on the 18th day of February 1910

No. 881-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29, sub-section 2, clauses (a) and (c), of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

- (1) These rules shall come into force on the 18th day of February 1910
- (2) Currency notes shall be issued by the Department of Paper Currency for the following values, namely:—

Five Government Rupees

Ten Government Rupees

Fifty Government Rupees.

One hundred Government Rupees.

Five hundred Government Rupees

One thousand Government Rupees

Ten thousand Government Rupees.

(3) Currency notes of the values above noted shall be issued at all Offices of Issue established under the said Act.

(4) Notification No 4035, dated the 31st December 1873, is hereby rescinded.

No. 882-A.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to revoke the Notification in this Department No 1843, dated the 12th March 1872, which is reproduced below:—

"With reference to Section 15 of Act III of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the provisions of Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4284, dated 23rd October 1869, are still in force

"2. The Notification is published below —

"The Governor General in Council directs that it be notified for general information that the payment of any sum of money which any one has to make to Government in any Department can be made in Government notes of any issue, irrespective of Presidency or Circle, and that all officers of Revenue, Customs, Tax Office, Railway, etc., are hereby authorised to receive payment in notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle"

No. 883-A.—In pursuance of section 6, sub-section (2), of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, namely:—

The Accountant General of the United Provinces for the time being to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Cawnpore Circle of Issue,

The Accountant General of the Punjab for the time being to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Lahore Circle of Issue, and

The Accountant General of Bombay for the time being to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Karachi Circle of Issue.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES FUNDS.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1910.

Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

No. 330-P.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs the publication, for the information of all concerned, of an amended Appendix to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1910.

No. 1353-129.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the corresponding items of entry No. 43 in the Notification of the Government of India in

this Department, No. 9388-129, dated the 17th December 1909, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Number.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
43	Silverware, plain " embossed " or chased	Tola "	1 1	2 6	Five per cent. "
	Other than European				

W. MAXWELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th February 1910.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 133 —Lieutenant V. C P. Hodson, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), Adjutant, Governor-General's Body-Guard, is granted combined leave for 8 months, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remainder leave on private affairs under the leave rules for the Indian Army.

Pension service—eighth year, commenced 27th August 1909.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 134 —The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 28th January 1910, pages 692 and 693.

War Office, Whitehall,
28th January 1910.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 29th January 1910:—

Henry Richard Caine Meade
Wilmot Gordon Hilton Vickers.
Alfred Noel Irvine Lilly.
James Douglas Standen.
Thomas Clement Erskine Barstow
Thomas Reed Dawe
Edward Horace Whitford-Hawkey
John Rowe Dill
Dudley Clare Robinson.
• Rupert Mortimer Corke
Ralph Bouverie Deedes.
Claude William Sanders.
Justin O'Sullivan.

Lancelot Ernest Dennys.
 Dysart Edward Whitworth.
 Robert Douglas Crew.
 Dawyck Moberly Veitch Veitch.
 Gerald Michael FitzGerald.
 Raymond D'Albini Sykes Banks.
 Bertram Heylyn Matheson.
 Montague Douglas Spankie
 George Burton Henderson
 Kenneth Gray Buchanan.
 Cuthbert Charles Langhorne
 William Arthur McCrae Bruce.
 Christopher Thomas Wright-Warren
 Sidney Arthur Hodder Hungerford
 Leopold Ehot Poynder.
 Charles D'Arcy Bingham
 Gerald Blunt Lucas
 Hubert Richard Benjamin Hinde Irwin
 Robert Blake Harward
 John Downton Leman.
 Edward Thomas Ruscombe Wickham
 Kenneth Herbert Metcalfe Davison

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 135 — The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

To be Brevet-Colonel

10th February 1910

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James William Grant, *VC*, Commandant, 92nd Punjabis

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels

6th January 1910

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William George Walker, *VC*, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles

18th⁴ February 1910

Harold Nash Hilliard, Supply and Transport Officer, 1st Class.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

14th February 1910.

Ralph Henry Hammersley-Smith, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers

15th February 1910

Noel Huntley Campbell Russell, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 136.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Grainger, M.D., *vice* Colonel H. K. McKay, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, retired. Dated 3rd December 1900

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 137.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Ghulam Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force). Dated the 1st February 1910.

No. 138.—The following promotions are made :—

4th Cavalry.

Dafadar Moti Ram to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy ; with effect from the 18th November 1909

21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Makhmud Shah to be Subadar, *vice* Mardan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd January 1910.

Havildar Bir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Teja Singh, seconded for service in Nyassaland, with effect from the 4th February 1910

35th Sikhs.

Jemadar Hazara Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Waryam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Man.Singh, deceased ; with effect from the 7th December 1909.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Havildar Pahira to be Jemadar, *vice* Shera, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Guman Sing Guung to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhimraj Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Hiralal Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th January 1910.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 139.—In Army Department Notification No 1118, dated the 17th December 1909 promoting Jemadar Ali Shafa to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Labh Singh to be Jemadar for " 14th July 1909 " read " 16th July 1909."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

55th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 140.—Kote-Dafadar Khan Beg Khan, appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 25th January 1909.

57th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 141.—Quarter-Master Dafadar Rakim Ullah Khan, appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank ; with effect from 25th January 1909

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 142.—Lieutenant Harold Dawson Spence Keighley, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 2nd February 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 143.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified.—

Colonel Edward Archibald Young, Unemployed Supernumerary List,—7th January 1910

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Walter Warden, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse),—7th February 1910.

Major Walter Simon Fraser, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse),—2nd February 1910.

Major Arthur Wallace-Dunlop, 23rd Sikh Pioneers,—15th March 1910.

No. 144 —Captain Sutherland Alexander Mackay Orr, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), has been transferred by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the temporary half-pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 12th January 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 15 —Colonel Henry Kellock McKay, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 3rd December 1909.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse

No. 146 —Major Harold John Mounsey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* R. Wood, V. D., appointed Commandant. Dated 15th February 1909

Captain Charles Lyon Sidey to be Major, *vice* H. J. Mounsey, promoted. Dated 15th February 1909

Lieutenant William Mackintosh to be Captain, *vice* C. L. Sidey, promoted. Dated 15th February 1909.

Edward Byres Moir Byres to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. Mackintosh, promoted. Dated 15th February 1909

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 147 —Geoffrey Gordon to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* W. Wilson, promoted. Dated 1st January 1910.

Evelyn Robins Abbott to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st February 1910.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 148 —William McColin Kirkpatrick to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 149 —Thomas Harry Baker to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 1st January 1910.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers

No. 150 —Gerald Routh Jones to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st December 1909

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th February 1910.

LEAVE.

No. 12.—In Marine Department Notification No. 7, dated the 28th January 1910, for "8th February 1910", date up to which Engineer E. S. Borner, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of leave, read "21st February 1910".

RETIREMENTS.

No. 13.—Captain W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service; with effect from the 1st March 1910.

R. I. SCALLON, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1910.

No. 39.—Mr. Frederick Seymour Whalley, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 40.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 350, dated the 25th November 1909, Mr. H. Armitstead, officiating District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, will hold temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 18th November 1909.

No. 41.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. Ashworth, R.E., Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and 5 days combined with furlough for 16 months and 25 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (d) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th March 1910, or subsequent date of relief.

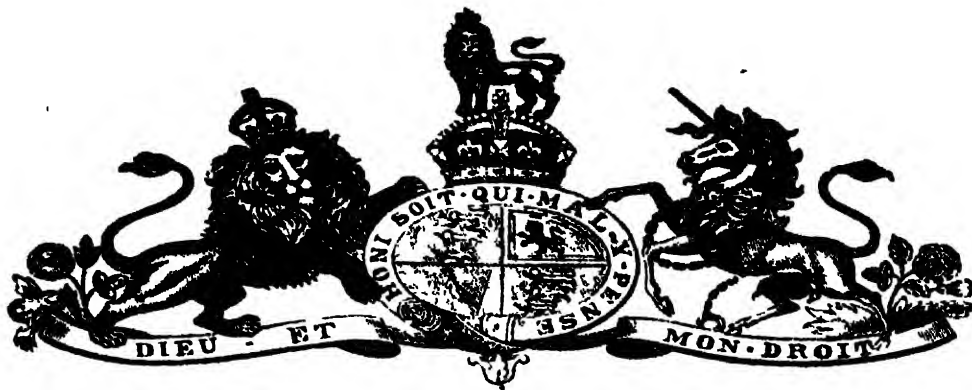
No. 42.—With reference to Notification No. 41, dated 18th February 1910, Mr. J. H. Lovell, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras.

No. 43.—With reference to Notification No. 42, dated 18th February 1910, Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay.

No. 44.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 346, dated the 18th November 1909, Mr. A. Rowland is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway.

No. 45.—Mr. J. F. Blackwood, Assistant Engineer, Nagda Muttra Railway, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 10 days, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April 1910, or subsequent date of relief.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 25th October 1909.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1163 P — APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th February 1910:—

No. 71 of 1910.—Duncan William Macbean, tea planter, of Malan, in the Kangra District, Jullunder Division, Punjab, British India. *A new or improved horn or trumpet for talking machines*

No. 72 of 1910.—Alexander John Arbuckle, mechanical engineer, of 1 Main street, Belgravia, near Johannesburg, Transvaal. *Improvements in means for introducing and distributing mixtures of solids and liquid in settling or other vats or vessels*

No. 1164 P — SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 95 of 1909 —Arthur Hungerford Pollen, a director of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England, John Glennie Holbourns, linotype operator, of 188 and 189 Fleet street aforesaid, and William Fletcher, engineer, of Linotype and Machinery Depôt, Mercers Avenue, Endell street, Long Acre, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements connected with the magazines of typographical composing machines.* (Specification filed 16 December 1909)

No. 448 of 1909.—Hans Siegwart, architect, of 3 Sempacherstrasse Lucerne, in the republic of Switzerland. *An improved process and apparatus for the production of cylindrical and the like bodies from concrete or the like* (Specification filed 26 January 1910.)

No. 528 of 1909 —James Cockle Cox, pensioner, formerly of the Public Works Department of Bengal, at present residing at Wheeler Lodge, No. 2 Wheeler road, Cleveland town, Bangalore, C. & M. Station. *Filing or pressing letters and other documents so that any one of the said letters or documents or any number of the same may be examined, taken out and replaced in the same order without disarranging any of the others.* (Specification filed 10 January 1910)

No. 557 of 1909.—Arthur William Wall, engineer, of Roc Motor Works, Aston road, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements in or relating to motor attachments for velocipedes.* (Specification filed 3 January 1910.)

No. 652 of 1909.—The Silent Writing Machine Company, manufacturers, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New York, and having its principal place of business at No. 823 White Building, in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in key actions for typewriting machines.* (Specification filed 27 January 1910)

- No. 653 of 1909 —The Silent Writing Machine Company, manufacturers, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New York, and having its principal place of business at No 823 White Building, in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in platen shifting mechanism for typewriting machines* (Specification filed 27 January 1910.)
- No. 654 of 1909 —The Silent Writing Machine Company, manufacturers, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New York, and having its principal place of business at No 823 White Building, in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in typewriting machines* (Specification filed 27 January 1910.)
- No. 655 of 1909 —The Silent Writing Machine Company, manufacturers, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New York, and having its principal place of business at No 823 White Building, in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in typewriting machines* (Specification filed 27 January 1910.)
- No. 656 of 1909 —The Silent Writing Machine Company, manufacturers, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New York, and having its principal place of business at No 823 White Building, in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in escapement mechanism for typewriting machines* (Specification filed 27 January 1910.)
- No. 658 of 1909 —James Gayley, metallurgical engineer, of 71 Broadway, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in apparatus for drying air* (Specification filed 27 January 1910.)
- No. 660 of 1909.—Tyer & Company, Limited, engineers, of Ashwin street, Dalston Junction, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for ensuring safety in railway traffic.* (Specification filed 1 February 1910.)
- No. 662 of 1909 —M M Wolff, civil engineer and landlord, 6 Weston street, Calcutta. *Improvement to roller furniture and shutters, to be known as "Zabe Obvoluted Furniture"* (Specification filed 28 January 1910.)
- No. 686 of 1909.—Alexander Sydney Ramage, chemist of Buffalo, county of Erie, and state of New York, United States of America. *Method of recovering iron from ores and preparing iron alloys.* (Specification filed 27 January 1910.)
- No. 687 of 1909.—James Howden and Company, Limited, engineers, and James Howden Hume, director, both of 195 Scotland street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Improved means for controlling the air supply to locomotive boiler furnaces.* (Specification filed 27 January 1910.)

No. 1165 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

- No. 15 of 1905 —George Mitchell. *Improvements in obtaining proteids* (From 22 February 1910 to 22 February 1911.)
- No. 475 of 1903 —Gustave Louis Mouchel. *Improvements in and relating to caissons, foundation or building cylinders, columns, piles, bridge abutments, wharves, piers, sea walls, quay walls, dock walls and like structures.* (From 9 March 1910 to 9 March 1911.)
- No. 19 of 1905.—George Mitchell. *Process for the production of proteid* (From 22 February 1910 to 22 February 1911.)
- No. 450 of 1905.—Frederick George McKim. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tyres.* (From 19 February 1910 to 19 February 1911.)
- No. 413 of 1901.—Arthur Kitson. *Improvements in vapour-burning apparatus.* (From 11 February 1910 to 11 February 1911.)
- No. 312 of 1902 —Alexandre Tropenas. *Improvements in the manufacture of steel, steel castings, or ingots, and in apparatus and appliances employed therein.* (From 3 March 1910 to 3 March 1911.)

- No. 469 of 1903 —Robert Simpson Hamilton. *A tea cultivator for use in the cultivation of tea gardens.* (From 16 February 1910 to 16 February 1911.)
- No. 383 of 1904 —Alfred Hague Darwin and Henry Sharp. *Improvements in couplings for railway vehicles* (From 28 March 1910 to 28 March 1911.)
- No. 316 of 1905 —Peter Paul Haring *Improvements in cotton picking machinery.* (From 10 February 1910 to 10 February 1911.)
- No. 363 of 1905 —The Monitor Shipping Corporation, Limited. *Improvements in navigable vessels* (From 21 February 1910 to 21 February 1911.)
- No. 391 of 1903.—George Dubern *Bottle washing machine injector.* (From 23 February 1910 to 23 February 1911.)

No. 1166 P —WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased —

- No. 100 of 1905 —George Speirs Alexander Ranking *Improved means for releasing boats from their falls at both ends simultaneously* (Specification filed 10 November 1905)
- No. 115 of 1905 —William Henry Walters *Improvements in life-buoys and the like.* (Specification filed 8 November 1905)
- No. 125 of 1905.—Aideshir Temulji Mirza. *Improved automatic sluice gate.* (Specification filed 10 November 1905)
- No. 132 of 1905.—Frederick Shirliff *Improvements in machines for decorticating and cleaning fibrous plants* (Specification filed 11 November 1905)
- No. 146 of 1905.—Maharaj-Rana Ram Singh, Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun and Arthur Noel Thorpe *Improvements in decorticating machines.* (Specification filed 10 November 1905)
- No. 163 of 1905 —Edward Lennon Cantwell *Improvements in match boxes.* (Specification filed 10 November 1905)
- No. 197 of 1905 —Charles Joshua Greengrass *A fibre extracting machine.* (Specification filed 7 November 1905)
- No. 377 of 1905.—Irene Cecile Butcher *An improvement in photographic art, known as "bas relief" or basso relievo, by which the figure in the photograph appears in bold relief above the surface.* (Specification filed 8 November 1905)
- No. 447 of 1905.—Regenerated Cold Air Company *Apparatus for treating air.* (Specification filed 8 November 1905)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1 *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d.).

2 *Fees payable* under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. Rs. a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " January to March, 1909	0 8
" " April to June, "	0 8
" " July to September, "	0 8
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price Rs. 3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

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Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th. (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below. Tenders presented elsewhere will be considered as liable to be informal.

Articles	Stations where required	Approximate requirements	PERIOD		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
					R	
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad }	As provided for in the Schedule	1st April 1910	31st March 1911	20	24th January 1910.
					15	
					5	
Oil of sorts . . .	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad }				70	24th January 1910.
					45	
					15	
Cooking utensils	{ Quetta Karachi }				20	24th January 1910.
					25	
Shoes and nails for mules and ponies and shoes for bullocks	{ Quetta Karachi }				30	26th January 1910.
					20	
Materials for repairs of gear carts, etc.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad }				170	26th January 1910.
					105	
					10	
Miscellaneous articles for repairs of equipments of different arms of service.	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad }				20	2nd February 1910.
					20	
					15	
Barrack and Hospital miscellaneous articles	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad }				15	9th February 1910.
					15	
					5	
Paulins, making up of	{ Quetta Karachi }				50	9th February 1910
					10	
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores	Karachi .				125	9th February 1910.
Provisions for Indian Troops	{ Jask Charbar Karachi }				200	11th February 1910.
					100	
					15	
Gear for cattle	{ Quetta Karachi }				100	11th February 1910.
					35	
Firewood . . .	{ Karachi Hyderabad }				325	15th February 1910.
					120	
		Lbs				
Linseed, cleaned . . .	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad }	41,400			65	28th January 1910.
		6,400			10	
		15,000			25	
		No				
Chaguls, sewing of . . .	{ Quetta Karachi }	500			5	14th February 1910
		25				
		Lbs.				
Tar, Indian . . .	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad }	22,000			25	31st January 1910.
		10,000			11	
		630				
Wool . . .	{ Quetta Karachi }	15,000			60	18th February 1910.
		8,600			35	
Potatoes . . .	{ Karachi Hyderabad }	4,75,000			350	4th February 1910.
		2,05,000			200	

Articles.	Stations where required.	Approximate requirements.	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
Charcoal	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	Lbs. 70,000 10,000 11,000	1st April 1910.	31st March 1911.	R 3	3rd February 1910
Fowls, eggs and chickens .	Quetta	As provided for in the Schedule.			240	1st March 1909.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta, Station Supply Officer Karachi, up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders at Quetta and two days previously at Karachi and Hyderabad. Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officers on payment of rupee one per each set of tender form issued.

P. C SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer,
4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA;
The 22nd December 1909.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	7	14	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	0	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	6	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	12	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers
7. Men trained in—

- (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
- (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. John Siddall	Meerut	21st October 1909	District Judge, Meerut, on 11th January 1910	Letters of Administration have been ordered to be issued to one Miss Freda Siddall on 7th January 1910 by the Court of the District Judge of Meerut.
Mr. Baitor, of Messrs. Fraser & Co., Rangoon.	Honwa village of Ramree Township	8th November 1909	District Judge, Kyaukpyu, on January 1910	No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration in the estate. The Administrator-General is in communication with the District Judge regarding value of the estate.
C. H. Berthoud, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Nainital	Haldwani	28th December 1909	Commissioner, Kumaun Division, on 5th January 1910	The deceased has left no Will, and his brother, Mr E. H. Berthoud, I.C.S., who is believed to be the only relative of the deceased in India, will probably apply later on
Mr. George Turner, a Guard on the East Indian Railway	Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta	17th October 1909	District Judge, Allahabad, on 15th January 1910	Mr. W. T. Turner, the brother of the deceased, has been asked by the District Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, to apply to the Administrator-General for a certificate. The value of the estate is under Rs.1,000.
Mr. George Allen, son of Joseph Allen, of Ajmer.	Ajmer	27th December 1909	Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, on 18th January 1910	The Commissioner of Ajmer reports that Mr. J. F. Allen, the eldest son of the deceased, has filed an application in his Court for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. James Prentice, Chartered Accountant.	Delhi	12th January 1910	District Judge, Delhi, on 15th January 1910	Further report under section 64 is awaited from the District Judge.
Mr. W. H. McCaldron, Veterinary Surgeon.	Dehra Dun	10th November 1909	Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, on 14th January 1910	It is reported that Messrs. J. A. Crozier, of Silchar, and A. J. G. Cresswell, of Rampur Tea Estate, were appointed Executors of the Will left by the deceased, and both of them have refused to act as such Executors. The Administrator-General is in communication with the Deputy Commissioner regarding the affairs of the estate.
Mr. Alexander B. Calder, a minor	General Hospital, Moulmein	7th January 1910	District Judge, Amherst, on 27th January 1910	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will. No application has been made for grant of Letters of Administration. Further report is awaited from the District Judge in the matter.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. R. J. Clapp, an Assistant of Messrs J. B. and E. Samuel, of Mussoorie	Mussoorie	31st August 1909	District Judge, Saharanpur, on 8th January 1910.	Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Barrister-at-Law, Dehra Dun, has been appointed constituted Attorney of the father of the deceased under Power of Attorney, and he intends to apply for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. Samuel Roberts Cedit, Head Ticket Collector, East Indian Railway, Gaziabad.	Burdwan	15th June 1909	District Judge, Meerut, on 29th January 1910	No one has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate. The Administrator-General proposes to administer the estate, and he is in communication with the District Judge on the subject
Mr. George John Larman, Fireman, North-Western Railway, Saharanpur	Lahore	26th October 1909	District Judge, Saharanpur, on 8th February 1910	The deceased does not appear to have left any Will. No one has applied as yet for Letters of Administration to the estate. The value of the estate is under Rs. 1,000, and the Administrator-General will not interfere in the matter.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET ;
Calcutta, the 9th February 1910

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th February 1910.

No. 12.—The services of No. 972, 1st Class Hospital Assistant Sunder Singh, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Surveyor General of India, for temporary employment in the Survey Department, with effect from the 23rd October 1909.

B. G. SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 12th February 1910.

No. 37-T.—Mr. A. G. N. Bremer, Honorary Assistant Superintendent, is granted combined leave for 8 months and 4 days under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th February 1910, that is, privilege leave for two months and 14 days under Article 260, combined with furlough for the remaining period under Article 338 of the above-quoted Regulations.

F. E. DEMPSTER,
Offg Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 17th February 1910.

No. 38-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 2nd February to 15th February 1910 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices</i>			
Bindhachal	Bengal	2nd February 1910 .	Opened.
Kansung	Burma	3rd " " .	"
Lakhimpur	Eastern Bengal	10th " " .	"
Moghalkot	North-West Frontier Province	1st " " .	"
Simla Summer Hill	Punjab	7th " " .	"
Simla West	Ditto	7th " " .	Closed.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

" Darya-Khan R.S." instead of " Darya-Khan "

<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bilgram	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st February 1910 .	Opened.
Rawatganj	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st " " .	Closed.
Shimurahi	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1st January 1910 .	Opened.
Warsak	North Western Railway	16th December 1909 .	Closed

R. O. LEES,
Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 11th February 1910.

No. 318-S—Under Section 38 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887), as applied to the Tahsil of Quetta by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 977-E., dated the 17th May 1895, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following scale of fees shall be levied in the Quetta Tahsil for every entry relating to the acquisition of any right in an estate made in an annual record under sub-section (5) of section 34 of the said Act, or relating to the acquisition of any interest in land other than that of a tenant-at-will holding on an annual lease made in the said record under section 35, *vis* :—

- (a) When the entry is made in consequence of the acquisition of a right or interest transferred by a registered deed or by a decree or order of a Court or by an order of a Revenue Officer making or affirming a partition under Chapter IX of the Land Revenue Act, a fee of one anna only shall be charged.

In other cases :—

- (b) When the entry is made in consequence of the acquisition of a right or interest by inheritance, a fee reckoned at the rate of R1-4 per cent. on the revenue assessed, provided that the minimum charge shall not be less than 4 annas.

- (c) When the entry is made in consequence of the acquisition of a right or interest otherwise than by inheritance, a fee reckoned at R2-8 per cent. on the revenue assessed, provided that the minimum charge shall not be less than 8 annas.

The whole of the fee charged under (a) and 1/4th of the fee charged under (b) and (c) shall be paid to the Patwari making the entry in the said record, the balance in the latter case being credited to Government.

When more than the minimum fee under (b) or (c) is charged fractions of an anna shall be reckoned as a full anna.

In any case in which the fee payable under the foregoing provisions is found to be excessive in amount with reference to the value of the interests transferred or for any other reasons, the Revenue Commissioner may either remit such fee or reduce it to such amount as he may consider reasonable.

By Order,
A. L. JACOB, Major,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 11th February 1910.

No. 243-C—K-4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Munib Lachhmi Narayan, *vice* Munib Ram Gopal, and the re-appointment of Sah Dhanna Lal and Prohit Nawal Kishor as Members of the Kekri Municipality for a period of three years, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

By order,

H. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana, and
● Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 11th February 1910.

No. 246-C—240-III—The following promotions are made in the Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 4th December 1909:—

Jemadar Surji to be Subedar, *vice* Nathia, pensioned.

Havildar Dalji to be Jamadar, *vice* Surji, promoted.

By order,

H. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana

STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS, BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

Kalāw, the 7th February 1910.

No. 2.—Mr. J. A. F. Young, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from 20th February 1910, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

GEORGE RICHARDS, Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Surveys, Burma.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 9th February 1910.

No. 4.—Mr. R. J. Collett-White, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, officiating in class II, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for six months, *vis.*, privilege leave for three months and leave on private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 7th April 1910

The 10th February 1910.

No. 5.—Mr. M. S. Scott O'Connor, officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade I (supernumerary), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted six months' combined leave, *vis.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period under Articles 233 and 308(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th March 1910.

W. A. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

POST OFFICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 12th February 1910.

No. 532-Ap.—Mr C. Probyn Smith, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 28 days, with effect from the 1st February 1910.

Babu Hem Chandra Das, Inspector of post offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Probyn Smith, or until further orders

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 8th February 1910.

No. 6—Sahibzada Khan Bahadur Abdul Qayyum, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on return from leave, attached temporarily as additional Assistant Political Officer, Khyber, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January 1910.

The 12th February 1910

No. 7—Lieutenant A. A. McNeill, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Chakdarra, held visiting charge of the Civil Medical duties at Malakand from the afternoon of the 24th September 1909 to the afternoon of the 22nd October 1909.

This cancels Notification No. 100, dated the 8th November 1909.

No. 8.—The services of Captain H. J. Cotton, temporary Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department, with effect from the 16th February 1910

By order, etc.,

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 9th February 1910.

No. 113-M.—Captain P. W. Burrowes, 25th Cavalry, Officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, Southern Waziristan Militia, is granted eight months' combined leave, including 90 days' privilege leave, under the provisions of paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th January 1910.

No. 115-M—Consequent on the grant of combined leave to Captain P. W. Burrowes, 25th Cavalry, Officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, Southern Waziristan Militia, Lieutenant D. G. Sandeman, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Wing Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master of that Corps, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th January 1910.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

**OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 15th February 1910.

No. 179-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act, III of 1905) as amended and extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Notification No. 780, dated the 19th February 1907, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain F. H. Humphrys, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Oghi, and Assistant Collector, 1st grade, to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in cases under Section 43 in respect of the Canals in the Manshra Tahsil of the Hazara District.

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A. L. P. TUCKER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 29th January 1910

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			CAUSE OF DEATH							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.				Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad .	3,395	2	3	5	1	1	1				1	...	..						77	15	1
2		Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114	4	2	6	4	3	1				1	..	2		1	..	..	...	76	51	2
3		Buffa .	7,029	7	4	11	3	2	1				2	..	1	..		1	1	2	82	22	3
4		Haripur .	5,578	3	..	3	5	3	2				2	..	1	..	2	1	1	2	28	47	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar .	73,343	25	31	56	34	19	15		2	..	22	..	5		5	2	3	5	40	24	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area)	9,663	3	1	4	5	1	4				5		..						22	27	6
7	Kohat .	Kohat .	18,092	8	4	12	9	6	3				8	..	..		1	1		1	35	26	7
8	Bannu	Bannu .	10,070	3	4	7	7	5	2				3	1	..		3	1	2	3	36	36	8
9		Lakki .	5,218	1	3	4	1	1	..				1		..						40	10	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	15	12	27	13	9	4				8	..	..		..	1	1	..	50	24	10
11		Kulachi .	9,125	4	3	7	2	2	..				2	..	2		..	1	..	1	40	11	11
12		Tank (notified area)	4,402	3	1	4	..	..					..	..	..		..			..	47	28	12
13		Becket Ganj-Khwaja Ganj (notified area)	5,566	4	4	8	3	..	3				1	..	..		2		1	1	75	28	13
		TOTAL	183,882	82	72	154	87	52	35		2	..	56	1	11	..	17	8	9	17	44	25	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 29th January 1910. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 154 births were registered (82 males and 72 females), giving a birth-rate of 44 per mille of population, 87 deaths were registered (52 males and 35 females), giving a death-rate of 25 per mille of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 9th February 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the kharif Crop of 1909, on the Lower Swat, Kabul River and Paharpur Canals.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

District.	Total area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Culturable area commanded by canals in acres.	Area at present proposed to be annually irrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.		IN COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS (INCHES).														
						Kharif, 1909.	Kharif, 1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.	May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.			
											1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.		1909.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
{ Lower Swat River Canal. Kabul River Canal	1,668,390	1,336,405	905,489	155,153	34,913	68,609	68,294	315	..		0'84	6'71	.	0'07	0'12	0'12	3'04	3'66	5'35	8'02	0'54	5'13	9'89	23'71
						24,730	23,594	1,136	..	1'06	5'55	0'07	0'39	0'18	0'27	1'22	0'68	0'53	2'85	0'77	4'16	3'83	13'90	
{ Peshawar Canal Dera Ismail Khan	2,214,464	1,624,944	577,935	67,451	41,588	5,354	5,820	..	466		0'60	3'16	..	..	0'52	..	7'08	1'70	0'77	2'20	0'80	4'65	9'77	11'71
TOTAL	3,882,854	2,861,349	1,483,424	257,517	231,654	98,693	97,708	{ +985			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. J. MULLALLY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

LAFORS

The 5th February 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT NO. II.

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1909 on the Lower Swat River, Kabul River and Paharpur Canals

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in the Canal Districts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan

Description of Crops	PESHAWAR.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN	TOTAL
	Lower Swat River Canal	Kabul River Canal	Paharpur Canal.	
	2	3	4	5
Sugarcane	4,766	2,756	31	7,553
Ri	526	981	3	1,510
Cotton	5,161	480	68	5,709
Indigo	33	...	7	40
Maize	43,614	14,201	8	57,823
Jowar	4,663	3,095	763	8,521
Other crops	9,846	3,217	4,474	17,537
Total Kharif, 1909	68,609	24,730	5,354	98,693
Total Kharif, 1908	68,294	23,594	5,820	97,708
Increase in 1909	315	1,136	...	} +985
Decrease in 1909 . . . . .	...	...	466	

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province

LAHORE,
The 5th February 1910

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 8TH TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1910.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.												SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.					
NAME OF MINTS	RECEIPTS			COINAGE.		BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.						COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.			Receipt of Bul- lion for Sub- sidiary coinage.	Closing balance of Bullion and paid over.	Subsidiary (Including coins coined and paid over.)
	Pur- chased Silver	Withdrawn and un- current coins from Treas- uries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treas- uries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and uncur- rent coins.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Con- sige.	Dollars coined and paid over.			
Calcutta	2	...	2	..	200	11	13	7	231	.	..	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	.	200	...	17	1	218	...	...	4 18

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint,
Calcutta, the 18th February 1910

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1910.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. G. P. Symes Scutt to be Agent at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. N. H. Matheson, appointed to Head Office.

Mr C A. Croft to be Agent at Agra Branch, *vice* Mr. G. P. Symes Scutt.

Mr. J. R. Fergie to be Agent at Patna Branch, *vice* Mr. C. A. Croft.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th February 1910.

No. 10.—The privilege leave for one month granted in Resident's Notification No. 7, dated the 25th January 1910, to Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is, with the sanction of the Government of India, extended by nine days.

By order,

W. G. GREY,
First Assistant Resident.

SURVEY OF INDIA—BURMA SURVEYS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 8th February 1910.

No. 2.—Mr. C. S. Littlewood, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 1 day from 1st January 1910, under Articles 260 and 246, Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. GORDON, Lt.-Col., I.A.,
Superintendent in charge Burma Surveys.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

NOTIFICATION.

Paksey (Pabna), the 16th February 1910.

No. 1—Lieutenant J. R. Marryat, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 639—41 of State Railway Construction Code, held on the 11th February 1910.

R. R. GALEY,
Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 12th Mule Corps, Mhow,
dated at Neemuch, this day of February 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—1227, Chota.
Age—22 years.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Class—Mahomedan.
Father's Name—Hussain Bux.
Residence—Ajmere.

Trade—Mule Driver.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd February 1910.
In possession of Government property—2 sets of Corps uniform and 1 (one) waist belt.

B. T. HARDING, Condr.,
In Supply and Transport Charge.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Loy. N. Lancs.
Regiment, dated at Poona, this 14th day of February 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—9402, Pte. James Tully
Age—25 years and 7 months.
Height—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—10th August 1908.

Place of enlistment—Blackpool.
Parish and County in which born—St. Patrick, Derry, Londonderry.
Date of absence—12th February 1910
Place of absence—Poona.
Marks—2 scars back of head
Under 2 years' service.

C. E. A. JOURDAIN, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Loy. N. Lancs Regt.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, EASTERN CIRCLE.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, on 31st December 1909, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT								TOTAL.
		3½ per cent 1842-43	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds	Bank deposit receipts	
ON WHICH INTEREST IS DRAWN.										
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division			22,400	r		4,800			27,200
2	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division	...	...	28,600		...	8,300	.	..	36,900
3	Deputy Controller, 8th Division		..	1,000			...	..		1,000
4	Allahabad Bank, Ltd.	..				...		2,44,200		2,44,200
5	Delhi and London Bank, Ltd	5,000	..	.		10,000		..	..	15,000
6	Bank of Upper India, Ltd.	5,000	78,500	28,000		40,000	36,620		...	1,88,100
7	Messrs. Grindlay & Co.		..	2,14,000				...	...	2,14,000
8	„ King Hamilton & Co.	...	.	1,30,000	.	..	..	.	..	1,30,000
9	„ Bhugwan Dass & Co.	10,000		1,000	500	5,000		.		16,500
10	„ Bunsce Dhur & Co.	...	..	19,500						19,500
11	„ Lakhraj and Kewal Ram	5,200	.	..	.		...		...	5,200
		25,200	78,500	4,44,500	500	55,000	49,700	2,44,200	.	8,97,600
		Various 3½ per cent	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent 1896-97.				Bank deposit receipts		
SAFE CUSTODY										
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division	..	1,500	...		..	..	42,942 6 6		44,442 6 6
	Divisional Disbursing Officer 8th (Lucknow) Division	10,100		7,400		.	...	34,757 15 4		52,257 15 4
	Station Supply Officer, Lucknow				...	.		1,670 0 0		1,670 0 0
	Station Supply Officer, Presidency Brigade			...	...	..		700 0 0		700 0 0
	Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division	..	1,500	...	..	..	..			1,500 0 0
	Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William	..	500	...	...	...	...	...		500 0 0
		10,100	3,500	7,400	...	.	...	80,070 5 10		1,01,070 5 10

B. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Controller Military Accounts, Eastern Circle.

LUCKNOW:
The 16th February 1910.

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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 4 to 7, at Rs 2 each.
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 7, "The Fastness of the Indigenous Dyes of Bengal." By E. R. Watson, at As. 12 each.
- Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 8 to 11, Vol. 5, No. 1, at Rs 2 each.
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 8, Monograph on Sea Snakes, by Major F. Wall, I.M.S., at Rs 5 each.
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 9, A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese, by E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., at Rs 4 each.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

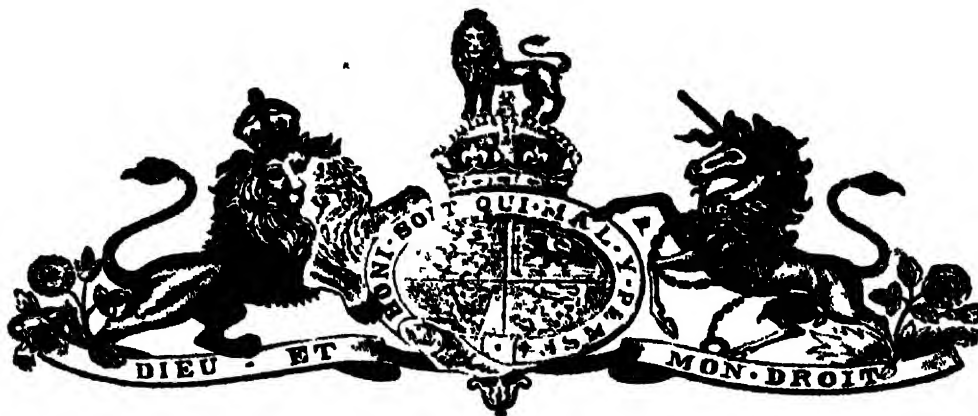
- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at As. 10 each.
- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 4. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at Rs. 4 each.
- Nityacara Pradip, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1. By Pandit Binoda Behary Bhattacharjee, at As. 10 each.
- Qawaninus-Sayyad. By Lieut.-Col. D. C. Phillott, at Rs. 5 each.
- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 2. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at Rs. 4 each.
- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 3. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at As. 10 each.
- Vidhana Parajata, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna, at Rs. 4.
- Gobhilya Grihya Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 2. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at Rs. 4 each.
- Chaturvarga Cintamani, Vol. 4, Fasc. 7. By Pandit Pramath Nath Tarkabhusana, at Rs. 4 each.
- Mahabhasyapradipoddyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 8. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri, at As. 20 each.
- Clokavartika, Eng., Fasc. 7. By Pandit Ganganath Jha, at Rs. 4 each.
- Sandhyastotrasangraha, Vol. 1. By Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 2 each.
- Samaraicea Katha, Fasc. 2. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
- Mahabhasyapradipoddyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 9. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri.
- Yogasastra, Fasc. 2. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
- Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha, Fasc. 13. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1-2. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami.
- Cri Cantinatha Charita, Fasc. 1. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
- Karmapradip. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar.
- Haralata. By Pandit Kamala Krishna Smritibhusana.
- History of Gujrat. By E. Denison Ross, Ph.D.
- Rasarnava, Fasc. 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

- Monthly Weather Review, September 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, October 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Elliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908. Re. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica. New series. Vol. III. Memoir No. 1. By M. Cossmann and G. Pissarro. Rs. 2.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D.Sc. (London), F.G.S. Rs. 5.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost, stolen or destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No 148268 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs500 originally standing in the name of Gireebala Dabee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above security.

SURESVAR NARAYAN CHAKRAVARTY
Pleader of Benares, for Gireebala Dabee.

ESTATE J. M. FLETCHER, I.C.S. (DECD.)

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1886

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Maynard Fletcher, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Ranchi on the 6th October 1909, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 25th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate J M. Fletcher, decd.

CALCUTTA,
11th February 1910.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th February, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1910. THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

CONTENTS.

Preliminary.

CLAUSES.

1. Short title and extent.
2. Definition.

The Department of Paper Currency.

3. Department of Paper Currency for issue of currency notes.
4. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
5. Power to establish circles of issue, offices of issue and currency agencies.
6. Commissioners of Paper Currency and Currency Agents.
7. Subordination of officers.
8. Appointment of officers.

Supply and Issue of Currency Notes

9. Head Commissioner and Commissioners to provide and distribute currency notes.
10. Signatures to currency notes.
11. Issue of currency notes for silver or gold coin by officers in charge of circles.
12. Issue of currency notes for silver or gold coin by Currency Agents.

13. Issue to Government Treasuries of currency notes for gold coin not legal tender or gold bullion.

14. Issue of currency notes for certain gold coin or gold or silver bullion or securities held by Secretary of State

Currency Notes where legal tender and where payable

15. Currency notes where legal tender.
16. Currency notes where payable.
17. Currency notes issued from currency agencies where deemed to be issued.
18. Provision in case of closure of office.

Reserve.

19. Reserve coin, bullion and ~~securities~~ equal to amount of currency notes in circulation.
20. Power to dispose of coin and bullion in reserve
21. Coin and bullion to remain part of reserve during transit between England and India
22. Nature and value of securities which may form reserve.
23. Trustees of Indian securities purchased under Act
24. Power to sell and replace Indian securities.
25. Account of interest on securities.

Private Bills payable to Bearer on Demand.

26. Prohibition of issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.
27. Penalty for issuing such bills or notes and institution of prosecutions.

Supplementary Provisions.

28. Abstracts of accounts.
29. Power to make rules.
30. Repeals.

THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED,

*The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.**(The Department of Paper Currency. Supply and Issue of Currency Notes)**An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preliminary

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and
Short title and extent

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti

2. In this Act, "universal currency note" means—

- (a) a note of the denominational value of five rupees, ten rupees or fifty rupees, or
- (b) a note of any other denominational value which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf.

The Department of Paper Currency.

3 There shall continue to be a Department of Paper Currency for issue of currency notes of the public service, to be called the Department of Paper Currency, whose function shall be the issue of promissory notes of the Government of India, to be called currency notes, payable to bearer on demand, and of such denominational values, not being less than five rupees, as the Governor General in Council may direct

4 ~~At the head of~~ the Department there shall be an officer to be called the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

5 The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India —
Power to establish circles of issue offices of issue and currency agencies

- (a) establish districts, to be called circles of issue, seven of which circles shall include the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Lahore, Cawnpore and Karachi, respectively,
- (b) appoint in each circle some one town to be the place of issue of currency notes, as hereinafter provided,
- (c) establish in each such town an office or offices of issue, and
- (d) establish in any town situate in any circle an office, to be called a currency agency.

6. (1) The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall be the officer in charge of the circle of issue which includes the Town of Calcutta.

(2) For each other circle of issue there shall be an officer in charge to be called the Commissioner of Paper Currency, and for each Currency Agency an officer to be called the Currency Agent

7 For the purposes of Subordination of officers of this Act,—

(a) Commissioners of Paper Currency shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; and

(b) the Currency Agent at any town shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, of Paper Currency for the circle of issue in which that town is situate.

8 All officers under this Act shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council

Supply and Issue of Currency Notes.

9. (1) The Head Commissioner shall provide currency notes of the denominational values prescribed under this Act, and shall supply the Commissioners and the Currency Agents subordinate to him with such notes as they need for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Commissioners shall supply the Currency Agents subordinate to them, respectively, with such notes as those Agents need for the purposes of this Act

(3) Every such note, other than a universal currency note, shall bear upon it the name of the town from which it is issued.

10 The name of the Head Commissioner, of one of the Commissioners, or of some other person authorized by the Head Commissioner, or by one of the Commissioners, to sign currency notes, shall be subscribed to every such note, and may be impressed thereon by machinery, and when so impressed shall be deemed to be a valid signature.

11. The officers in charge of circles of issue of currency notes for silver or gold coins by officers in charge of circles shall, in their respective circles, on the demand of any person, issue, from the office or offices of issue established in their respective circles, currency notes of the denominational values prescribed under this Act, in exchange for the amount thereof—

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

(Supply and Issue of Currency Notes. Currency Notes where legal tender and where payable.)

106. (a) in rupees or half rupees or in gold coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, or

176. (b) in rupees made and declared to be a legal tender under the provisions of the Native Coinage Act, 1876.

12. Any Currency Agent to whom currency notes have been supplied under section 9 may, if he thinks fit, on the demand of any person, issue from his agency any such notes in exchange for the amount thereof in any coin specified in section 11.

Issue of currency notes for silver or gold coin by Currency Agents
13. The officers in charge of circles of issue shall, on the requisition of the Comptroller General, issue to any Government Treasury currency notes in exchange for gold coin which is not legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, or for gold bullion at the rate of one rupee for 7 53344 grains troy of fine gold.

Issue of currency notes for certain gold coin or gold or silver bullion or securities held by Secretary of State.
14. If the Secretary of State for India in Council consents to hold in gold coin or bullion, or in silver bullion or in securities of the kinds mentioned in section 22, the equivalent in value to notes issued in India as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct that currency notes shall be issued to an amount equal to the value of the coin, bullion and securities so held by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Currency Notes where legal tender and where payable.

15. A universal currency note shall be a legal tender at any place in British India, and

any other currency note shall be a legal tender at any place within the circle from which the note was issued,

for the amount expressed in the note in payment or on account of—

(a) any revenue or other claim, to the amount of five rupees or upwards, due to the Government of India, and

(b) any sum of five rupees or upwards, due by the Government of India, or by any body corporate or person in British India.

Provided that no currency note shall be deemed to be a legal tender by the Government of India at any office of issue

16. A currency note shall be payable at the following offices of issue, namely:—

(a) a universal currency note at any office of issue,

(b) a currency note other than a universal currency note at any office of issue in the town from which it was issued.

Provided that any such note issued before the commencement of this Act shall also be payable,—

(i) in the case of a note issued from the office at Cawnpore or Lahore, at any office of issue in Calcutta, and

(ii) in the case of a note issued from the office at Karachi, at any office of issue in Bombay.

17. For the purposes of sections 15 and 16, currency notes issued from any currency agency shall be deemed to have been issued from the town appointed under section 5 to be the place of issue in the circle of issue in which that agency is established.

18. Where an office of issue is closed, the Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, with effect from the date of the closing of such office, all currency notes issued therefrom shall, for the purposes of sections 15 and 16, be deemed to have been issued from such other office as may be specified in such notification.

Reserve.

19. The whole amount of currency notes at any time in circulation shall not exceed the total amount represented by the sovereigns, half sovereigns, rupees, half rupees and gold bullion, and the sum expended in the purchase of the silver bullion and securities, which are for the time being held by the Secretary of State for India in Council as a reserve to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said notes, and the said notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of the Government of India as well as on the security of the said coin, bullion and securities.

Provided that, for the purposes of this section, currency notes which have not been presented for payment, in the case of notes of any denominational value not exceeding one hundred rupees within forty years, and in the case of notes of any denominational value exceeding one hundred rupees within one hundred years, from the first day of April following the date of their issue, shall be deemed not to be in circulation.

Provided further that all notes which are declared under the first proviso to this section not to be in circulation shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of the Government of India and shall, if subsequently presented for payment, be paid from the revenues of the Government of India.

*The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.**(Reserve) (Private Bills payable to Bearer on Demand. Supplementary Provisions.)*

20. Subject to the provisions of section 19, the Governor General in Council may at any time, if he thinks it expedient, convert any of the coin or bullion for the time being held by him as a part of the reserve into coin of any of the kinds mentioned in section 11 or into gold or silver bullion

21. If any coin or bullion held by the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Governor General in Council as part of the reserve is transmitted by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State for India in Council, it shall be deemed during the period of transmission to remain part of the reserve referred to in section 19

22. The securities mentioned in section 19 shall be securities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of the Government of India, or securities issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India, and the value of them at the price at which they are purchased shall not exceed one hundred and twenty millions of rupees.

Provided that the value at such price as aforesaid of such of the said securities as are not securities of the Government of India shall at no time exceed twenty millions of rupees

23. The securities purchased by the Governor General in Council shall be securities of the Government of India, and shall be held by the Head Commissioner and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta or of such other Mint as the Governor General in Council may direct in this behalf, in trust for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

24. (1) The Head Commissioner may, at any time, when ordered so to do by the Governor General in Council, sell and dispose of any of the securities held under section 23.

(2) For the purpose of effecting such sales, the Master of the Mint at Calcutta or of such other Mint as aforesaid shall, on a request in writing from the Head Commissioner, at all times sign and endorse the securities, and the Head Commissioner, if so directed by the Governor General in Council, may purchase securities of the Government of India to replace such sales.

25. An account showing the amount of the interest accruing on the securities held as part of the reserve under this Act

and the expenses and charges incidental thereto, shall be rendered annually by the Head Commissioner to the Governor General in Council, and published annually in the Gazette of India.

Private Bills payable to Bearer on Demand.

26. No person in British India shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand, of any such person

Provided that cheques or drafts, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise, may be drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents by their customers or constituents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of those bankers, shroffs or agents and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such cheques or drafts

27. (1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 26 shall, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) Every prosecution under this section shall be instituted by the officer in charge of the circle of issue in which the bill, hundi, note or engagement is drawn, accepted, made or issued

Supplementary Provisions.

28. An abstract of the accounts of the Department of Paper Currency, showing—

- (a) the whole amount of currency notes in circulation,
- (b) the amount of coin and bullion reserved, distinguishing gold from silver, and showing separately the amount of coin or bullion held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in transit from or to India, or in the custody of the Mint Master during coinage, and
- (c) the nominal value of, and the price paid for, the securities held as part of the reserve, showing separately those held by the Secretary of State for India in Council and those held in India under section 23,

shall be made up four times in, each month by the Head Commissioner, and published, as soon as may be, in the Gazette of India.

*The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.**(Supplementary Provisions. The Schedule.)*

29. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) fix the denominational values (not being less than five rupees) for which currency notes shall be issued,

(b) provide for the alteration of the limits of any of the circles of issue,

(c) declare the places at which currency notes shall be issued, and

(d) fix and notify the conditions upon which lost or mutilated currency notes may be paid at offices of issue.

(3) Every such rule shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

30. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the last column thereof:

Provided that all securities purchased and notes issued under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905, or any Act thereby repealed shall, if undisposed of or in circulation at the commence-

ment of this Act, be deemed to have been respectively purchased and issued under this Act:

Provided also that all currency notes, which under section 29 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905, are to be deemed to have been issued from the office of issue in the town of Cawnpore, shall still be deemed to have been issued from that office.

THE SCHEDULE.
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 30.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1905	III	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905.	So much as has not been repealed.
1909	II	The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1909	The whole.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th February, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

**ACT NO III OF 1910.
*An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code.***

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1 This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1910.
Short title. Code Amendment Act, 1910.

2. For section 75 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be substituted, namely:—
Substitution of new section for section 75, Indian Penal Code.

“75. Whoever, having been convicted,—

(a) by a Court in British India, of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or

Chapter XVII of this Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, or

(b) by a Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India acting under the general or special authority of the Governor General in Council or of any Local Government, of an offence which would, if committed in British India, have been punishable under those Chapters of this Code with like imprisonment for the like term,

shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with like imprisonment for the like term, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to transportation for life, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years.”

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th February, 1910:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to

amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 157, dated 19th August 1909; No. 1681, dated 7th September 1909; from High Court, Calcutta, No. 3111, dated 23rd August 1909; from Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 4402, dated 17th September 1900 [Papers No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1353-N., dated 25th September 1909 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1417, dated 25th September 1909 [Paper No. 3].
From Government, United Provinces, No. 977, dated 28th September 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Government, Bombay, No. 9485, dated 30th September 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Government, Burma, No. 418-5-C-10, dated 12nd September 1909 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, Madras, No. 1281, dated 24th September 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 3619-1, dated 30th September 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Punjab, No. 2829-S., dated 9th October 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C-73, dated 12th October 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Bombay, No. 10003, dated 15th October 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
Telegram from Government, Bengal, dated 20th October 1909 [Paper No. 12].
From Government, Bengal, No. 2444-T. G., dated 3rd November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

2. We have no alterations to suggest in the provisions of the Bill as introduced which, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, simply reproduce with the necessary modifications sections 91 and 104 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908

(8 Edw. 7, c. 69). Various amendments of those provisions have been suggested in the papers, but we are of opinion that for the present the wiser course is to re-enact the English law exactly as it stands, postponing any changes in its provisions until some experience of their operation in India has been gained. We understand that Government contemplate the enactment at an early date of a new Indian Companies Act modelled on the recent English Statute in which the provisions of the present Bill will be incorporated, and an opportunity will then occur, if any of those provisions are found to be defective, for removing those defects.

3. We would express our obligations to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven, who, though not a member of the Committee, was good enough to attend the Committee Meeting and give us the benefit of his practical knowledge of Company law

4 The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>In English.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India		31st July 1909.
Fort Saint George Gazette		10th August 1909.
Bombay Government Gazette		5th August 1909
Calcutta Gazette		11th August 1909.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette		7th August 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette		13th August 1909.
Burma Gazette		21st August 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette		11th August 1909
Central Provinces Gazette		7th August 1909.
Coorg District Gazette		1st September 1909.
Sind Official Gazette		12th August 1909

In the Vernaculars

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Madras	Tamil	24th August 1909.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Uriya	2nd November 1909.
	Marathi	9th September 1909.
	Gujrati	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	14th September 1909.
	Hindi	7th September 1909.
	Uriya	15th September 1909.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Urdu	9th October 1909
Burma	Burmese	28th August 1909
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali	25th September 1909.
	Assamese	28th August 1909.
Sindh	Sindhi	2nd September 1909.

5. As the Bill has not been altered by us, no republication is required, and we recommend that it be passed as introduced.

W. L. HARVEY.

S. P. SINHA.

H. O. QUIN.

F. A. SLACKE.

W. MAXWELL.

BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

M. B. DADABHOY.

C. W. N. GRAHAM.

The 16th February 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations on the 18th February 1910:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for

From Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner Baluchistan, No. 4319, dated 14th September 1909, from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1762, dated 24th September 1909; from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 128-Ag., dated 12th October 1909 [Papers No. 1]

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 492—XIII-10-20, dated 25th October 1909, from Government, Bombay, No. 10279, dated 25th October 1909, and enclosure; from Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 410-C., dated 23rd October 1909 [Papers No. 2]

From Government, Bombay, No. 10858, dated 8th November 1909, and enclosure; from Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 2898-E, dated 30th October 1909, and enclosure; from Government, Burma, No. 1501-M.—I-V.-26, dated 21st October 1909, from Government, Punjab, No. 711 (Rev.), dated 1st November 1909, and enclosure; from Government, United Provinces, No. 1729—XVIII, dated 16th November 1909 [Papers No. 3].

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 4261, dated 6th December 1909, from Government, Bengal, No. 3496, dated 15th December 1909 [Papers No. 4]

From Government, Madras, No. 3213, dated 23rd November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 5]

the prevention of the spread of Dourine was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 2 (2).*—It has been represented that a case has not been made out for the extension of the Act *proprio vigore* to asses. We have accordingly altered the sub-clause so as to provide for such extension only in cases in which it appears to the Local Government to be necessary.

3. *Clause 5.*—We have inserted a rule-making power to control the action taken by inspectors under this clause.

4. *Clause 8.*—Objection has been taken to the form of this clause as originally drafted. We have brought it into accord with section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, and have inserted in clause 14 a rule-making power to control the action taken under it.

5. *Clause 10.*—It has been represented that some security is required against excessive awards of compensation. We have altered the clause so as to make suitable provision for this.

6. *Clause 12.*—We have altered the period allowed for appeal from three months to two. It is important that there shall be no undue delay in the presentation of appeals.

7. We have transferred the provisions of clause 13 as originally drafted to a rule-making power in clause 14, and have inserted, as clauses 13 and 16, provisions corresponding to those of sections 12 and 16 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows.—

In English.

Gazette.

Date.

Gazette of India	28th August 1909.
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th September 1909.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd September 1909.
Calcutta Gazette	8th September 1909.
United Provinces Gazette	4th September 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th September 1909.
Burma Gazette	18th September 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette	4th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	8th September 1909.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October 1909.
Madras Official Gazette	9th September 1909.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Madras	Tamil	5th October 1909.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	28th September 1909.
	Kanarese	
Bombay	Malayalam	14th October 1909.
	Marathi	
	Gujarathi	19th October 1909.
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	28th September 1909
	Hindi	14th October 1909.
	Uriya	25th September 1909.
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	15th October 1909
Punjab	Urdu	25th September 1909.
Burma	Burmese	30th October 1909
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali	1st November 1909.
Coorg	Kanarese	7th October 1909.
Sindh	Sindhi	

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. O. MILLER.

S. P. SINHA.

J. M. HOLMS

R. W. CARLYLE.

C. W. N. GRAHAM.

UMAR HYAT.

The 12th February 1910.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee]

NO. II.

A Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prevention of the spread of dourine, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Dourine Act, 1910
Short title and extent.

XI (2) This section extends to the whole of British India. the rest of this Act extends only to such areas as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

2 (1) In this Act, the expressions "inspector" and "veterinary practitioner" mean, respectively, the officers appointed as such under this Act, acting within the local limits for which they are so appointed.
Definitions

(2) The provisions of this Act in so far as they relate to entire horses shall, if the Local Government, by notification as aforesaid, so directs, apply also to entire asses used for mule-breeding purposes.

3. The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, make such orders as it thinks fit directing and regulating the registration of entire horses maintained for breeding purposes.
Registration of horses

4 (1) The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid appoint any persons it thinks fit to be inspectors, and any qualified veterinary surgeons to be veterinary practitioners, under this Act, and to exercise and perform, within any area prescribed by the notification, the powers conferred and duties imposed by this Act upon such officers respectively.
Appointment of inspectors and veterinary practitioners.

160. (2) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. An inspector may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf,—
Powers of inspector.

(a) enter and search any building, field or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is affected with dourine, and

(b) prohibit, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse, which in his opinion is affected with dourine, from using such horse for breeding purposes, pending examination by the veterinary practitioner.

6. An inspector issuing an order under section 5, clause (b), shall forthwith forward a copy of such order to the veterinary practitioner.
Duties of inspector.

7. A veterinary practitioner receiving a copy of an order forwarded under section 6 shall, as soon as possible after receipt of such copy, examine the horse mentioned therein, and may for such purpose enter any building, field or other place.

8. A veterinary practitioner may—
Powers of veterinary practitioner.

(a) cancel any order issued under section 5, clause (b); or,

(b) if on microscopical examination he finds that any horse is affected with dourine,—

(i) in the case of an entire horse, cause it to be castrated,

(ii) in the case of a mare, cause it to be branded in such manner as he may direct, or with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, cause it to be destroyed.

9. When any horse is castrated or destroyed under section 8, the market-value of such horse immediately before it became affected with dourine shall be ascertained, and the Local Government shall pay as compensation to the owner thereof—
Compensation for horse destroyed, etc.

(a) in the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of an entire horse which has died in consequence of castration, such market-value, and,

(b) in the case of an entire horse which survives castration, half the amount by which such value has been diminished owing to infection with dourine and castration.

10 (1) A veterinary practitioner may award, as compensation to be paid under section 9 in respect of each horse castrated or destroyed under section 8, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees.
Settlement of compensation.

(2) If in the opinion of a veterinary practitioner the amount which should be paid as such compensation exceeds two hundred and fifty rupees, he shall report accordingly to the Collector, who shall decide the amount to be so paid.

11. (1) The Local Government shall, by rules published in the local official Gazette, make provision for the constitution of a committee or committees for the hearing of appeals from decisions under section 10.
Committees for hearing appeals.

(2) Such rules shall provide that not less than one member of any committee constituted thereunder shall be a person not in the employ of Government or of a local authority.

12 Any owner may, within two months from the date of a decision under section 10, appeal against such decision to the committee constituted in that behalf by rules made under section 11, and the decision of such committee shall be final.
Appeals

13 (1) Whoever, being an inspector appointed under this Act, vexatiously and unnecessarily enters or searches any field, building or other place, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed

14 (1) The Local Government may make Rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may—

- (a) regulate entries, searches and orders by inspectors under section 5,
- (b) regulate the action to be taken by veterinary practitioners under section 8, and
- (c) make provision for the payment of compensation to the owner of any mare branded under section 8.

(3) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(4) In making any rule under this section, the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

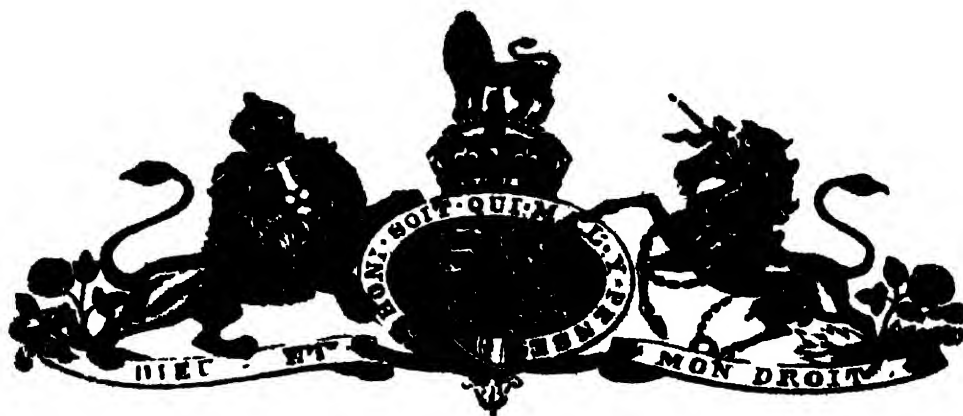
15. Whoever uses or permits to be used for breeding purposes—

Penalties.

- (a) any horse which has not been registered in accordance with the requirements of a notification under section 3 or
- (b) any horse in respect of which an order under section 5, clause (b), is in force, or
- (c) any mare which has been branded in pursuance of section 8, clause (b), shall be punishable with fine which may amount in the case of a first conviction to fifty rupees or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to one hundred rupees.

16 No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.

J. A. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No. 8 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees 112 per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees 116 if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on ^{Tuesday} Thursday,
the 17th February 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather
Reports of the period.**

A well marked depression entered northwest India from the west on the 11th, but it followed a more northerly course than usual, and in consequence it was only in the west Himalayas and submontane districts that any precipitation of importance occurred. In these areas the precipitation was general and in places moderately heavy, a few thunder-showers also occurred in east Rajputana. A warm wave preceded the depression and travelled right across northern India giving much warmer weather than usual, but with its disappearance temperature fell and at the close of the week was generally normal. Conditions were slightly unsettled in south Burma and a moderate amount of rain fell in south Tenasserim.

Burma.—Rain fell in south Tenasserim on several days and a light fall was reported from Toungoo on the 16th. Skies were cloudy in the southern half of Burma during the period of disturbed weather and were generally clear on other days. Night temperature was normal or in excess during the latter half of the week, but day temperature was normal throughout the period.

Northeast India, including Orissa—There was some rain in the upper Brahmaputra valley on the 15th. Skies were clear or lightly clouded. Maximum temperature was higher than usual on most days and the minimum was generally normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Moderately heavy snowfall occurred in the hills, and light rainfall in the plains in the northwest of the United Provinces; light rain fell in the Sutna district of Central India. Skies were overcast in the northwest of the United Provinces on the 13th and 14th and were clear or lightly clouded in the rest of the division. Weather was much warmer than usual during the day time in the United Provinces and Central India up to the 14th and at night also on several days.

Northwest India.—Precipitation was moderately heavy and general in the west Himalayas and submontane districts. Skies were overcast in the area of precipitation during the first half of the week and were clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was in moderate to large excess up to the 13th and normal for the rest of the week while minimum temperature was normal or in excess.

The Peninsula—Skies were generally clear and temperature normal.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

February 13th	Sialkot 0.81", Rawalpindi 1.47", Murree 0.72" and Cherat 1.15".
" 14th	Dehra Dun 0.75", Muktesar 1.05", Chakrata 2.03", Simla 1.06", Sonemarg 0.92", Srinagar 0.97", Rawalpindi 1.17", Sialkot 0.51", Ambala 0.80" and Delhi 0.50"
" 15th	Mergui 1.76"
" 16th	Mergui 0.71"

The rainfall for the week was in excess in Lower Burma, the east and north Punjab and Kashmir, and in defect elsewhere. The total rainfall for the period from the 3rd December 1909 is more than 20 per cent. below normal in Assam, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Baluchistan, the east of Central India and almost the whole of the Peninsula.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 17TH FEBRUARY 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 17TH FEBRUARY 1910				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
							This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0.5	0.1	+0.7	37	71	- 34	- 48	- 58
Lower Burma	0.5	0.1	+0.4	15	07	+ 08	+114	+ 43
Upper Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.6	- 0.1	- 17	- 17
Assam	0.2	0.4	-0.2	1.0	2.1	- 1.1	- 52	- 41
Eastern Bengal	0	0.2	-0.2	1.0	1.1	+ 0.5	+ 45	+ 78
Bengal	0	0.3	-0.3	1.5	1.1	+ 0.4	+ 36	+114
Orissa	0	0.3	-0.3	3.3	1.1	+ 2.2	+200	+371
Chota Nagpur	0	0.5	-0.5	2.5	1.1	+ 1.4	+127	+317
Bihar	0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	1.1	- 1.0	- 91	- 89
United Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.5	- 0.4	- 27	- 15
United Provinces, West	0.4	0.3	-0.1	2.4	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 4	+ 10
Punjab, East and North	0.8	0.4	+0.4	4.7	3.2	+ 1.5	+ 47	+ 44
Punjab, South-west	0	0.2	-0.2	1.9	1.5	+ 0.4	+ 27	+ 46
Kashmir	0.4	0.3	+0.1	3.2	2.9	+ 0.3	+ 10	+ 11
N.-W Frontier Province	0.1	0.3	-0.2	4.0	1.9	+ 2.1	+111	+144
Baluchistan	0	0.5	-0.5	2.7	3.8	- 1.1	- 29	- 18
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.7	+ 0.1	+ 14	+ 33
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0.9	0.6	+ 0.3	+ 50	+ 50
Rajputana, East	0.1	0	+0.1	1.5	0.7	+ 0.8	+114	+100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 50	+ 50
Central India, West	0	0	0	1.1	0.4	+ 0.7	+175	+175
Central India, East	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.4	1.8	- 0.4	- 22	- 7
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	4.9	1.1	+ 3.8	+345	+390
Central Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.3	1.3	+ 1.0	+ 97	+119
Central Provinces, East	0	0.2	-0.2	1.9	0.8	+ 1.1	+137	+171
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	- 0.2	- 5	- 33
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0	0	0
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.3	- 0.3	- 100	-100
Mysore	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	+ 50
Malabar	0	0.1	-0.1	1.0	1.7	- 0.7	- 41	- 37
Madras, South-east	0	0.3	-0.3	2.1	6.0	- 3.3	- 55	- 54
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0.5	- 0.5	-100	-100
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	4.0	1.4	+ 2.6	+186	+208

J PATTERSON,
for Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 12th February 1910.

Burma—Some rain fell in Mergui only. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice is approaching completion. Sowing and transplanting of spring rice are in progress. Clearing of hill sides for miscellaneous cultivation has commenced. Agricultural operations for miscellaneous spring crops are proceeding normally. Standing crops are doing well.

Eastern Bengal and Assam—The weather is dry. Rain is needed for standing crops. Transplantation of spring rice is going on with good prospects. Pruning and hoeing of tea, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of mustard are in progress. Preparatory cultivation for jute and other autumn crops continues. Prospects of linseed, wheat, tea, tobacco, sugarcane and mustard are good. The average price of common rice has fallen by one per cent in Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Darrang and Sibsagar.

Bengal—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of oilseeds and pulses continues. Sugarcane pressing is in progress. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops is going on. Threshing of winter paddy is approaching completion. The standing spring crops are doing well. Prospects are good. Insects have done some damage to *rahar* and oilseeds in parts of Monghyr, and *rahar* and gram are reported to be suffering from want of moisture in parts of Ranchi. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Howrah, Champaran, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul and in the districts of the Presidency division, excepting the 24-Parganas, and has fallen in Gaya, Saran and Purnea. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The fodder and water supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—Three districts report rain varying from 7 to 30 cents. Standing crops are excellent. Poppy is doing well. Fields are being prepared for sugarcane and extra crops. Wheat and barley are in ear. Harvesting of peas is in progress. Slight damage to mustard from insects is reported. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good but disease continues in parts of ten districts. Fodder and supplies are sufficient everywhere. Prices are generally stationary but falling in five districts.

Punjab—Good to moderate rain has fallen in Gurgaon, Amritsar and parts of Rohtak, Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot and Rawalpindi which has benefited the standing crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts and the outturn is good to average. Standing crops are generally in good condition and average in Multan only. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in Delhi. Hail stones fell in Rohtak and Ferozepore but damage to the vegetable crops is reported from the latter district only. Rats are damaging the standing crops in Rohtak. Prices are generally unchanged. A slight rise in prices of certain articles is reported from three and a slight fall from four districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Jullundur and in parts of Shahpur and Mianwali, but sufficient elsewhere.

North-West Frontier Province—Rain averaging from 5 cents in Bannu and 93 cents in Hazara fell all over the Province, except in Dera Ismail Khan. The rain was beneficial especially to unirrigated crops. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in some parts of the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu district. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Lands are being prepared for extra spring sowings in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district is still stopped. The water supply and fodder are sufficient except in the Shigga Circle of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is generally good except in two villages of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices, except those of maize, are stationary. Prices.—Wheat 11 to 14; gram 16½ to 22, maize 17 to 22½; bajra 16½ to 18 and barley 19½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rain was generally good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 11½ to 20 and maize from 16 to 26 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Kathua and Basohli tahsils of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Snow and rain fell once during the week which did good to spring crops. The condition of spring crops is good. Ploughing for autumn crops has commenced. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is average except in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Spring crops are progressing. Slight damage is reported to the gram crop in Partabgarh. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Bundi, Kotah, Jhalawar, Jaipur and Karauli and are steady or falling elsewhere.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops continue. Crops have been damaged slightly in Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopal. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Indore, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopal. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and Bhopal; have risen slightly in Malwa and are high and steady elsewhere. Watering and weeding of poppy continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and the nights and mornings cool but the days are becoming warm. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are still in progress in five districts. Cutting of spring crops continues. Prospects are generally favourable all over the Provinces. Preparation of land for sowing of the ensuing season's crops began in Nimar and Berar. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and cattle are doing well. Prices.—The price of *juar* remained stationary in seven districts, wheat in 18 and rice and gram in 19 districts. *Juar* in Nimar and Buldana became dearer and in Nagpur and Bhandara cheaper by 1 to 2½ seers per rupee. The price of gram fell in Damoh and Raipur by 1 seer. Prices elsewhere are steady.

Feudatory States.—Harvesting of pulses and linseed has been started in 5 States. The condition of standing crops is generally good everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices.—Rice fell in Kawardha and rose in Sarangarh by 1 seer per rupee.

Bombay.—Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Solapur, they have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, by rats in West Khandesh, by frost in Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier and are generally good elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of the Konkan, Khandesh Poona and Palanpur. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Nasik, Poona and Belgaum. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Colaba, have risen in Larkana, the Panch Mahals and Poona and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 41, in Gujarat 3 to 29, in the Konkan 2 to 38, in the Deccan 10 to 32 and in the Karnatak 20 to 32 per cent. less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops continues and the crop is generally fair to good except in parts of the Warangal, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts where it is poor. Some damage is still being done to crops by rats in parts of the Khuldabad taluka of the Aurangabad district. Harvesting of the castor seed crop is almost finished and its outturn is estimated at eight or below eight annas. Late rice sowings still continue in a very few parts. The crop is being weeded in places and is generally fair but the area is limited as tanks have not filled. Water scarcity is reported in parts of Lingsugur in the Raichur district, Janwada in the Bidar district, and Sultanabad in the Karimnagar district. The water supply is decreasing in the Ashti taluka of the Bir district, Palam in the Parbhani district, Udgir in the Bidar district, Paloncha in the Warangal district, Chinnur in the Adilabad district, Alampur, Gangawati, Kushtagi and Manvi in the Raichur district and Jagtial, Karimnagar and Mahadeopur in the Karimnagar district. Cattle disease is reported in five talukas and fodder scarcity in fourteen. Prices.—Wheat 7, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee. White and yellow *juar* are selling in Hyderabad City at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in Chinnur of the Adilabad district and the lowest 23 seers in Ahmadpur in the Rajura taluka of the Bidar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Shimoga and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice continue. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central and South have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in seven and has risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows.—*Ragi* is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in six and has risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts, has fallen in seven and has risen in one. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in three and has risen in four. The public health is generally good except in Tanjore. Prospects are generally fair though more rain is required in Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

* R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 12th February 1910, is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	85	74	
		Ahmedabad Town	18	4	
		Ahmedabad District	27	30	
		Kaira District	71	30	
		Bulsar Port	5	2	
		Surat District	49	40	
		Palanpur Agency	...	...
		Mahi Kantha Agency	49	28	
		Bassein Port	...	1	
		Kalyan "	..	...
		Bluwndi Port	4	3	
		Thana "	8	8	
		Vesava "	2	1	
		Agasbi "	..	..
		Bandra "	6	6	
	Central	Thana District	13	13	
		East Khandesh District	299	215	
		Nasik District	21	13	
		Poona City	..	..
		Poona District	3	2	
		Satara "	192	145	
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		Alibag Port	..	..
		Panvel "	6	5	
		Southern	Kolaba District	27	20
	Ratnagiri District		..	..
	Belgaum "		81	56	
	Hubli Town		1	1	
	Dharwar District		32	34	
	Bijapur "		14	11	
	Savantvadi State		..	2	
	Sind		Karachi Town and Port	61	59
		Karachi District	..	..
		Mandvi Port	1	1	
		Cutch State	7	7	
		Verawal Port	..	...
Political Charges.	Porbandar "	1	1		
	Jamnagar Town and Port	116	91		
	Kathiawar Agency	3	...		
	Kolhapur Town	1	1		
	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	57	44		
	Satara Agency	6	5		
	Billimora Port	...	...
	Baroda State	100	50		
	Surat Agency	10	4		
	Poona Agency	19	19		
	TOTAL			1,298	1,015

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Salem District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	1	2
		Coimbatore District	31(a)	22(a)
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	..
		Nilgiris District	2	1
		Mangalore Port	4	2
		Malabar District	5(b)	4(b)
		Hellary District . . . . .	.	.
		Ganjam District . . . . .	.	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	.	..
		Cuddalore Port . . . . .	.	...
		Nellore District . . . . .	.	.
		TOTAL	43	31
BENGAL.		Calcutta	13	13
	Burdwan	Howrah Town . . . . .	.	.
	Patna	Saran District	1,664	1,478
		Champaran District . . . . .	.	.
		Shahabad District	254	182
		Muzaffarpur District	33	33
		Darbhanga District	113	88
		Patna District	141	94
		Gaya Town . . . . .	.	.
		Gaya District	5	6
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	81	70
		Monghyr District	194	161
		TOTAL	2,498	2,120

(a) Three imported

(b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut City . . . . .	.	..
		Meerut District . . . . .	..	..
		Muzaffarnagar City . . . . .	..	..
		Muzaffarnagar District	113	113
		Aligarh City	51	51
		Mathras City . . . . .	..	..
	Agra	Aligarh District . . . . .	..	..
		Muttra District	297	280
		Etawah City . . . . .	..	..
		Etawah District	32	32
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	..	..
		Furrukhabad Town . . . . .	..	..
		Furrukhabad District	72	70
		Mainpuri District	53	51
		Agra City . . . . .	..	..
		Agra District	163	152
	Rohil-khand	Etah	70	58
		Baroilly City	6	4
		Baroilly District	21	81
		Budann	79	46
		Moradabad District	42	39
	Allahabad	Allahabad City	1	1
		Allahabad District	69	43
		Fatehpur District	15	9
		Cawnpur City	42	42
		Cawnpur District	451	405
	Benares	Benares City	15	14
		Benares District . . . . .	..	..
		Ballia District	1,744	1,782
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	..	..
		Jaunpur District	104	100
		Ghasipur	316	299
		Mirzapur	12	9
	Gorakhpur	Asansgarh City . . . . .	.	.
		Asansgarh District	1,678	1,570
		Gorakhpur City	20	20
		Gorakhpur District	537	555
		Basti District . . . . .	..	..
	Lucknow	Unao District	514	487
		Rae Bareilly District	162	139
		Gonda	12	8
		Hardoi	18	18
		Khari	1	..

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	12	8
		Sultanpur District	74	46
		Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	16	5
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	174	139
		Partabgarh "	29	23
		TOTAL	7,003	6,700
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	638	616
		Hissar "	...	...
		Delhi "	234	192
		Rohtak "	...	...
		Karnal "	129	104
		Ambala "	...	...
PUNJAB	Jullundur	Ludhiana "	14	12
		Jullundur District	16	14
		Hoshiarpur District	39	30
	Lahore	Ferozepur "	1	1
		Montgomery District	38	38
		Lahore City	9	4
		Lahore District	319	249
		Amritsar City	3	3
		Amritsar District	28	28
		Gurdaspur "	220	220
		Gujranwala "	12	12
	Rawalpindi	Sialkot "	...	...
		Shahpur District	26	22
		Jhelum "	...	...
		Gujrat "	5	1
		Jhang District	4	1
	...	Lyallpur District	75	63
		Patiala City	32	29
		Patiala State	581	525
		Kapurthala State	...	...
		Nabha State	43(a)	38(a)
		Hud State	183	107
		TOTAL	2,649	2,318
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	8	8
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	7	7
		Tharrawaddy	11	10
		Prome	7	5

(a) figures for the week ending 5th February 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BURMA	Irrawaddy	Bassain District		
		Maubin "	16	11
		Pyapon District	6	4
		Hensada "	16	16
	Tenasserim	Myaungmya "	2	2
		Toungoo District	...	
		Thaon " . . . . .	...
		Moulmein Town	11	9
	Magwe	Amherst (Moulmein) District	4	4
		Thayetmyo District	16	15
		Magwe "		
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	17	17
		Maymyo Town		
		Mandalay District	40	50
		Katha "	1	2
	Sagayng	Shewabo District	3	1
		Sagayng District	26	27
		Lower Chindwin District	27	21
	Meiktila	Myingyan District		3 ..
		Meiktila "	40	38
		Yamethin "	18	18
	TOTAL		285	265
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	7(a)	7(a)
		Khamptee Town	57	40
		Nagpur District	188	185
		Wardha Town	1	1
		Wardha District	474(d)	2831(e)
		Balaghat District	...	...
		Bhandara Town	2	..
		Bhandara District	224(b)	164(c)
		Chanda " . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	1(h)	.
		Jubbulpore Town	127	120
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	16	16
		Jubbulpore District	263(f)	202(g)
		Mandla District		.
		Damoh District		

(a) Six imported
(e) Seven imported

(b) Thirty two imported
(f) Three imported

(c) Twenty one imported
(g) Two imported

(d) Eight imported
(h) Imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR)	Chhattisgarh	Raipur District . . . . .		.
		Bilaspur District . . . . .		...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	3	4
		Narsingpur Town	6	5
		Narsingpur District	38	23
		Betul District		1(d)
		Nimar "	5(a)	3(b)
		Chhindwara District	44	33
	Berar	Akola Town	93	77
		Akola District	250(a)	207(b)
		Buldana Town	1	2
		Buldana District	290	207
		Amravati District	123(c)	88(c)
		Yavatmal District	2	1
		TOTAL	2,215	1,706
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	10
		Bangalore City . . . . .	..	...
		Bangalore District	31	20
		Mysore City . . . . .		...
		Mysore District	17	16
		Hassan "	2	..
		Kadur "	15	7
		Kolar "	3	3
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .		...
		Tumkur District		1
		Shimoga "	1	1
		Chitaldroog "		2
		TOTAL	81	60
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	81	68
		Raichur District	8	8
		TOTAL	89	76

(a) Four imported

(b) Two imported.

(c) Three imported

(d) Imported.

(e) Figures for the period from 31st January to 6th February 1910.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City . . .	..	..
		Indore State % .	30	17
		Indore Residency	1	1
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	..
		Ujjain District . . . . .	...	..
		Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	3(a)	1(a)
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	31(a)	27(a)
		Piploda State . . . . .	...	...
		Jagra State . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	...
		Malwa State	45(a)	31(a)
		TOTAL	110	76
RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Mewar State	5	5
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City	28	19
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State	12	5
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	..	..
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	248	204
		Jaipur City	129	127
		Jaipur State	242	230
		Kishangarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar .. . . .	...	...
		Kotah .. . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 5th February 1910.
(b) Figures for the week ending 4th February 1910.

Presidency of Provinces	Division	Districts, States and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Sirohi State	7(a)	7(a)
		Shahpura		..
		Dholpur "		
		Alwar City		
		Alwar State	11(a)	13(a)
		Benwar . . .	..
		Karnull State		.
		Banswara Town		...
		Banswara State		
		Bharatpur City	13(a)	9(a)
		Bharatpur State	224 } (a)	179 } (a)
		Ajmer City	13 }	13 }
		Ajmer District		...
		Deoli		...
		Abu Road		
		Ajmer-Merwara District	107(a)	107(a)
			TOTAL	1,039	918
N-W F PROVINCE		Nowshera Cantonment	.	..
		TOTAL		..
KASHMIR		Jammu District	2	1
		Mirpur "		
		Kithna "		
		TOTAL	2	1
BALU- CHISTAN		Sonmiani	.	
		Hirok		.
		Sibi		
		Fort Sandeman		..
		Las Bela State	.	..
		TOTAL		
GRAND TOTAL			17,412	15,288

(a) Figures for the week ending 4th February 1910.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian •
Railways.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**

**SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER
INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR 1910-1911.**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 1910.**

SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER INTRODUCING
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1910-1911.

Introductory.

On this occasion, when the first Financial Statement under the new rules is presented to our greatly enlarged Council, I may be permitted to indulge in a brief retrospect. In February, 1860, just fifty years ago, my predecessor and namesake, the Right Honourable James Wilson, in an elaborate speech, laid the earliest of India's annual financial statements before the Legislative Council of those days. His speech, as I have said, was elaborate, it covered the whole ground of the financial and economic position of India. But the accounts which it introduced were set forth in a single short table, printed on a sheet no bigger than the proverbial sheet of note paper. To this were appended a few statistics of debt, trade and cash balances, the whole thing barely occupied ten octavo pages. There was of course no discussion. The revenues for the coming year were estimated at £38 millions and the expenditure at £42 millions. The total external trade, imports and exports combined, was valued at only £60 millions (it is now over £200 millions) and the total debt of India was £98 millions (it is now over £250 millions). We have gone a long way in these fifty years, and our conditions are widely different from what they were in 1860; but there is a curious parallelism between parts of Mr Wilson's speech and some of the things which I shall have to say to-day. He had to deal with a deficit; he had to convey a grave warning (which was long unheeded) of the precarious nature of our opium revenue; and he had—as alas! is my fate also—to suggest additional taxation.

2 It is not, however, the matter, but rather the form and the treatment, of our financial statements that I set out to review. The full expository speeches and the brief figured tables were continued by Mr. Wilson's successors for thirteen years; though about 1866 we find the abstract of revenue and expenditure developed and classified into major heads—a far shorter list than we now have, but numbered and arranged much in the present style. In 1873 and for the three following years, there were no Budget meetings, the old law of 1861 did not permit the Council to meet for other than legislative business, and the finances of those years involved no legislation. The statement in those circumstances took the shape of a formal minute published in the *Gazette*. In 1877, however, with a great famine overshadowing the finances, a Budget meeting had again to be convoked, and the statement was presented by Sir John Strachey in a speech of portentous length. It occupied 40 pages of printed foolscap, and was supplemented by another 34 pages of a minute in which the Finance Member examined the figures in fresh detail. In 1881, Major Baring (now Lord Cromer) restored comparative brevity; but in 1882 he reverted to a speech which occupies 52 printed pages, explaining that there was no other means of describing the figures with accuracy, and that his attempt at condensation in the previous year had been misunderstood. After that, came a series of annual minutes, with a wealth of detail, but a decided tendency to technicality. During this period the form in which our figured statements are now shown was worked out under Lord Cromer's orders; and in 1890, Sir David Barbour split up the explanatory speech or minute into two parts. His intention evidently was that the first part should be mainly a discussion of policy and the second an examination of results. It was some time before this ideal was reached and Part I in the course of years got more and more overloaded with figures technical and difficult. But in 1900, Sir Clinton Dawkins got back to the original idea. Part II, prepared by the Financial Secretary, became a detailed exposition of the figures, adapted to the student or the specialist; while Part I was the speech used by the Finance Member for a broader review of the position and for his declarations of financial policy.

3 Of the nature of the discussions on the past Financial Statements I need say little, as they were described in a picturesque passage of the speech with which Sir Edward Baker summed up the Budget debate of two years ago. Prior to 1892 no discussion at all was permissible. In the following year the rules under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, had come into force, and members were at liberty to offer any observations they might wish on the Statement, but not to put any motion or divide the Council. The observations allowed by the rules became in time lengthy and

comprehensive non-official members ranged over the whole field of Indian administration, and official members were drawn into the defence of the acts and policy of their departments. There was no other recognised occasion during the legislative session, either for the former to criticize or for the latter to expound.

4 So much for the old order which is now passing. Let me turn to the new. What I submit to the Council to-day is the result of direct evolution from the system that has been worked out during the last fifty years. The Financial Statement which the new rules prescribe will be found in the set of tabulated figures displaying, in their logical and time-honoured classification, the closed accounts of last year, our latest estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year, and our preliminary forecast for the ensuing year. The explanatory memorandum which the rules require is the old Part II of previous years. It is prepared, however, in greater detail than before, yet with less repetition, and an attempt is made in it to explain succinctly the movements of the figures under each important head of account, as well as to give a conspectus of our Ways and Means operations. But, in order to summarise the lessons of the figures and to review the general position, I propose to retain, in the remarks which I shall now offer to the Council, our old Part I in a slightly different and less technical garb.

5 As regards the discussion, a still greater change will mark the new procedure. To-day the rules do not permit discussion. It would in any case be manifestly unreasonable to expect members to speak, almost on the spur of the moment, upon the large and complicated questions which emerge from the Financial Statement. But on a later date, which I believe Your Lordship intends to fix for next Friday, the Council will proceed to what roughly corresponds with the Committee stage of the estimates in the House of Commons. We shall take up first the consideration of our proposals for fresh taxation, for a new loan, and for additional grants to Local Governments. Then, after a short interval, the Council will again assemble in what I may term Committee of the whole House; and each "major head" in the accounts which is open to discussion will be explained in turn by an official member who has special knowledge of the branch of the administration concerned. At both of these stages it will be open to any member by way of resolution after due notice given, and subject to a few reservations, to call attention to any matter which is directly relevant to the figures under consideration, to criticise the necessity for any entry, or to ask for further information regarding it. All such resolutions, if in order, may be duly debated. In this way ample opportunity will be afforded for a genuine scrutiny of the estimates by the Council, and for a criticism which is based on precise facts. We believe that the result will be helpful to the Government, and will foster the growth of an informed public opinion upon the vital problems of our public finance. Having, during a public service which covers a period not far removed from half a century, attended nearly every financial debate in the Mother of Parliaments, I hope that Members of Council that it is rather presumptuous if I venture, in passing, to impress upon

items of expenditure than by the framing of abstract resolutions on organic changes in financial policy that economy can best be attained. Also that advantageous services can be more readily provided for by means of savings effected, than by appeals for additional funds which the finances of India cannot produce without casting additional burdens upon her people.

6. Towards the end of March—the 23rd being the date fixed for this year—I shall present the Budget in its final form, after embodying in it all corrections that may result from the detailed discussions and any other changes which the passage of time may necessitate. On that occasion there will be no further debate. At an adjourned meeting, however—fixed for the 29th March—members will be at liberty to make observations on the Budget, without moving resolutions or asking the Council to divide. In addition to the new and more intimate discussion on the detailed figures, we thus retain the old liberty of general criticism. But I trust that the closing debate will be materially shortened after the comprehensive examination to which the estimates will have been subjected at their earlier stages. I may also venture on a hope that questions of wide general policy will not, so far as possible, be tacked on to these proceedings. Other opportunities are now given for raising debates on matters of general interest, and it will be more convenient to us all, and more economical of time, if these opportunities are taken, instead of loading the Budget with disquisitions on side issues. There are, it is true, very few aspects of our administration which are not reflected in our Budget: but after all the Budget is primarily a provision for the public services of the coming year. It is a business document, and it will be to our credit as a Council if we handle it in a business-like manner.

Revised Estimate of 1909-1910.

7 When I introduced the Budget for the current year, I entered a plea for caution and economy. On almost every side there were auguries of better harvests and reviving trade. But recovery was likely to be slower than it had been in times of the country's convalescence from previous famines, because the trade conditions of the world remained dull and unsettled. A year ago, prices were still high; the country was still feeling the effects of over-speculation and a glut of imports, and the loss of our opium revenue was a standing menace. That caution has been justified; but we have also been justified in our resolution to face the difficulties of the year without extra taxation, and we now believe that the year will close with a surplus remarkably close to, and slightly in excess of, the small margin of revenue for which we budgeted.

8 From the agricultural point of view, the year has been a good one, and the country may be said to have shaken off the effects of the drought of 1907. At the beginning of last April, it is true, there were still over 100,000 persons in receipt of State relief, but distress during the hot weather was nowhere very severe. It was confined for the most part to limited areas in Bihar and the United Provinces, and by July all relief operations were closed. Except in Bengal and parts of the United Provinces, which suffered from a shortage in the winter rains, the outturn of the spring harvest was not unsatisfactory. Later, the improvement became more definitely marked, for the monsoon broke early and the rainfall was unusually abundant and well distributed in nearly every part of the country. Famine and scarcity were at last at an end. The autumn and winter harvests were everywhere good, and in many places excellent. Bumper rice crops have been reaped in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, while the autumn harvest in the Punjab is estimated to be 21 per cent in excess of the average for the previous five years. The only complaints we have heard — and they are not serious — come from some of the Madras districts which are suffering from the failure of the north-east monsoon in October. In them however the excellent rainfall of the previous months replenished the various sources of irrigation, and no serious anxiety is felt, though the yield of the cold weather crops cannot be a full one. In all other parts of the country the accounts of the spring crops are very satisfactory though more rain would be useful in some places. If no untoward event occurs in the next month, an excellent harvest should usher in the ensuing year.

9. It was natural therefore and proper that, when the end of the regular monsoon showed the agricultural position to be assured, a general air of hopefulness should pervade the country. I am afraid however that it did not penetrate the Finance Department, where the state of the public exchequer was felt to be by no means free of anxiety. On making our usual preliminary revision of the estimates in November, we found falling prices, easy money, and a tangible rise in the purchasing power of the people. Trade however was still slack, and the recovery seemed likely to be slow, irregular and hesitating. The land revenue, including large amounts of famine arrears, had been coming in well, but in nearly every other important respect our receipts were below expectations. The most disappointing section was our Railway earnings, which reflected the slowness of the general improvement being almost a crore short of what we had counted on realizing by the end of October. Backward Customs returns, particularly from piece-goods and silver, indicated how seriously the import markets had been glutted, and a marked shortage in the Post Office receipts bore testimony to the dullness of general business. Our revenue from Forests, from Salt, from Excise, was also behindhand, while on the other side of the account, our budgeted expenditure seemed likely to be fully required. We were therefore compelled in ordinary prudence to explain the situation to our big spending Departments and to Local Governments, and to call upon them to exercise all possible economy in view of our diminished resources. The appeal was loyally responded to, and the savings in expenditure which were thus secured have played a considerable part in the improvement of the financial position that has taken place since November.

10. To that change there have been other contributory factors — the good harvest of cotton and oilseeds, with their effect both on railway traffic and on the spending power of the peasantry; the increasing activity of the import market, and the big rice movements which are beginning in Burma with the accompanying rise in export duties. But the most dramatic feature in the situation has been the sudden and unexpected development of our Opium revenue. I must diverge for a moment to explain this movement and the events which led up to it.

11. As I mentioned last March, we intended to sell 42,300 chests of Bengal opium during the current financial year, and in view of the fluctuating mood of the China market, we based our estimate of receipts on the cautious average of Rs 1,350 a chest.

In Malwa we had apparently reached a curious *impasse*. The Bombay godowns were full, and duty had been paid in advance upon a very large quantity of opium which still lay in Malwa and which the recently imposed restrictions would not allow to be shipped until 1910. In the circumstances, though it was impossible to foresee how the trade might move, we assumed that further payments of duty against the 1911 shipments might be expected, and we budgeted cautiously for the receipt of duty upon something between 8,000 and 9,000 chests. Up to October, our moderation seemed justified. The China market was dull, with a slightly rising tendency. The prices fetched by our Bengal opium varied between Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,450, and the clearances from Malwa were not more than would ordinarily be required for home consumption. In October however a sharp rise in the China prices took place. I need not discuss the complicated factors in the remarkable speculative movement which was thus established, and over which, so far as the China market is concerned, we had of course absolutely no control. The first result of the movement was another rush to pay duty in advance. The trade had got wind of our proposal—to which I shall allude hereafter—to give Malwa a larger share of the 1910 exports, and although we had guaranteed no priority of shipment after 1910, the exporters were prepared to take their chance and, so to speak, to register their claims. During the first half of November, duty was paid on 17,000 chests, when the Indore authorities very properly stopped the rush and refused to receive any more payments. We were at the time in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the distribution, as between Bombay and Calcutta, of our reduced exports; and as soon as that matter was settled, we decided how to deal with our unexpected windfall of revenue. The decision was to retain the duty paid in respect of chests which under our revised programme could be shipped in 1911; to grant priority of shipment to those chests in the order in which duty had been received; and to refund all payments that had been made in respect of chests which could not be either used for home consumption or exported to China in 1911, thus leaving us a free hand regarding the 1912 exports. This closed the episode for the time being, so far as concerns the Malwa revenue. But the excitement in the China market had an immediate and startling effect upon our Calcutta prices also. From Rs. 1,439 a chest in October, the selling price suddenly bounded up to Rs. 1,800 in November, and even this price, unprecedented for nearly half a century, was outstripped in January, when the average ran up to Rs. 2,044, only to be again and still more strikingly exceeded by the figure of Rs. 2,397 which was obtained at the sale in the current month.

12. The net result of this great appreciation in the value of Indian opium in China is that our revenues in the current year, after deducting the refunds to which I referred above, will gain about £1,000,000 beyond what we budgeted for. So far as possible, the windfall has been utilized on the sound principle of meeting non-recurring liabilities which would otherwise have hampered our finances in future years. We have in this way been enabled to restore the depleted balances of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces, to complete our promised grant to the Rangoon river training scheme, and in various other directions to fulfil obligations which will lighten the burden on the general revenues hereafter.

Such being the main features in this eventful and difficult year, I proceed to show how far our original estimates of revenue and expenditure have been supported or modified by the results as we can now forecast them with the actual figures of ten months in our possession. I shall do so in round figures and on general lines, neglecting minor variations,

Revenue

13. The total revenue which we expected, when our Budget for the year was framed, was £73,750,900. The revenue we now hope to realize is £74,303,700, being an improvement of £552,800. The Provincial section will be better by £798,700, the bulk of which comes from the improvement in land revenue and from the additional grants that we are making to three Local Governments. The Imperial section, on the other hand, shows a deterioration of £245,900 and it is to the explanation of this figure that I invite the Council's attention.

14. Land Revenue is the first head under which our estimate has been materially varied. The fine harvests have enabled the current revenue to be collected promptly, as well as an unexpectedly large slice of the arrears which lay over since the late famine. The total increase over our Budget figure will be £393,000. The Imperial portion of this would be roughly one-half but instead of sharing in the increase, the Imperial Government is actually credited with an amount of Land Revenue which is worse than our original estimate by £494,000. The apparent anomaly has already been explained, for it is by transferring the necessary amounts from our own share of the receipts under this head to the Local Governments concerned that we give effect to the

grants made to the two Bengals and the Central Provinces in aid of their diminished balances. Apart from this, all the other gains and losses to the Imperial revenues are true gains and losses, and not mere transfers to Provincial exchequers. The largest of the gains is the £1,106,000 (gross) by which we benefit from Opium and the heaviest of the losses is £644,000 by which our total net Railway earnings are expected to fall short of our Budget Estimate. Of the latter, about £73,000 is due to small excesses in the working expenses on certain railways where the charges for repairs, renewals and coal had been under-estimated. The balance represents a shortage in the traffic returns, due to the slow recovery in business, the tardy movement of crops, and the depression in the coal trade. Lines serving the Gangetic plain and its adjoining country are most prominent among the losers: the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with its big cotton connection, and the lines which traverse Southern India have done very much better; but the losses outweigh the gains.

15. I would now ask the Council for a moment to balance these three divergencies from our original figures. On the one hand we have the windfall of £1,106,000 from Opium. This is a departure from our estimates which is due to the vagaries of a market influenced by wholly abnormal causes and entirely outside our control. Upon the other hand we have, first, the reduction of £494,000 in the Imperial receipts from Land Revenue. As I have explained, this is more than accounted for by the grants made out of our opium receipts to Local Governments and to local bodies in order to fulfil obligations that we should otherwise have had to defer. Secondly, we have the drop of £644,000 in our net Railway receipts. You see how closely these three variations balance; and now, if you exclude them, you will find that the aggregate discrepancy between the Budget estimate and that which I now present, taking all our other sources of Imperial revenue, is the comparatively small shortage of £213,000. In this total there are no individual fluctuations of any importance, and I venture to say that the result is not an unsatisfactory proof of the care with which our original estimates were framed, and that it reflects very great credit on the officers of the Finance Department.

16. The most prominent of the minor differences appear under Customs Excise and Interest. The Customs revenue will probably fall about £157,000 below our Budget figure. The imports of petroleum, metals and manufactured articles generally have been dull, and the lateness of this year's rice exports has helped to pull down our estimate, in spite of the higher yield from silver and from Java sugar. Excise will yield us about £246,000 less than we had budgeted, and half of this loss will fall on Imperial revenues. The steady progress of reform (including the curtailment of outstill areas) and the continuous rise in our excise duties have gone far to check the rapid expansion of the revenue from intoxicants which took place during the recent cycle of prosperity, and in some parts of India these influences appear to have been supplemented by very welcome movements in favour of temperance. The variation under Interest is in the opposite direction from those I have just mentioned. It shows an improvement of £159,000 over the Budget figure, due partly to increased receipts from interest on overdrafts of railway capital by companies in India, and partly to the successful employment by the Secretary of State of his spare balances in short loans to the London money-market.

Expenditure

17. I turn now to the expenditure of the year which is coming to its close. We had budgeted to spend £73,720,500; our latest figures indicate that we shall need only £73,350,700, and that the Imperial share of the saving will be £284,600. To this very satisfactory result the chief contributor has been the Army. The total reduction on our budgeted provision for Military Services will be about £391,000, effected partly in generous response to our call for economy last November, and partly by shorter purchases of ordnance and other stores in England. I shall return to this subject in more detail a little later. The other chief economies occur under the salaries and contingencies of the various Civil Departments, where we expect a saving of £122,000, and under the charges on account of Civil Works, which will be £113,000 less than we provided in the Budget. We have thus been able, not without some real sacrifices, to secure a genuine curtailment of expenditure amounting, under these few prominent heads, to no less than £626,000, and there are a number of minor reductions which I do not stop to specify. Against these, there are outstanding excesses over the Budget grants under three heads, but it is gratifying to observe that in two of these cases there has been only a nominal, and not a real, increase of expenditure. The first of these is Refunds, where we shall require an addition of £128,000 to our original figure; this being almost wholly due to our decision, as I have already explained, to return the duty paid on Malwa opium which cannot be sent to China.

before 1912. The second case of nominal over-spending appears under the Famine Relief and Insurance grant. By the peculiar constitution of that grant, any lapse in the budget allotments either for famine expenditure (whether Imperial or Provincial) or for protective works, in a year when the total grant does not exceed the prescribed million, is not added to our revenue surplus but goes automatically to swell that portion of the grant which is used for the reduction or avoidance of debt. In other words, it is cast into our general balances with a view to capital expenditure, and must thus be debited against revenue. The result in the current year is that the Imperial share of the Famine grant will be raised by £91,000, being the amount by which the grants taken by Local Governments for the cost of direct famine relief have happily proved to be unnecessary. The third chief excess over budget provision appears in our Interest charges, which we expect to be £126,000 higher than the original estimate. This is partly due to a smaller share in the total having been charged to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, partly to a change in the average rate, which is recalculated on the latest data every year, and partly to the higher discount which the Secretary of State had to pay on his India bills in England.

18 I may now briefly summarize the finances of the year, so far as the Imperial section of the accounts is concerned. We budgeted for a surplus of £230,900: we now hope to realize a surplus of £269,500. Our revenue has declined by £245,900 but our charges have been reduced by £284,500, the balance of £38,600 representing the improvement in our surplus. Considering the difficulties of the year, I regard this result as distinctly satisfactory. It is possible that some further changes may be necessary before we finally dispose of these estimates at the end of March, for the Council will fully realize that the present statement is—technically at least—a preliminary draft but I do not anticipate any substantial alterations.

Budget Estimate for 1910-1911.

19 It is with some reluctance that I leave the narrative of a chequered but not unsuccessful year, to take up a less agreeable task. The new financial year which will begin five weeks hence, gives promise of opening under favourable auspices, with good harvests, active markets, expanding trade. The heavy remittances of capital from abroad, both in gold and in Council drafts, testify to the prosperity which is expected in the private finances of the country. Do we anticipate an equal buoyancy in its public finances? In many respects I do. We believe that, if the monsoon rains are adequate, the land revenue will be punctually collected, that our customs receipts will rise, our railways do well, and most of our other heads of revenue show an improvement. But unfortunately I cannot expect a surplus, without the help of additional taxation, which accordingly it will be my unenviable duty to propose. For this state of affairs there are two plain and adequate reasons. In the first place, the reduction of our exports of opium to China will cause a serious fall in our opium revenue. In the second place, we are obliged to abandon to Eastern Bengal and Assam a much larger share of its land revenue than it has hitherto retained, for the present resources of the Local Government have proved quite insufficient for the needs of the new province. These two factors dominate the position for 1910-11. Apart from them we should have been able to meet the normal growth of our expenditure from our growing revenues. Though I view with grave anxiety the steady growth of our expenditure, yet I realise that, without a general re-casting of our scale of public charges, we cannot extend indefinitely those retrenchments of a temporary and emergency character which have been forced upon us in the last two years. I should have been prepared therefore to budget for a moderate addition to the current year's charges and to look to the natural improvement of our resources to cover that addition without asking for any extra taxation. But the loss under Opium and the needs of Eastern Bengal have made equilibrium impossible, and a permanent strengthening of our resources is inevitable. The best way in which I can explain the situation will be to take the Council through the allotments which we wish to make for expenditure in 1910-11, to examine how far our revenue, in normal conditions and with the existing scale of taxation, would have been sufficient for our charges, to show where, and by how much, it will fall short, and finally to describe the special measures which we consider necessary to equate our resources with our requirements.

Expenditure.

20. The total expenditure which we have to provide for in 1910-11 is £75,652,500. This is £2,301,800 in excess of our total estimated expenditure in the current

year; but £1,101,000 of the difference is due to increased charges which will be met from Provincial resources, so that the Imperial increase which I have to justify is roughly £1,200,000. The Council may take it that out of this sum, £500,000 is required by the commercial departments of Government, and £700,000 by those ordinary administrative services from which we receive no direct monetary return. A further analysis indicates that it will be sufficient to consider the excess as falling under five groups of heads—Interest, Posts and Telegraphs, Salaries and Expenses of Civil departments, ordinary Civil Works, and Military services. The five groups of services which I have just named are going to cost us almost exactly £1,200,000 more than they have done in 1909-10, the minor variations may safely be neglected.

21. The Interest charges, which form the first of my five groups, are shown under various heads, but in the aggregate they come to nearly £408,000 more than in the current year. The interest on ordinary debt, as I will explain immediately, will hardly be raised at all in India, but there will be an increase of about £270,000 in England. On the small loan which we propose to take in India, our total discount charges (apart from all question of the rate) should be easier than they were this year; and we ought not to have interest to pay on advances to our treasury from the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, as was the case for a few months in 1909-1910, so that on the whole our next rupee loan should not cause a net addition to our interest liabilities in the coming year. But in England the case is different. A full year's interest has to be paid on the Sterling loan of 7½ millions which the Secretary of State raised last month and increased payments have to be made to the sinking funds which are now established for meeting the discount on our English loans. I still have to explain £138,000 of the total increased expenditure under Interest. By far the greater part of this is a consequence of the fresh capital which certain of the Companies working State lines will raise and deposit at the India Office until they require it. About half of the balance represents debits against us in India in certain complicated transactions with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, which I need not describe in detail; the remainder stands for our increasing interest liabilities on savings bank deposits, on the new general provident fund, and the like. Practically the whole of the increased charges which I have been describing under this head are a compulsory and inevitable result of the extension of our Capital expenditure on productive works.

22. The second category of increased expenditure is our Post Office and Telegraph charges, where we expect a growth of about £81,000. In the case of the Post Office the growth is small (£24,000) and of normal character and it is more than covered by increased receipts. The third and fourth categories comprise the additional provision in next year's estimates for ordinary Public Works (roads, buildings, etc.) and for the salaries and expenses of what are known as the Civil Departments. The great bulk of this outlay is met by Local Governments from their own provincial resources but certain charges, both in England and in India, are exclusively Imperial, and show an increase of about £155,000. For that part of the decennial census operations which will take place next year, we have provided five lakhs, which is £32,000 more than in the current year. The other individual variations are of comparatively small importance, and the total excess allotted under Civil Departments is £97,000. On ordinary Public Works the increased expenditure will be £58,000; this much being considered necessary in order to allow of the progress of a number of works which had to be postponed in the current year. The fifth category is the Military charges, to which I shall return later and in more detail. The expenditure here is taken at £536,000 more than in the current year. Out of this excess £128,000 goes in the combined naval and military operations which have had to be undertaken to check gun-running in the Persian Gulf, and £408,000 are for the general purposes of military efficiency. As I have said, I shall take up this subject again but I wish to emphasize that what we are providing for military expenditure next year is in reality (apart from the Persian Gulf expenditure) considerably less than we provided in the current year's budget. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, however, gave me his cordial co-operation—for which I take this opportunity of thanking him—in reducing expenditure at a time when the outlook was causing us serious anxiety the result being, as I have said above, a very welcome reduction in the 1909-1910 allotments. To compare next year's grants with what has actually been spent in the current year is thus deceptive, the temporary curtailment of expenditure now in force could not be a permanent reduction.

Revenue

23. I next proceed to consider our probable income, and its adequacy to meet our budget of expenditure. Our Imperial requirements for 1910-1911, as I have briefly

described them, demand a provision of £50,257,800. During the year which is now closing, we expect our Imperial revenue to be £49,326,500. To maintain bare equilibrium therefore, we must be able to count on improving the revenue by close on a million sterling while we shall have to get considerably more if we are to budget for a reasonable surplus or working balance, such as every prudent Government must insist on. In order to see whether this is practicable, I will now ask the Council to go very briefly through the chief heads of revenue with me and ascertain what increases they will yield. In this examination, we had better leave Land Revenue and Opium to the end, as they will require somewhat careful examination.

24 From Railways, at the outset, it is apparent that we cannot expect much assistance. The gross receipts of State lines show a remarkable improvement of nearly £1,130,000 but the increase in current expenses is almost equally great. The Railway Board, who are the responsible advisers of the Government in the matter, urge that the economies which we are now enforcing must, in the interest of our railway development, be at least temporarily relaxed, and that advantage should be taken of our increased earnings to push on the more essential renewals and repairs which on several lines have recently been deferred. I have been obliged to accept that view, and I have budgeted for a net improvement of only £38,000 from our railway revenues as a whole. Most of our other main heads however promise better. From Customs, on the existing tariff, we should expect an improvement of £183,000. There is a steady upward movement in imports, which ought to continue, and give us a moderate increase, particularly from liquors, petroleum, piece-goods, metals and manufactured articles, generally; while in view of the big crops in Burma and Bengal, the rice export may reasonably be taken at a figure somewhat higher than was realised in the last good year, 1905-1906. A substantial increase in Excise seems equally certain even if there were no further enhancement in duties. There is invariably a rise after a year of good harvests, and illicit practices are being steadily worn down by the strengthening of the preventive forces in the different provinces. We estimate therefore that our share of the revenue from this source will be, on the present rates of duty, some £109,000 better than in the current year. The Posts and Telegraphs, under the stimulus of the revival in trade, should give an increase of £96,000. A group of other heads, which are all more or less sensitive to the general condition of the people,—Salt, Stamps, Income-tax and Mint—will yield, as we estimate, an improvement of about £165,000. Irrigation receipts will be diminished by the plentiful rainfall, and Interest is taken at a reduced figure as the Secretary of State's loanable balances may not be so high as in the current year. But against these we are able to set a number of minor increases under Forests and a variety of other heads which I need not enumerate. The chief of these is the military receipts, from which we hope for an improvement of £63,000, owing to the new arrangements for clothing, larger sales of dairy produce, and other causes.

us 25 The net result for all the heads with which I have thus briefly dealt is an anticipated increase of £638,000 in next year's receipts. I come now to our Land Revenue estimate, which is affected by the absence of famine arrears and works out to about 23 lakhs below what we count upon realizing in 1909-1910. The Imperial share of this decrease would, in natural course, be about £105,000, but *per contra* we should have to set the large improvement that has its origin in the peculiar circumstances of the current year. I refer to the subsidies which our recent Opium receipts have enabled us to make to certain provinces and local bodies, and which aggregate about £633,000. These grants being non-recurring their absence from next year's accounts would have absorbed the decrease in arrear collections and raised the Imperial share of the Land Revenue by £528,000 *net*. Add this to the increase of £638,000 under the other improving heads of revenue, and it is apparent that we should have almost fully covered the increase of £1,200,000 in expenditure. At the risk then of some repetition, I trust I have made it abundantly clear that we have not allowed any increase of expenditure which could not have been met from the normal and moderate expansion of our ordinary revenues.

26 We thus return to the special causes which interfere with that expansion. The first is the necessity for a revision of the provincial settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. How the necessity arose, I will discuss later: for the present all I need mention is the result, *viz*, that we have agreed, with the Secretary of State's approval, to increase the Local Government's share of the revenues which it collects by £255,000, involving an equivalent recurring loss to Imperial finances. The second and by far the greater of our difficulties is the loss in Opium revenue, which we estimate (net, after certain adjustments) at £872,000 as compared with the present year.

27. When the agreement into which His Majesty's Government entered with China on our behalf was announced, it was at once apparent how seriously the Indian revenues

were bound to be affected. The effects of the curtailment of our opium exports have hitherto been somewhat obscured by the events which I have already described both a year ago and to-day. But they are now coming into operation, and their operation is all the more vigorous because it has been deferred. In the calendar year 1910 we shall, as required by the agreement, export 5,100 chests less than in the calendar year 1909. Translating this arrangement into terms of the financial year, we can sell only 37,560 chests of Bengal opium in 1910-1911 against the 42,300 chests sanctioned in 1909-1910. In the current year we take the average selling price at ₹1,610 a chest: for next year, owing to the continued high prices in China, we believe that ₹1,750 a chest is a reasonably safe assumption. The result is that, on Bengal opium by itself, we hope to restrict our loss to ₹160,000. But for Malwa opium, a comparison of the actual exports of the two years affords no guide to the financial position. As I have explained before, the whole of the duty payable to us on the exports permissible up to the end of December 1911 has already passed into our treasury, and for this good and sufficient reason we do not budget for receiving any further dues on Malwa opium during the financial year 1910-1911. The consequence is that, as compared with the receipts during the current year, we must prepare for a loss of ₹718,000.

28. I have now explained our requirements. I have given an estimate of what our revenues would be under normal conditions. I have shown where the conditions are other than normal, and I have described the gap that actually intervenes between our requirements and our resources,—a gap which may roughly be measured by the shortage of ₹1,127,000 due to opium and the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. To fill that gap, the Government of India are compelled to impose extra taxation which is estimated to yield ₹1,133,000.

Fresh Taxation.

29. The taxation which we propose falls under three main heads. The bulk of what we require will be raised by increasing the existing Customs duties on liquors, on tobaccos, on silver and on petroleum. In this way we hope to obtain an additional revenue of ₹967,000. Certain consequential alterations in the excise duties upon beer and so called "foreign" liquor made in India will bring in a further ₹33,000. The balance, or ₹133,000, we propose to take by enhancing the Stamp duties on certain instruments which I shall enumerate later. The Government of India have not come to this decision without the most anxious consideration. There was no avoiding the deficit there was no temporary palliative for it. The profits from our railways will no doubt improve, and the elasticity of most of our other heads of revenue is happily assured. But we cannot in prudence treat the decline in our Opium receipts as other than permanent, and in the present uncertainty as to China's achievements, we must keep in view the possibility of its being continuous. Nor can we, apart altogether from the Opium question, shut our eyes to the heavy demands upon the Indian exchequer which lie ahead of us, in the cause of education, to name only one pressing requirement. It has become our clear duty to strengthen the basis of our revenues, and we have endeavoured to do so in the way which will be least burdensome to the country. A variety of other schemes for increased taxation, several of which will readily occur to the minds of my honourable friends, were fully considered, but the balance of advantage seemed to rest with the combination which I have described, and this has the full approval of the Secretary of State.

30. So far as our Customs proposals are concerned, we have held fast by the general principle that our tariff is a revenue, and not a protective, tariff. But substantial duties on wine, beer, spirits and tobacco are in no way inconsistent with that principle, while they constitute one of the most legitimate forms of taxation in every civilized country. Our proposals regarding liquors are intended to simplify the existing rates, and to raise them by from 30 to 50 per cent. Upon tobacco the present taxation—5 per cent. *ad valorem* on manufactured, and nothing at all on unmanufactured tobacco—is ludicrously inadequate. In 1907-1908 over 6 million pounds of tobacco were imported into India, and all that it paid to Government was ₹25,000, in England it would have paid forty times as much. What we now propose is a set of rates which, in the case of cigarettes, is represented by ₹2 a lb. They may diminish import for a time, but incidentally they may check the rapid growth of the cigarette habit, which is not without its danger to the rising generation in India. On petroleum we simply propose to raise the present rate from 1 anna to 1½ annas per gallon. On silver we intend to take a fixed duty of 4 annas an ounce instead of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* which it now pays. The enormous import of those two commodities marks them out as fitting objects for an increased contribution

to the exchequer, and we prefer to take the extra taxation which we require by substantial duties upon a few articles of comparative luxury rather than by interfering with the all-round uniform rate upon a variety of less important articles, many of which may be described as necessities.

I hope I shall not be charged with framing a swadeshi budget. In the sense which may be seen indicated on Bryant and May's match-boxes ("Support Home Industries") I think swadeshi is good, and if the outcome of the changes I have laid before Council result in some encouragement of Indian industries, I for one shall not regret it, but I would emphasise the fact that the enhanced customs duties are attributable solely to the imperative necessity of raising additional revenue. There is not the slightest inclination towards a protective customs tariff. Even in free-trade England we have always imposed considerable customs dues, not to protect industries but to raise revenue. That is all we are doing in India, and I cannot but think that in countries which depend mainly on agriculture, where the population is poor and there are no large and profitable manufactures, it will be long before you can dispense with customs receipts as a part of the revenue essential for the administration of the country.

31. The increase which we propose in Stamp duties will touch only a limited class of documents. We do not interfere with the charges on bonds, conveyances, leases, mortgages, cheques or receipts. But we intend to raise the duty on bills of exchange, on the issue and transfers of shares and debentures, and on agreements for the sale of those securities. Full details of the new rates are given in the Bills which will be presented to the Council to-day to give effect to the changes.

32. With the aid of these new taxes, we hope to secure an Imperial revenue of £50,503,700 in the ensuing year. I have already stated our expenditure requirements at £50,257,800 so that we budget for a surplus of £245,900. It is a very, very small margin for a year in which many surprises may await us, and any shortage in the monsoon would sweep it clean away. But our estimates throughout are studiously cautious, we were anxious to avoid the levy of a single superfluous rupee of extra taxation, and with reasonable good fortune I trust that a modest surplus will carry us through, as it has done in the current year. I invite the Council to contrast our situation with the present difficulties which beset the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, or the £8,000,000 of extra taxation in France, or the loan of £4,600,000 with which Prussia hopes to cover its deficit next year, or the still heavier loans that have been forced upon Germany for the current needs of its administration in these two years.

Military Expenditure.

33. I deal now in more detail than was possible in the foregoing remarks with some of the bigger Departments. I begin with the Military services, the expenditure upon which under their various heads for five years is as follows —

	GROSS					NAT.
	Army	Marine	Military Works	Special Defences	Total	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906-1907	19,657,845	662,368	1,127,515	138,358	21,586,086	20,169,343
1907-1908	18,647,533	485,024	1,166,943	116,287	20,415,787	19,248,354
1908-1909	19,177,266	476,957	907,362	20,044	20,650,629	19,602,988
1909-1910 (Budget)	19,350,900	473,800	855,600	27,900	20,708,200	19,653,000
1909-1910 (Revised)	18,948,000	479,100	853,800	36,700	20,317,600	19,233,100
1910-1911 (Budget)	19,488,500	484,300	879,600	1,500	20,853,900	19,706,500

I mentioned last year that it had been decided to abolish the grant for special expenditure and to revert to the system which was in force prior to 1904-05. Provision is now made for this purpose to the extent warranted by the state of our finances. During the five years ending with 1903-04 a sum of about £6 millions in all was allotted. Then followed Lord Kitchener's reorganisation and re-distribution schemes. In prosecuting these schemes and carrying on the work already begun and meeting ordinary new requirements which presented themselves from time to time we spent about £7 millions between the years 1904-05 and 1908-09.

34. In March last entirely new conditions presented themselves. The general financial position was not satisfactory and, as regards military expenditure, we were faced

with the obligation to provide for nearly £ $\frac{1}{2}$ million for the increased payments to the War Office on account of the British Army in India and for the pay concessions to the Indian Army. The rates for food supplies too were still rising. To meet these new charges, all of them practically unavoidable without throwing an additional burden upon general revenues we had to economise in many directions, and as our political relations had improved it was decided to proceed more deliberately with schemes of reorganisation. After restricting the provision to the lowest limit the Budget figure for 1909-10 was placed at about £85,000 less than that of the previous year.

35. Considering the extent to which this year's Budget had to be cut down and the extraordinary demands which I have alluded to above, our latest estimates of the probable actuals of the year disclose a very satisfactory state of affairs. The net military expenditure for 1909-10 is expected to be £370,000 less than that of 1908-09, the reduction being due in the main to a substantial decrease in food charges in India and in expenditure on stores in England. The position has enabled us to take in hand at once the improvement of the accommodation for the Indian Army, a measure of importance and urgency to which the Commander-in-Chief called our attention soon after his arrival. It has become obvious that, with the persistent rise in prices and wages, comfortable and durable buildings can no longer be constructed at the cost which was previously regarded as sufficient. In the lines which are now being built we are adopting a sound type of construction and are entrusting the operations to the Military Works Services instead of to regimental agency.

36. The other principal measures involving special expenditure which we have undertaken are referred to in the Memorandum explaining the Financial Statement. I will merely mention that we have established in the current year a Cavalry School of instruction, the organisation of the new artillery ammunition columns has been practically completed, progress has been made with the provision of accommodation for additional troops at Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and Nowshera, and there has been an advance in the output of quick-firing guns and short rifles from the Gun and Rifle Factories. We have also improved the arrangements for financial control by extending to all British troops and the Supply and Transport Corps the new system under which accounting and audit duties are undertaken in separate offices and by moving out two more Audit Offices to Divisional Head Quarters. Finally we have had to provide for the expenditure on the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf. Of the total sum which we have allotted for this purpose, *viz*, £218,000, a sum of £45,000 will fall into the accounts of the present year.

37. For the coming year, apart from the special provision for the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, we propose to allot £120,000 less than the amount provided in the current year's Budget. We have been able to provide for a somewhat larger expenditure on special measures than in this year and to restore some of the temporary reductions made in March last. Among the more important measures with which we propose to proceed in 1910-11 are the improvement of accommodation for the Indian Army, and the building operations referred to above; the organisation of military companies for maintaining communications in the field, a requirement which is now universally recognised as essential; the purchase of horses to commence the reconstitution of an artillery reserve, and the supply of intrenching tools to the field army and of a uniform pattern of rifle carrying equipment to the Indian Cavalry.

We anticipate a further increase in the output of guns and rifles from our factories, but it is necessary to supplement the local production of rifles by purchase from Home, and we have accordingly provided funds for this purpose. The Royal Garrison Artillery in India is being reorganised, and we expect a considerable saving from this measure. We are also remodelling the system of Ordnance Factory accounts on the advice of the Home experts.

For the expenditure in 1910-11 on the arms traffic operations we have provided £173,000. On the other hand we have been able to maintain a large part of the reduction in our store demands which has been effected during the current year; we anticipate a further substantial improvement in regard to the food charges, and we hope to obtain a considerable saving by using the R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* in the Home trooping service for two voyages and dispensing to that extent with the employment of hired transports.

38. We have also been able to provide for a possible increase in the railway rates for military traffic, consequent on the desire of the Railway Companies to modify the tentative arrangements made two years ago for the adoption of a vehicle mileage rate for military traffic, which, though administratively advantageous, is thought to involve an undue loss to the railways.

Railways.

39. It has become customary to bring together in this part of the Financial Statement the figures of capital expenditure on railways during the last five years and the similar estimate for 1910-1911. I accordingly present the table as usual, it includes all capital outlay, whether incurred by the State or through the agency of guaranteed or assisted companies.

	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910 (Revised).	1910-1911 (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock	5,121,300	5,948,067	7,328,000	8,532,740	7,738,730	7,875,800
Lines under construction—						
(a) Started in previous years	3,663,073	3,526,666	3,006,800	1,366,200	1,203,470	2,424,200
(b) Started in current year	215,057	176,667		146,130	400,130	566,670
	8,999,430	9,650,800	10,334,800	10,045,070	9,342,330	10,866,670

40. On the 31st March 1909, the total length of open lines was 30,808 71 miles, classified according to gauge as follows —

5' 6" gauge	.	.	.	.	16,001 95
Metre	.	.	.	.	13,083 49
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	.	.	.	.	1,723 27
				TOTAL	30,808 71

During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage —

5' 6" gauge	.	.	.	.	456 90
Metre	.	.	.	.	317 43
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	.	.	.	.	77 63
				TOTAL	851 96

During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 520·55 miles.

41. In the current year the return on the capital at charge amounts to 4·48 per cent., as compared with 3·69 in 1908-1909, 4·75 per cent in 1907-1908 and 5·38 per cent. in 1906-1907. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3·384 per cent.

The position has greatly improved since last year, although the traffic returns have not come up to expectations. The improvement is largely due to the acceptance by the railway administrations of the reasonable and indeed inevitable limitations imposed by budget provision. The grants for working expenses, etc., are unlikely to be exceeded by more than the comparatively unimportant sum of £85,000, and this excess may be taken as due to unprecedented floods on the North-Western Railway and the cyclone which worked serious havoc on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. If we take the railway revenue account as a whole, and set the interest charges, the annuities and sinking fund payments, and the minor debits (cost of land, etc.), against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £828,500 which accrues to general revenues. Last year there was a net loss to the State, for the first time since 1898-99.

42. Our anticipated results for the ensuing year have already been alluded to. The gross earnings are expected to respond to the trade revival, but the larger grants which we have been advised to provide for improvements in the permanent-way, rolling stock, and general equipment, as well as the increasing charges on railway debt, will depress the net surplus. It is estimated at only £486,200. We should have been glad of a greater measure of assistance from our railways in a year of considerable difficulty, but we accept the situation in the confident hope that our sacrifices now will result in a substantial and permanent increase of our net railway profits in the future.

Irrigation.

43 The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered at a glance from the following table, which carries on and brings up to date the information that it has been customary to give in previous Financial Statements.

	1906-1907	1907-1908.*	1908-1909	1909-1910, Revised.	1910-1911, Budget.
<i>Productive Works.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of year	25,745,780	26,978,016	28,002,898	29,081,500	30,225,800
Direct receipts	2,307,959	2,160,389	2,213,044	2,251,400	2,190,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	999,989	1,035,088	1,084,773	1,120,700	1,122,300
TOTAL	3,307,948	3,195,477	3,298,417	3,372,100	3,312,300
Working Expenses	426,310	981,804	1,011,140	1,061,600	1,062,700
Interest	870,962	905,887	930,708	965,900	1,002,400
TOTAL	1,797,272	1,887,691	1,941,848	2,027,500	2,065,100
NET PROFIT	1,510,676	1,307,786	1,356,569	1,344,600	1,247,200
<i>Protective Works.</i>					
Outlay on construction to end of year	2,019,081	2,382,055	2,736,094	3,176,600	3,612,200
Direct receipts	34,272	47,625	33,980	53,000	64,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6,992	5,445	6,271	7,400	7,500
TOTAL	41,264	53,070	40,251	60,400	71,800
Working Expenses	18,322	22,205	25,449	27,100	30,300
Interest	64,269	75,025	86,619	100,000	114,900
TOTAL	82,591	97,230	112,068	127,100	145,200
NET LOSS	41,327	44,160	71,817	66,700	73,400
<i>Minor Works and Navigation</i>					
Direct receipts	183,705	232,045	219,334	231,400	220,200
Expenditure	856,898	838,728	879,339	906,900	915,100
NET LOSS	673,193	606,683	660,005	675,500	694,900

* The figures for 1907-1908 include the capital outlay to the end of 1906-1907 on the following Minor Works transferred to the productive class from 1st April 1907 —

		₹	₹
United Provinces	Dun Canals	10,40,873	69,400
	Bijnor "	2,48,476	16,570
North-West Frontier Province	Kabul River Canal	9,77,683	65,180
Madras	Shariatpore anicut system	4,07,014	27,130
	Tirukkoyilur anicut system	3,13,259	22,220
	Cheyeru anicut system	3,08,916	26,600
	Poiney anicut system	2,30,767	15,190
	Lower Coleroon anicut system	14,89,605	99,310
	TOTAL	51,26,593	341,800

44. At the end of 1908-1909, 55,140 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding 47 million acres of culturable land, the area actually irrigated in the year was 22,187,430 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 8.17 per cent on the capital outlay of £28 millions, after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,356,000.

45. The revised estimate for 1909-1910 shows a net profit of £1,345,000 on productive works and a net return on capital outlay of 7.94 per cent. At the end of the current year we expect to have 55,601 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 47,396,402 acres of culturable land, and we hope actually to have irrigated about 21½ million acres during the year. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 44 projects which are either under construction or awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government, of these 14 are productive and 25 protective. They are designed to irrigate 3.24 million acres and 3.61 million acres, respectively, at a total capital cost of nearly £11½ millions and £19½ millions, respectively. The former are expected to yield a net return of 7.40 per cent on the outlay.

46. The most important works which received sanction during the year are the Tendula project in the Central Provinces and the Hathras Branch of the Upper Ganges canal in the United Provinces. A reference to the former project was made in paragraph 62 of the last year's Financial Statement. It is one of the most promising schemes of the class of protective irrigation works, as it will protect a large tract of country which has suffered severely from drought in recent years. The estimated return on its capital outlay is 3.9 per cent., and work will be started as soon as we are in

a position to allot funds from our current revenues. The Hathras Branch canal is designed to serve portions of the Aligarh, Etah and Agra districts of the United Provinces where it will irrigate an area of 109,500 acres annually. It is a work of the productive category, the return on the capital outlay being estimated at 14·31 per cent. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the three canals comprised in the Triple canal project in the Punjab, but it is feared that the original estimate of cost will be largely exceeded. It has been decided to adopt a level crossing instead of a syphon to carry the water from the Upper Chenab across the Ravi river for the supply of the Lower Bari Doab canal.

The important Sind project for the construction of a barrage at Sukkur, and for the system of five canals to take out above it, has been under preparation, the design for the barrage is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder scheme has also been under investigation during the year. Mention was made of these projects in paragraphs 63 and 64 of my last Financial Statement.

Opium.

47. I fear the Council must be weary of my references to Opium but I must revert to the subject again for a few minutes. It is a question of grave importance to our revenues and to various interests both in British India and in Malwa, especially to many humble people for whom the poppy cultivation is their daily bread. As far as our arrangements with China are concerned, our position is the same as when I described it last year, though we shall probably continue our progressive reduction of exports into 1911 while we await unequivocal evidence as to the success or otherwise of China's efforts to put down cultivation and consumption. But in one important respect, we have made a change in our domestic arrangements. We have decided to alter the distribution of our exports, so as to allow the Malwa States a larger share in them during the next three years. The intention is in this way to allow the large stocks of Malwa Opium to be cleared, and the capital locked up in them to be released, and to afford the Durbars and cultivators more time to adapt themselves to the inevitable decline in poppy cultivation. We are enabled to make this change by the greater readiness of the Bengal growers to take to other crops. It may be convenient that I should take the opportunity of announcing the figures of export that will be permitted in the next three calendar years, on the assumption that the curtailment of our exports to China will continue. They are as follows —

YEAR	NUMBER OF CHESTS		
	Bengal	Malwa.	Total
1911	31,440	15,160	46,600
1912	26,520	14,980	41,500
1913	21,540	14,860	36,400

Meanwhile, the policy of reducing and concentrating cultivation in Bengal is being steadily pursued, and, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, an important step will be taken in that direction next year by the amalgamation of the two Agencies.

48. In my last Financial Statement, I made little more than a passing allusion to the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in February 1909. Its proceedings had not then reached us, and the bearing of its recommendations on India was uncertain. Since then, however, we have had an opportunity of examining the Commission's conclusions, and the Council will naturally expect some indication of the attitude of the Government of India towards the policy which the Commission advised. I cannot enter into any detail because we are still consulting the Local Governments concerned, and corresponding with the Secretary of State on a number of the questions involved. But the Commission was a thoroughly representative body, its conclusions were unanimous, and there is nothing in its findings to deter us from expressing our acceptance of the general principles which it laid down. We accept them all the more readily that the interests of India were amply and skilfully pressed on the

Commission by our representative, Mr. J. B. Brunyate. Aided by his knowledge of the subject, the Commission was enabled to appreciate the importance and complexity of the opium problem in this country.

49. Out of the nine Resolutions in which the Commission formulated its advice, only four have a direct bearing on India. Resolution No 2 recommends measures for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking. I need not remind the Council how near we are in India to the legal prohibition of this particular form of the opium habit. Absolute prohibition is virtually our ideal, and we are prepared to take every reasonable step towards enforcing it, as our action in the past has clearly shown. In Burma we have had to deal with special difficulties, and our experience warns us to tread warily but even in that province absolute prohibition for foreigners, as well as for Burmans, will be taken into serious consideration. The difficulties will be great but they may not prove insuperable, and we are ready to give the whole question our best attention. The Commission's third Resolution suggests that we should re-examine our regulations for the use of opium in the light of the experience gained by other countries. This we are prepared to do. We retain full liberty to protect the legitimate household and medicinal use of opium, but increasing stringency against its use as a luxury or an intoxicant, higher rates of duty and more vigorous preventive action command our entire approval. Resolution No 4 advises the adoption of reasonable measures for prohibiting the export of opium and its preparations to any country which forbids their entry. The exact mechanism for giving effect to this advice will require examination: but the principle involved is equitable and we fully accept it. The fifth Resolution—the last with which we are immediately concerned—urges on each Government the control in its own territories of the manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine or any similar opium derivative. We gladly welcome the recommendation. The morphia habit and the cocaine habit are becoming serious dangers in India, the enforcing of prohibition through the control of imports and of consumption is a matter of extreme difficulty: and it is only by the proper regulation of the supply of these drugs at its source that we can hope to hold them in check. It will thus be seen, I trust, that the Government of India are in full accord with the views expressed by the Commission and will take any practicable means of making them effective.

Provincial Finance

50. I must now say a word about the finance of the provinces—a subject which has recently caused no small embarrassment to the Government of India. For all the provinces taken together, we have the following results —

	Actuals, 1903-1909	Revised, 1909-1910	Budget, 1910-1911
	£	£	£
Revenue	24,171,904	24,977,200	24,760,900
Expenditure	24,839,247	24,293,700	25,394,700
Surplus . . . . .	..	683,500	.
Deficit	667,343	.	633,800

The surplus in the current year is in reality fortuitous, being due partly to abnormally heavy collections of Land Revenue and partly to the special subsidies with which the Imperial Government helped three of the provinces in the peculiar circumstances which I have already described. The revenue collections exceeded those of the previous year by about £700,000 (Provincial share), the greater part of which may be regarded as famine arrears. The grants-in-aid of Provincial balances which we have paid through the current year's accounts come to a total of £496,000. On the other hand, the deficit for next year includes a special draft of £133,000 upon their balances by the Madras Government. Making these allowances, we are driven to the conclusion that the provinces in the aggregate are steadily over-spending their income by about half a million a year. The position is thus one which compels most serious reflection. It differs considerably in different provinces. Madras, for example, keeps well within its means and has a large credit balance for special or non-recurring expenditure. The United

Provinces, with its new settlement and a respite from famine, will no doubt be able to avoid deficits in normal conditions and to build up a strong balance against emergencies. Eastern Bengal and Assam enters next year upon its new settlement, which I shall shortly describe, and ought in future to be able to confine its expenditure within the limits of its resources. The Central Provinces finances have been severely tried by the recent famine, which was administered with a care for the interests of the general taxpayer which the Government of India cordially appreciate. The ordinary services of the province have suffered accordingly and until the leeway is made up, there may be some excess of expenditure over the normal revenue, though we hope it will be neither large nor prolonged.

51. In the other four large provinces, I am afraid that the situation is less assuring. Bombay, it is true, has substantial balances, but they are being somewhat rapidly diminished, and care will have to be exercised to prevent the scale of recurring expenditure from settling into permanent excess over the normal revenues. From Burma and the Punjab we have recently had special appeals for assistance. To accept these appeals would have been virtually to admit that the provincial settlements of these provinces are inadequate, and we cannot make any such admission. Burma has undoubtedly suffered from a set-back, which I hope may be merely temporary, in its Forest receipts, but we do not consider that in either province there is a case for revising and amplifying the standing arrangements. It will be the duty—disagreeable and unpopular, but inevitable—of the Local Governments to overhaul their expenditure and to adapt it to their normal resources. That duty has already been undertaken in Bengal by our colleague, the present Lieutenant Governor, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgment of the courage and thoroughness with which Sir Edward Baker has enforced economy in that province.

52. We have now framed a semi-permanent settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam, the last province where the settlement was on a temporary and provisional basis. This closes our long list of re-settlements, and I can hold out no hope of any general revision of these arrangements. They were made, before I came to India, with scrupulous care, and were intended to foster provincial independence, economy and foresight. Nor do I see any near prospect of our being able to undertake a further share of the recurring expenditure of Local Governments. Our own necessities will not improbably force systematic retrenchment upon us, which will affect Imperial and Provincial services alike, and in the meantime Local Governments can best co-operate with us, and best mitigate future difficulties, by examining the causes of the insidious growth of expenditure, and by sharply checking them.

53. The special grants which we have given in the current year to the more impecunious provinces were meant partly to restore their normal scale of expenditure on civil works and partly to enable them to close 1910-1911 with the prescribed minimum balances*. For the next year the only additional grants which we intend to give are £255,000 to Eastern Bengal and Assam under its new settlement, £21,000 to Bengal for police reforms, and £21,000 distributed among five provinces, in aid of University and Collegiate education. The police grant is one of the last that is claimable for the reforms which were sanctioned on the advice of the Police Commission. The need for pressing on the reforms is most prominent in Bengal, and our general position puts it out of our power to accord similar treatment in 1910-1911 to the other provinces whose grants have not yet been paid in full. The University grants are a renewal and continuation of what we have been allotting since 1904.

54. As I have more than once referred to it, I shall describe very briefly the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. The existing settlement was made in 1906, and was to run for three years, in order to allow us to gain experience of the needs of the province. It was known that the Eastern Bengal districts required development, but the cost of the operation was largely guess-work. The temporary settlement, as we had believed probable, turned out inadequate; but at the end of its three-years' term, the Imperial provinces were not in a state to justify a revision which was clearly going to involve a large transfer of Imperial funds to the Local Government. The consequence was that the province had to continue working with a deficit, and getting deeper into debt to Imperial revenues. We have now, in consultation with the Lieutenant Governor and his officers, given our most careful consideration to the special difficulties of the province and arranged, with the Secretary of State's approval, to provide it with such a moderate addition to its resources as the efficiency of administration seems to demand. The result is that

* I do not allude to grants which are passed through Provincial accounts as subsidies to local authorities.

our fixed subsidy, to balance the standard figures of revenue and expenditure, has had to be raised by £255,000 a year. We have also, out of our high opium receipts in the current year, cancelled the province's overdraft and raised its balance to the prescribed minimum of 12 lakhs: this has cost us £246,000, which of course is non-recurring. I trust that with this liberal assistance the new province will now advance along the paths of financial stability.

55. I conclude this portion of my remarks by explaining certain contributions from Provincial to Imperial revenues which will appear as new recurring assignments in the estimates of the eight major provinces for 1910-1911. Our measures for obtaining extra taxation will mean, as we estimate, an increased revenue of £166,000 under Excise and Stamps; but, as these are "divided" heads and we require the whole of the extra revenue for Imperial purposes, we have appropriated the Provincial share of it, or £83,000, by taking contributions from the Local Governments concerned. The amount which we thus take from each province is based on a rough estimate of what the province is likely to collect on account of the higher duties.

Ways and Means.

56. Hitherto we have been considering almost exclusively the current revenue and expenditure of India. I must turn to the operations upon our cash balances, both in India and in the Secretary of State's custody in London. As the Government of India is its own banker, it is into our general cash balances that all our current revenue is paid, and from them that all our current expenditure is drawn. They are also the reservoir for the proceeds of all sterling and rupee loans, whether raised by Government or by railway companies which work our State lines, for the whole of our unfunded debt; and for all the miscellaneous deposits which are not earmarked for separate custody. All the provincial balances merge in them, and in them are absorbed all the repayments and interest of State loans or advances to local bodies and private individuals. Similarly, it is out of our cash balances that we take all our capital expenditure on railways and irrigation; all the advances which Government makes to local authorities and private persons; and all the money used in the discharge of our permanent, temporary or unfunded debt, or in the repayment of deposits. Finally, it is through our cash balances, owing to their being located partly in England and partly in India, that Council Bills are usually drawn and the greater part of Government's remittances between England and India effected. It is with our cash balances therefore that our estimate of Ways and Means are concerned.

57. For 1910-11 we count on opening with £12,503,227 in our balances in India, and £12,758,615 in England: the latter figure including £2,064,118 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, and being further swelled by part of the proceeds of the £7½ million loan which the Secretary of State floated last month. Our chief requirements during the year will be our capital expenditure of £12,000,000 on railways and irrigation, and £946,300 for the discharge of permanent debt, to which may be added a net debit of £741,100 for transactions on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, the total of these liabilities coming to £13,687,400. To meet these, we shall have our revenue surplus of £245,900 and a further £500,000 from the Famine Grant. The Secretary of State has still to realize £1,637,600 out of his January loan; and certain Railway Companies are expected to raise fresh capital amounting to £2,597,500. Our unfunded debt receipts are estimated at £1,119,200 and the net result of our advance and remittance accounts, etc., will be a credit of £348,600. From the aggregate of these resources we shall thus obtain £6,448,800: and our high opening balances will be reduced during the course of the year by £6,238,600, thus bringing our available means up to £12,687,400. This leaves us still short by £1,000,000, and we intend to borrow that amount (1½ crores of rupees) in India. We estimate our closing balances on the 31st March 1910 at £12,404,127 in India and £6,619,115 in England, £1,323,018 of the latter being held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

58. Besides the transactions which I have thus described, the year will be marked by the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway. This liability will be met partly by taking over Debentures and partly from the proceeds of temporary loans which the Secretary of State will raise in England.

59. The announcement regarding borrowings is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

60. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India for £16,500,000, but this also is subject to a similar reservation. The figure represents a

forecast of the Secretary of State's requirements; but additional bills will be sold, so far as may be, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

Exchange and Currency.

61. I propose now to pick up the narrative of our currency affairs and to continue it from the point up to which I was able to carry it in the Budget discussions last March. During the year 1908-09, the Government of India fought a strenuous campaign against the fall in exchange—the first that had been forced upon them since the adoption of the gold standard. When the year closed, the movements of trade were rapidly becoming more normal, and exchange was firm at 1s. 3½d. with a tendency to rise. But though the battle had gone in our favour, its losses remained with us in the attenuated condition of our gold resources. In spite of the marked recovery which began in September 1908, the gold holding, in securities and cash, of our gold standard reserve was under 8 millions on the 31st of last March, and the reserve in India was laden, besides its standing silver nucleus of 6 crores, with the large sum of 9.88 crores in rupees, which we had withdrawn from circulation in exchange for the issue of gold in London. The gold in our currency chest at the Bank of England had fallen to 1½ millions, and the amount of sovereigns in our hands in India was practically negligible—about £92,000. Our gold resources at the beginning of the current financial year were thus represented by a total figure of 9½ millions sterling. A year earlier, on the 1st April 1908, they had been as high as 21 millions, and before the American financial crisis of October 1907, they had reached the substantial figure of 24½ millions. It was with this contrast in my mind that I have considered it my duty to represent the urgency and importance of building up our gold resources again by every means in our power.

62. It is on the volume and direction of India's trade with the outside world that we must primarily depend for the strengthening of our gold position. We may husband our gold when we have it, we may cause it to fructify; we may even in emergency take exceptional means to supplement it. But it is the relation between our imports and our exports which, in the last resort, decides whether we are to keep our gold or to lose it. When I took stock of the position a year ago, our external trade, after the dislocation caused by the famine in Northern India and by the general depression in the world's markets, was beginning to resume its normal proportions. The very heavy imports of piece-goods, metals and silver which had helped to upset the balance in 1908 were at last easing off, the value of private merchandise and treasure which came into India by sea during the last three months of 1908-09 having been less by the enormous sum of 10½ crores than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Along with this there was a substantial quickening in the export trade; big shipments of opium left Bombay in January; a good average cotton crop began to move, and the market for yarns in China revived after some temporary dullness. There was thus a considerable demand for currency, emphasised by the sharp reduction which our 1908 operations had effected in the stock of rupees available for circulation. The Secretary of State was able to sell very heavy drafts during the two busiest months of the year, and before the end of March he had found it possible to restore to the gold standard reserve about two millions of the gold which it had parted with. Such was the state of affairs when we last discussed the subject in this Council.

63. When the current year began, the improvement in the outlook had become unmistakable. Northern India was safe with a fine spring harvest; and the foreign market for our yarns, cotton and oilseeds continued active, while the imports of bar-silver fell very substantially from the high figure they had reached in the previous year. In May began large exports of wheat, which were abnormally heavy while they lasted. They ceased abruptly in August, and brought to a close the first phase of the year's trade movement. During the five months from April to August the net exports on private account amounted to close on 20 crores, as against 16½ crores in the same period of 1906, 16½ crores in 1907 and an actual (though small) net excess of imports in the five corresponding months of the anxious year 1908. Up till August then everything was wholly favourable to the improvement of our position. In September there came a slight check. Wheat had worked itself out for the time being, and there was a sharp drop in cotton and seeds. Simultaneously with this, imports bounded up again; the new crop of Java sugar was coming into the market, and large consignments reached India of piece-goods and precious metals. On the month's account the net result was a balance of net imports to the extent of about 1 crore. In this, I need hardly say, there was nothing unseasonable, and I should not have referred to the point had it

not been for the immediate effect on exchange to which I shall allude below. Clearly, however, the reversal of the balance in September was a merely transitory incident. By October the autumn harvests were safe, and a bounteous monsoon offered the best of prospects for the following spring. Trade soon flowed back into its normal channels; and since then the balance has been steadily in our favour, thanks mainly to the heavy exports of cotton, tea and jute, both raw and manufactured. During the third quarter of the year (last October to December) the exports as a whole exceeded the imports by 2 crores in value, against $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1908 and 2 crores in 1907; but the excess would have been very much greater if it had not been for the large arrivals of gold (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores) in December.

64. It is instructive to watch how closely the fluctuations in exchange followed the broad movements of trade which I have outlined above. Beginning April at $1s\ 3\frac{1}{2}d.$ the rate stiffened to $1s\ 4d.$ by the end of the month, thus returning to parity for the first time since Christmas 1907. It slipped back a point or two after the middle of May, but the Secretary of State met with no checks in his sale of bills until well into August. With the abrupt stoppage of the wheat exports, a shade of weakness came over the market. The reduced supply of export bills, combined with easy money (Bank rates of 3 per cent. in both Calcutta and Bombay), forced down the rate once more below gold point. I immediately put into force what may now be regarded as the regular and stereotyped procedure for checking a slump; and on the 2nd of September, and again on the 9th, the Comptroller General offered to sell bills on London at $1s\ 3\frac{1}{2}d.$ up to £500,000 worth in each week. The bills actually taken during the fortnight amounted only to £156,000; the Secretary of State at his end cut down his offers of remittances; and the market was almost immediately restored to confidence, exchange rising by rapid stages back to parity on the 23rd of September. From October onwards there has been no further sign of trouble; Council bills have been sold in very large quantities, at prices ranging from par to $\frac{1}{2}$ pds above, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pds for telegraphic transfers; and gold has begun once more to come freely into the country.

65. In currency affairs, effects sometimes follow causes with gratifying rapidity. As the result of the heavy demand for remittances to finance our revived export trade, the Secretary of State expects, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of his home treasury, to be able to raise the gold standard reserve by the end of March to over £14½ millions; that is, to repay to it the whole of the gold which had to be withdrawn in 1908 in support of exchange. Our currency reserve in London stands at $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions; but the sovereign is once more visible in India, the stock of gold held by us in this country having risen to over $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions at the end of January, when it was still rapidly increasing. Within two years after the first breaches had been made in our position, our walls have been rebuilt and we are engaged in the further strengthening and extension of our defences.

66. I should be lacking in candour if I allowed the Council to think that we are yet satisfied with the sufficiency of our defences. We have come successfully through one financial crisis and one famine. But there have been blacker times in the financial world than the crisis of October 1907, and there have been longer and more widespread famines in India than the one which is now happily at an end. My desire is to see our gold resources strong enough to carry us over not one, but two, years of short exports, and to keep exchange stable through at least twice the period during which we supported it in 1908. I do not say that even then we should regard our position as absolutely clear; but what I have indicated seems as much as we need aim at for the present. I should now like to add a caution on the other side. I wish to dissociate the Government from the notion that a reduction in our gold holdings is an evil *per se*, and I trust that nothing which I have said above will be taken as indicating sympathy with that idea. There would be nothing more fallacious than to conceive of our gold reserves as being something that we put away in safety and strive to protect at all hazards. They exist to be used; and they are efficient only in so far as they are capable of being freely used for the purpose for which they were created. To hoard our gold when there is a clear case for employing it, would be fatal to our currency policy, and it may, and usually will, be just as much our duty to disperse our reserves when the balance of trade is against India, as it is our duty to build them up when the balance is in our favour. The increasing delicacy of the exchange standard and the more frequent manifestations of nervousness in the market—I use the term in no offensive sense—may require us to open our gold reserves more often than has hitherto been necessary, but we shall not hesitate to do so whenever exchange clearly needs support.

67. It is therefore with genuine satisfaction that I am able to announce two recent decisions which ought to increase the efficiency of our gold reserves. The Council will

remember that, in August 1907, upon the advice of the Indian Railway Finance Committee, it was determined to employ one-half of the profits on our rupee coinage in capital expenditure upon railways. The sum of £1,123,604 was actually diverted in this manner. But for the future, as has now been decided, the whole of our coinage profits without reservation will be paid into the gold standard reserve until such time as the gold held by us, in that Reserve and in the Paper Currency department combined, reaches the figure of £25 millions sterling. The second important change concerns the form in which the gold standard reserve is held in England. For the future, instead of tying up the whole amount in investments, the Secretary of State has consented to keep 1 million sterling uninvested, letting out this sum in short loans or putting it into bank deposits. Of the balance, he will hold a considerable portion in high-class securities with a near date of redemption, and the remainder in Consols or other approved stock. When we are next obliged to sell sterling bills on London, the Secretary of State will thus be able to meet them in the first instance from cash which is virtually at call. When this is exhausted, he can draw on his short-dated securities, upon which cash can always be obtained by sale or loan if it is impossible to wait for their maturity. If the crisis still continues, it will become necessary to realize—and to realize gradually and carefully—the more permanent securities. It will be for the Secretary of State in Council to carry out this operation, and he accepts the responsibility for doing so if occasion arises. I trust that the Council, as well as the large and important community who are vitally interested in such matters, will find in these arrangements and in the actions of Government during the last two years, no uncertain proof of the determination of those who are responsible for the Government of India to uphold the gold value of the rupee.

Conclusion.

68. In introducing the Budget last year I used the perhaps infelicitous expression "a gamble in rain." So far the gamble has resulted in a win, but I think every one will agree that, although the monsoon must always remain a dominating factor in forcecasting the revenue and expenditure of India, it would be neither prudent nor right to approach the compilation of a budget from a gambling standpoint. Broadly speaking, it should be possible by the experience of past years, tempered by a careful review of possibly changed circumstances, to form a fairly close estimate of revenue and expenditure. The monsoon will, however, always be a factor in regard to which hope must of necessity take the place of calculation, and that in itself renders budgeting in this country a matter of abnormal difficulty. All we can do is to calculate upon a reasonably good harvest, and in the literal and best sense, put our trust in Providence.

69. To the best of my ability I have estimated our assets and liabilities for the ensuing year. The outcome necessitates some additional taxation. I can understand a certain malicious satisfaction in extracting revenue out of multi-millionaires. But this is not a rich country. A large proportion of its people are poor, an appreciable proportion are very poor. No right-minded man can impose additional taxation on India with a light heart. To me it is a very genuine sorrow to be obliged to do so. I did not sow the storm but I am reaping the whirlwind.

I am confident that I may count on your sympathy.

I believe I shall have your support.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The 25th February 1910

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FEBRUARY 1910.

ACCOUNTS	1908-1909
REVISED ESTIMATES	1909-1910
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1910-1911

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	19,759,060	20,898,800	21,292,100	21,138,900
Opium	"	5,884,788	4,416,000	5,522,300	4,650,600
Salt	"	3,276,159	3,320,000	3,306,600	3,365,000
Stamps	"	4,344,156	4,474,500	4,551,500	4,756,500
Excise	"	6,389,628	6,782,000	6,536,200	6,786,700
Customs	"	4,832,264	5,025,400	4,868,700	6,018,300
Other Heads	"	4,808,480	4,942,900	4,862,900	4,973,900
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS . . . . .	...	49,294,535	49,859,600	50,940,300	51,689,900
Interest	A	987,325	1,018,300	1,177,500	1,115,300
Post Office	"	1,825,620	1,963,800	1,904,800	1,977,400
Telegraph	"	978,097	950,100	921,900	945,500
Mint	"	102,634	147,700	103,200	142,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,145,977	1,156,400	1,149,700	1,185,300
Miscellaneous Receipts	"	575,705	621,000	594,800	624,900
Railways : Net Receipts	"	9,958,041	13,134,400	12,490,800	12,529,600
Irrigation	"	3,558,002	3,550,300	3,663,900	3,604,300
Other Public Works	"	287,938	294,100	272,300	302,100
Military Receipts	"	1,047,641	1,055,200	1,584,500	1,147,400
TOTAL REVENUE . . . . .	...	60,761,535	73,750,900	74,303,700	75,264,600
Deficit . . . . .	...	3,737,710	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	73,499,245	73,750,900	74,303,700	75,264,600

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Revenue of the Government of India in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,742,487	8,660,200	8,737,600	8,837,100
Interest	"	1,966,832	1,996,600	2,114,400	2,142,900
Post Office	"	1,896,753	1,916,600	1,927,100	1,951,200
Telegraph	"	1,028,073	1,063,300	1,029,400	1,085,900
Mint	"	192,129	106,000	126,900	92,100
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	14,488,681	14,526,200	14,355,300	15,094,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,910,013	4,785,200	4,842,600	4,889,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,645,179	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	11,200,291	11,687,300	11,662,300	12,043,400
Irrigation	"	2,949,179	3,027,700	3,073,300	3,106,200
Other Public Works	"	4,496,342	4,243,200	4,104,200	4,556,000
Military Services	"	20,650,629	20,708,200	20,317,600	20,853,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL . . . . .	...	74,166,588	73,720,500	73,350,700	75,652,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	202,158	99,700	685,500	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	869,501	300,200	2,000	633,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE . . . . .	...	73,499,245	73,520,000	74,031,200	75,018,700
SURPLUS . . . . .	...	...	230,900	269,500	215,900
TOTAL . . . . .	...	73,499,245	73,750,900	74,300,700	75,234,600

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

11.--General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, see statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1908-1909	Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.
Surplus	C	£	£	£	£
			230,900	269,500	245,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (net)	C	4,278,547	2,400,000	2,459,400	2,597,500
Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	"		...	66,700	...
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	"	51	...	...	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	1,020,306	69,300	15,800	122,200
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,633,956	4,182,400	9,534,500	5,345,400
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	5,000,000	..	...	2,250,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	251,421	853,500	849,500	1,119,200
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	602,600	3,051,800	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	396,202	...	115,200	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"		330,300	744,700	196,200
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	"	5,847	...	6,100	6,300
Remittances (net) . . . . .	"	...	...	208,800	19,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	12,423,939	16,200,000	17,000,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	...	29,010,369	24,869,000	34,322,000	28,401,700
Opening Balance—India . . . . .	...	12,851,723	10,232,623	10,235,827	12,503,227
England . . . . .	...	5,738,489	7,697,989	8,453,715	12,758,615
TOTAL . . . . .	...	47,600,481	42,799,612	53,011,542	53,663,542

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
February 25, 1910.

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS			
		Accounts, 1908-1909	Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911
		£	£	£	£
Deficit		3,737,710		...	
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	983,489	1,000,000	1,066,700	1,133,300
Outlay on State Railways	"	9,488,168	7,594,100	6,927,300	8,518,600
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	562,613	2,475,700	2,386,600	2,468,300
Capital Involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	"		...	...	5,904,100
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	11,034,270	11,069,800	10,380,600	18,021,300
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	1,085,718	...	...	448,000
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	48,000		66,900
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	944,407	...		...
Remittances (net)	"	277,008	26,300	...	
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	11,831,826	16,064,300	17,369,100	16,101,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	28,910,939	27,208,400	27,749,700	34,640,300
Closing Balance—India . . . . .	...	10,235,827	12,262,523	12,503,227	12,404,127
England . . . . .	...	8,453,715	3,328,689	12,758,615	6,619,115
TOTAL . . . . .	...	47,600,481	42,799,612	53,011,542	53,663,542

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.					REVISED	
	INDIA (Rupee Figures.)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (Rupee Figures.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	10,21,48,686	19,42,37,212	19,759,060	...	19,759,060	11,70,29,000	20,23,52,000
II.—Opium	8,82,71,824	...	5,884,784	...	5,884,788	8,28,34,000	...
III.—Salt	4,91,42,387	...	3,276,159	...	3,276,159	4,95,99,000	...
IV.—Stamps	3,30,55,262	3,21,07,078	4,344,156	...	4,344,156	3,46,08,000	3,36,65,000
V.—Excise	4,88,53,750	4,69,90,661	6,389,628	...	6,389,628	4,99,90,000	4,80,52,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	61,768	79,42,153	533,595	...	533,595	32,000	81,63,000
VII.—Customs	7,24,83,965	...	4,832,264	...	4,832,264	7,30,30,000	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,29,73,392	1,03,27,895	1,553,419	...	1,553,419	1,31,03,000	1,03,74,000
IX.—Forest	1,30,63,160	1,24,50,241	1,700,894	...	1,700,894	1,32,86,000	1,24,95,000
X.—Registration	58,165	64,05,880	4,09,936	...	430,936	63,000	64,79,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	88,41,542	...	589,636	...	589,636	89,51,000	...
TOTAL	44,89,56,901	31,04,61,120	49,094,535		49,294,535	44,25,25,000	32,15,80,000
XII.—Interest	98,89,017	35,76,988	897,737	89,588	987,325	1,44,41,000	46,35,000
XIII.—Post Office	2,73,84,300	...	1,825,620	...	1,825,620	2,85,72,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph	1,45,69,059	...	971,271	6,826	978,097	1,37,65,000	...
XV.—Mint	15,39,808	...	102,654	...	102,654	15,48,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,40,804	39,60,891	280,117	...	280,117	2,45,000	41,09,000
Jails	3,09,378	31,84,124	246,234	...	246,234	3,16,000	33,20,000
XVII.—Police	1,13,490	22,58,354	158,123	...	158,123	1,26,000	21,19,000
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage . . . . .	...	20,99,818	139,988	...	139,988	...	21,24,000
XIX.—Education	2,63,888	23,50,065	158,430	...	158,430	25,000	24,38,000
XX.—Medical	8,643	8,24,448	55,539	1,010	56,549	9,000	8,43,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,85,760	13,94,694	105,377	1,159	106,536	2,06,000	13,27,000
TOTAL	8,84,523	1,62,72,594	1,143,808	2,169	1,145,977	9,27,000	1,62,80,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc	12,56,434	6,22,542	125,265	69,746	195,011	11,72,000	6,75,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	6,96,052	7,37,408	95,568	...	95,568	6,62,000	7,49,000
XXIV.—Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,93,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,33,148	25,57,956	252,740	32,386	285,126	12,11,000	28,56,000
TOTAL	31,85,034	39,17,966	473,573	102,132	575,705	34,38,000	42,80,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	40,18,64,328	99,592	26,797,595	2,293	26,799,888	42,91,42,000	1,02,000
Deduct:—Working Expenses	24,83,02,040	80,900	10,592,200	...	10,592,200	23,72,41,000	99,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	48,13,330	...	320,889	...	320,889	54,25,000	...
Net Receipts	14,82,48,958	18,632	9,884,506	2,293	9,886,799	18,64,96,000	3,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	—14,419	...	—961	...	—961	—1,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest)	2,39,585	...	15,972	56,231	72,203	2,07,000	...
TOTAL	14,84,74,124	18,032	9,899,517	58,524	9,958,041	18,67,02,000	3,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works, Direct Receipts	1,38,75,417	1,98,38,939	2,247,624	...	2,247,624	1,50,50,000	1,95,16,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,41,84,688	21,80,980	1,091,044	...	1,091,044	1,45,62,000	23,59,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	8,75,787	24,14,220	219,334	...	219,334	10,52,000	24,19,000
TOTAL	2,89,35,892	2,44,34,139	3,558,002	...	3,558,002	3,06,64,000	2,42,94,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	4,21,942	38,97,130	287,938	...	287,938	4,99,000	35,86,000
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	67,56,868	...	450,438	314,282	764,740	69,18,000	...
Non-Effective	10,49,702	...	69,980	28,219	98,199	11,01,000	...
... . .	78,06,570	...	520,438	342,501	862,939	80,19,000	...
XXXIII.—Marine	18,81,757	...	125,448	...	125,448	11,58,000	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	8,88,805	...	59,254	...	59,254	10,50,000	...
TOTAL	1,05,77,102	...	705,140	342,501	1,047,641	1,02,27,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	67,48,18,363	36,25,78,569	69,159,795	601,740	69,761,535	72,93,08,000	37,46,58,000

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.						Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	
Total India (converted into £ at Rs.=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	INDIA (Rupee Figures)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs.=£1).	England.	Total.		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	
				Imperial.	Provincial.						
₹	£	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£	₹	₹	₹	
21,292,100	...	21,292,100	+ 393,300	12,24,41,000	19,40,43,000	21,138,900	...	21,138,900	+ 240,100	—153,200	
5,522,300	...	5,522,300	+ 1,106,300	6,97,59,000	...	4,650,600	...	4,650,600	+ 234,600	—871,700	
3,306,600	...	3,306,600	—13,400	5,04,75,000	...	3,365,000	...	3,365,000	+ 45,000	+ 58,400	
4,551,500	...	4,551,500	+ 77,000	3,61,73,000	3,51,75,000	4,756,500	...	4,756,500	+ 282,000	+ 205,000	
6,536,800	...	6,536,200	—245,800	5,18,75,000	4,90,75,000	6,786,700	...	6,786,700	+ 4,700	+ 250,500	
546,300	...	546,300	+ 11,800	14,000	81,30,000	542,900	...	542,900	+ 8,400	—3,400	
4,868,700	...	4,868,700	—156,700	9,02,74,000	...	6,018,300	...	6,018,300	+ 992,900	+ 1,149,600	
1,565,100	...	1,565,100	—20,100	1,35,46,000	1,07,76,000	1,621,500	...	1,621,500	+ 36,300	+ 56,400	
1,718,700	...	1,718,700	—75,600	1,36,62,000	1,28,61,000	1,768,200	...	1,768,200	—26,100	+ 40,500	
436,100	...	436,100	—6,300	65,000	67,00,000	451,000	...	451,000	+ 8,600	+ 14,900	
596,700	...	596,700	+ 10,200	88,55,000	...	590,300	...	590,300	+ 3,800	—6,400	
50,940,300	...	50,940,300	+ 1,080,700	45,71,39,000	31,82,10,000	51,689,900	...	51,689,900	+ 1,830,300	+ 749,600	
1,005,100	172,400	1,177,500	+ 159,200	1,06,74,000	44,15,000	1,005,900	109,400	1,115,300	+ 97,000	—62,200	
1,904,800	...	1,904,800	—59,000	2,96,61,000	...	1,977,400	...	1,977,400	+ 13,600	+ 72,600	
917,700	4,200	921,900	—28,200	1,41,00,000	...	940,000	5,500	945,500	—4,600	+ 23,600	
103,200	...	103,200	—44,500	21,43,000	...	142,900	...	142,900	—4,800	+ 39,700	
290,200	...	290,200	+ 14,500	2,44,000	40,44,000	285,800	...	285,800	+ 10,100	—4,400	
242,400	...	242,400	—18,300	3,18,000	35,80,000	259,900	...	259,900	—800	+ 17,500	
149,700	...	149,700	—100	1,21,000	21,05,000	148,400	...	148,400	—1,400	—1,700	
141,600	...	141,600	+ 1,200	...	21,29,000	141,900	...	141,900	+ 1,500	+ 300	
164,200	...	164,200	—1,300	27,000	20,47,000	178,300	...	178,300	+ 17,800	+ 14,100	
56,800	900	57,700	+ 1,200	9,000	8,58,000	57,800	900	58,700	+ 2,200	+ 1,000	
102,200	1,700	103,900	—3,900	1,92,000	14,81,000	111,500	800	112,300	—4,500	+ 8,400	
1,147,100	2,600	1,149,700	—6,700	9,11,000	1,68,44,000	1,183,600	1,700	1,185,300	+ 28,900	+ 35,600	
183,100	65,300	188,400	—3,100	12,28,000	6,30,000	123,900	65,600	189,500	—2,000	+ 1,100	
94,100	...	94,100	+ 5,500	6,50,000	7,06,000	90,400	...	90,400	+ 1,800	—3,700	
26,200	...	26,200	+ 26,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	—26,200
271,100	15,000	286,100	—54,800	19,81,000	20,45,000	328,400	16,600	345,000	+ 4,100	+ 58,900	
544,500	80,300	594,800	—26,200	38,59,000	42,81,000	542,700	82,200	624,900	+ 3,900	+ 30,100	
28,616,300	800	28,616,500	—565,900	44,60,77,000	1,05,000	29,745,500	200	29,745,700	+ 563,300	+ 1,129,200	
15,821,300	...	15,821,300	—73,500	25,25,98,000	85,000	16,845,600	...	16,845,600	—1,097,800	—1,024,300	
361,700	...	361,700	—11,500	61,23,000	...	408,200	...	408,200	—58,000	...	
12,433,300	200	12,433,500	—650,900	18,73,56,000	20,000	12,491,700	200	12,491,900	—592,500	1,38,100	
—100	...	—100	—100	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 100
13,800	43,600	57,400	+ 7,400	2,28,000	...	15,200	22,500	37,700	—1,300	—19,700	
12,447,000	43,800	12,490,800	—643,600	18,75,84,000	20,000	12,506,900	22,700	12,529,600	604,800	1,38,900	
2,304,400	...	2,304,400	+ 47,500	1,45,38,000	1,92,81,000	2,251,600	...	2,254,000	—2,300	—49,800	
1,128,100	...	1,128,100	+ 49,500	1,45,91,000	23,51,000	1,129,500	...	1,129,500	+ 50,900	+ 1,400	
231,400	...	231,400	+ 16,600	8,54,000	24,49,000	220,200	...	220,200	+ 5,400	—11,200	
3,663,900	...	3,663,900	+ 113,600	2,99,83,000	2,40,81,000	3,604,300	...	3,604,300	+ 54,600	—59,600	
272,300	...	272,300	—21,800	9,68,000	35,63,000	302,100	...	302,100	+ 8,000	+ 29,800	
461,200	374,700	835,900	+ 10,700	77,48,000	...	516,500	389,000	905,500	+ 81,200	+ 70,500	
73,400	28,000	101,400	—300	10,95,000	...	73,000	30,000	103,000	+ 1,300	+ 1,600	
534,600	400,700	937,300	+ 10,400	86,43,000	...	589,500	419,000	1,009,400	+ 42,500	+ 72,100	
77,200	...	77,200	+ 7,700	11,20,000	...	74,700	...	74,700	+ 5,400	—2,500	
70,000	...	70,000	+ 11,200	9,50,000	...	63,300	...	63,300	+ 4,500	—6,700	
681,800	402,700	1,084,500	+ 29,300	1,09,13,000	...	727,500	419,900	1,147,400	+ 92,200	+ 62,900	
2,297,700	706,000	74,303,700	+ 552,800	74,79,35,000	37,14,14,000	74,623,200	641,400	75,264,600	+ 1,513,700	+ 960,900	

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909					REVISED	
	INDIA (Rupee Figures)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (Rupee Figures.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	28,98,706	10,85,152	265,591	...	265,591	45,02,000	10,23,000
2—Assignments and Compensations	86,54,717	95,58,829	1,214,236	...	1,214,236	86,23,000	95,43,000
Charges in respect of Collection, viz :—							
3.—Land Revenue	38,46,282	5,09,55,736	3,653,468	464	3,653,932	40,93,000	5,10,01,000
4—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,85,24,445	...	1,234,963	1,125	1,236,088	1,65,48,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	51,22,891	...	341,526	1,582	343,108	49,47,000	...
6—Stamps	—5,07,417	10,67,081	37,371	136,667	174,038	—6,24,000	11,43,000
7.—Excise	30,29,404	28,26,638	390,403	149	390,552	30,72,000	29,07,000
8—Provincial Rates	...	65,761	4,374	...	4,384	...	76,000
9—Customs	31,32,958	...	208,864	159	209,023	32,58,000	...
10—Assessed Taxes	1,92,939	1,90,585	25,568	...	25,568	1,99,000	1,96,000
11.—Forest	77,86,172	70,41,218	988,492	5,666	994,158	80,23,000	72,41,000
12—Registration	16,766	34,60,373	231,809	..	231,809	17,000	35,50,000
TOTAL	5,26,97,863	7,62,52,273	8,596,675	145,812	8,742,487	5,26,58,000	7,66,80,000
Interest—							
13—Interest on Debt	3,56,16,964	1,21,26,476	3,183,029	5,286,565	8,469,594	3,64,71,000	1,23,09,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	4,14,25,434	...	2,761,696	3,253,052	6,014,746	4,21,26,000	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	47,37,745	88,87,328	903,338	108,989	1,017,327	52,25,000	91,04,000
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	—1,05,44,215	32,39,148	—487,005	1,924,524	1,437,519	—1,08,80,000	32,95,000
14—Interest on other obligations	79,39,539	146	529,313	..	529,313	81,99,000	...
TOTAL	—26,04,676	32,39,294	42,308	1,924,524	1,966,832	—26,81,000	32,95,000
15.—Post Office	2,76,29,469	..	1,841,964	54,789	1,896,753	2,80,73,000	...
16.—Telegraph	1,31,90,770	...	879,385	148,688	1,028,073	1,37,10,000	...
17.—Mint	24,21,969	...	161,466	30,663	192,129	16,30,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments							
18—General Administration	91,77,085	1,09,43,900	1,341,399	353,434	1,694,833	89,97,000	1,10,20,000
19—Law and Justice { Courts	8,84,074	4,04,12,407	2,753,999	468	2,753,587	9,10,000	4,05,40,000
{ Jails	20,90,811	1,19,04,126	912,996	...	932,996	19,12,000	1,14,11,000
20—Police	27,83,799	6,01,32,053	4,194,390	1,832	4,196,222	28,93,000	6,07,37,000
21—Ports and Pilotage	...	37,78,294	251,886	212	252,098	..	25,41,000
22.—Education	8,63,604	2,42,37,559	1,673,424	8,911	1,682,335	6,81,000	2,47,61,000
23—Ecclesiastical	17,90,147	...	119,343	739	120,082	18,61,000	...
24—Medical	6,27,124	1,42,80,119	1,007,150	10,562	1,017,712	8,44,000	1,43,67,000
25—Political	1,38,79,533	11,08,126	999,177	8,335	1,007,512	1,26,19,000	11,55,000
—Scientific and other Minor Departments	58,61,798	57,56,596	774,560	56,744	831,304	57,20,000	64,64,000
TOTAL	3,81,58,175	17,25,53,180	14,047,424	441,257	14,488,681	3,64,37,000	17,29,96,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	34,75,049	£.	231,670	11,085	242,755	33,96,000	...
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allow- ances	2,114	...	141	366,639	366,780	3,000	...
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pen- sions	11,32,072	1,40,19,763	1,010,122	2,048,112	3,058,234	11,58,000	1,46,14,000
30—Stationery and Printing	22,80,456	75,76,130	627,506	129,222	786,728	17,83,000	76,29,000
31—Exchange	5,10,552	...	34,437	..	34,437	...	...
32—Miscellaneous	8,01,976	49,08,796	384,718	36,361	421,079	6,12,000	39,38,000
TOTAL	82,74,219	2,65,04,639	2,318,594	2,591,419	4,910,013	69,52,000	2,61,81,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33—Famine Relief	86,25,475	62,55,702	992,079	...	992,079	7,29,000	2,69,000
34—Construction of Protective Railways	1,048	...	70	...	70	2,22,000	...
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	59,12,632	...	394,175	8,855	403,030	69,83,000	...
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	37,50,000	250,000	...	250,000	28,30,000	37,50,000
TOTAL	1,45,39,155	1,00,05,702	1,636,324	8,855	1,645,179	1,07,64,000	40,19,000
Carried over	15,43,06,964	28,85,55,138	29,524,140	5,346,007	34,870,147	14,75,43,000	28,31,71,000

	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			
	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.	INDIA		England.	TOTAL.
	Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at Rs. = £1.			Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at Rs. = £1.		
Included under the following heads:-								
State Railways—Interest on Debt	₹ 375,31,608	£ 2,502,107	£ 3,033,839	£ 5,535,946	₹ 3,71,54,000	£ 2,555,600	£ 3,115,900	£ 5,671,500
" "—Interest chargeable against Companies or Advances	38,93,886	259,589	219,213	478,802	37,14,000	251,800	219,300	471,100
Total	4,14,25,494	2,761,696	3,253,052	6,014,748	4,08,68,000	2,807,400	3,335,200	6,422,600

Revenues of India; in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	
Total India (converted into £ at Rs=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	INDIA (Rupee Figures)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs=£1).	England.	TOTAL.				
				Imperial.	Provincial.							
368,300	...	368,300	+ 136,200	26,85,000	9,44,000	241,900	...	241,900	+ 9,800	— 126,400		
1,211,100	...	1,211,100	+ 9,400	85,88,000	95,00,000	1,205,900	...	1,205,900	+ 4,200	— 5,200		
3,672,900	700	3,673,600	— 4,000	43,90,000	5,22,05,000	3,773,000	1,300	3,774,300	+ 96,700	+ 100,700		
1,103,200	900	1,104,100	+ 12,700	1,64,46,000	...	1,096,400	500	1,096,900	+ 5,500	— 7,200		
329,800	500	330,300	— 28,500	53,68,000	...	357,900	100	358,000	— 800	+ 27,700		
34,600	106,800	141,400	— 500	— 6,28,000	11,63,000	35,700	75,000	110,700	— 31,200	— 30,700		
398,600	300	399,100	— 700	33,32,000	31,42,000	431,600	100	431,700	+ 31,900	+ 32,600		
5,100	...	5,100	— 1,100	...	98,000	6,500	...	6,500	+ 300	+ 1,400		
217,200	400	217,600	— 12,300	36,23,000	...	241,500	500	242,000	+ 12,100	+ 24,400		
26,300	...	26,300	— 800	2,12,000	2,09,000	28,100	...	28,100	+ 1,000	+ 1,800		
1,017,600	5,300	1,022,900	— 34,700	85,56,000	77,40,000	1,086,400	6,500	1,092,900	+ 35,300	+ 70,000		
237,800	...	237,800	+ 1,700	19,000	37,04,000	248,200	...	248,200	+ 12,100	+ 10,400		
8,622,500	115,100	8,737,600	+ 77,400	5,25,91,000	7,87,05,000	8,753,100	84,000	8,837,100	+ 176,900	+ 99,500		
3,258,000	5,519,200	8,777,200	+ 39,500	3,64,83,000	1,23,67,000	3,256,700	5,787,600	9,044,300	+ 306,600	+ 267,100		
2,808,400	3,335,200	6,143,600	+ 53,900	4,42,76,000	...	2,951,800	3,397,100	6,348,900	— 151,400	— 205,300		
955,200	110,600	1,065,800	+ 7,700	57,44,000	93,40,000	1,005,600	111,700	1,117,300	— 43,800	— 51,500		
— 505,600	2,073,400	1,567,800	+ 101,100	— 1,35,37,000	30,27,000	— 700,700	2,278,800	1,578,100	+ 111,400	+ 10,300		
546,600	...	546,600	+ 16,700	84,72,000	...	564,800	...	564,800	+ 34,900	+ 18,200		
41,000	2,073,400	2,114,400	+ 117,800	— 50,65,000	30,27,000	— 135,900	2,278,800	2,142,900	+ 146,300	+ 28,500		
1,871,500	55,600	1,927,100	+ 10,500	2,84,42,000	...	1,896,100	55,100	1,951,200	+ 34,600	+ 24,100		
914,000	115,400	1,029,400	— 33,900	1,39,84,000	...	932,300	153,600	1,085,900	+ 22,600	+ 56,500		
108,700	18,200	126,900	+ 20,900	13,07,000	...	87,100	5,000	92,100	— 13,900	— 34,800		
1,334,500	330,200	1,664,700	— 3,000	92,12,000	1,15,82,000	1,386,300	358,200	1,744,500	+ 76,800	+ 79,800		
2,763,300	200	2,763,500	+ 45,400	9,05,000	4,13,46,000	2,816,700	500	2,817,200	+ 99,100	+ 53,700		
808,200	100	808,300	+ 4,800	19,90,000	1,16,18,000	907,200	100	907,300	+ 23,800	+ 19,000		
4,242,000	2,100	4,244,100	— 20,200	29,36,000	6,31,94,000	4,408,700	2,100	4,410,800	+ 146,500	+ 166,100		
169,400	200	169,600	— 11,600	...	27,45,000	183,000	200	183,200	+ 2,000	+ 13,600		
1,690,100	11,000	1,707,100	— 20,700	7,07,000	2,76,80,000	1,892,500	11,100	1,903,600	+ 175,800	+ 196,500		
124,000	700	124,700	— 3,000	18,98,000	...	126,500	400	126,900	— 800	+ 2,100		
1,014,100	8,800	1,022,900	— 73,400	9,15,000	6,61,64,000	1,138,600	8,400	1,147,000	+ 50,700	+ 124,100		
918,300	6,600	924,900	— 47,300	1,24,27,000	12,17,000	909,600	3,800	913,400	— 58,800	...		
812,300	33,200	845,500	— 41,900	65,15,000	70,92,000	907,100	33,800	940,900	+ 53,500	...		
1,396,200	393,100	14,355,300	— 170,900	3,75,05,000	18,26,38,000	14,676,200	418,600	15,094,800	+ 568,600	+ 739,500		
226,400	13,600	240,000	+ 3,100	33,78,000	...	225,200	10,400	235,600	— 1,500	— 4,400		
200	398,000	398,200	+ 29,800	4,000	...	300	398,000	398,300	+ 29,900	+ 100		
1,051,500	2,049,700	3,101,200	+ 16,400	11,77,000	1,51,03,000	1,085,500	2,076,200	3,161,700	+ 76,900	+ 60,500		
627,500	118,100	745,600	+ 31,600	20,23,000	78,51,000	658,300	111,400	769,700	+ 55,700	+ 24,100		
...		
303,300	54,300	357,600	— 23,500	7,36,000	37,65,000	300,000	23,700	323,700	— 57,400	— 40,000		
2,208,900	2,633,700	4,842,600	+ 57,400	73,18,000	2,67,21,000	2,269,300	2,619,700	4,889,000	+ 103,800	+ 46,000		
66,500	...	66,500	— 137,900	...	...	...	...	...	— 204,400	— 66,500
14,800	...	14,800	— 5,200	5,00,000	...	33,300	...	33,300	+ 13,300	+ 18,500		
465,500	14,500	480,000	...	69,64,000	...	464,300	2,400	466,700	— 13,300	— 13,300		
438,700	...	438,700	+ 143,100	37,50,000	37,50,000	500,000	...	500,000	+ 204,400	+ 61,300		
985,500	14,500	1,000,000	...	1,12,14,000	37,50,000	997,600	2,400	1,000,000	...	...
28,714,300	5,419,000	34,133,300	+ 79,200	14,72,96,000	29,48,41,000	29,475,800	5,617,200	35,093,000	+ 1,038,900	+ 959,700		

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911

India		England.	Total.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs=£1.	£	£
4,03,37,000	2,089,200	3,177,800	5,267,000
39,39,000	208,600	209,300	401,900
4,42,76,000	2,297,800	3,387,100	5,684,900

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.					REVISED	
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1)	England	Total	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	
	Imperial	Provincial				Imperial	Provincial.
	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹
Brought forward	15,43,06,964	28,85,55,138	29,524,140	5,346,007	34,870,147	14,75,43,030	28,31,71,000
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,75,31,608	.	2,502,107	3,033,839	5,535,946	3,83,34,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	..	.	.	3,268,132	3,268,132	...	...
Sinking Funds	..	.	..	159,491	159,491	..	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	38,93,826	.	25,589	219,213	478,802	37,92,000	..
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	12,00,372	.	80,025	1,569,171	1,649,196	23,42,000	..
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	1,91,150	.	12,743	.	12,743	—25,000	.
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	10,19,065	43,916	70,805	.	70,865	7,85,000	17,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	2,93,969	82,777	25,116	.	25,116	5,48,000	23,000
TOTAL	4,41,29,950	1,26,693	2,950,445	8,249,846	11,209,291	4,57,76,000	39,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	66,07,458	89,41,368	1,036,589	.	1,036,589	70,20,000	93,10,000
Interest on Debt	47,37,745	88,87,328	908,338	108,969	1,017,327	52,25,000	91,04,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	30,92,211	1,03,36,730	895,263	.	895,263	32,12,000	1,05,70,000
TOTAL	1,44,37,414	2,81,65,432	2,810,190	108,989	2,919,179	1,54,57,000	2,89,84,000
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	.	6,235	415	.	415	.	23,000
45.—Civil Works	1,05,02,114	5,57,35,110	4,415,822	80,105	4,495,927	89,84,000	5,21,89,000
TOTAL	1,05,02,114	5,57,41,445	4,416,237	80,105	4,496,342	89,84,000	5,22,12,000
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	20,46,86,485	.	13,645,766	2,385,336	16,031,102	20,43,85,000	..
Non-Effective	1,01,51,545	.	670,770	2,469,394	3,146,164	1,01,72,000	..
	21,48,38,030	.	14,322,536	4,854,730	19,177,266	21,45,57,000	...
46A.—Marine	36,08,571	.	2,4571	232,380	470,957	36,72,000	..
47.—Military Works	1,38,94,414	.	926,295	41,007	967,362	1,23,00,000	..
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	2,55,230	.	17,015	12,029	29,044	1,70,000	.
TOTAL	23,26,50,245	.	15,510,417	5,140,212	20,650,629	23,07,05,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,60,32,727	37,25,88,708	55,241,429	18,925,159	74,166,588	44,84,65,000	36,44,06,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	30,32,369	202,158	..	202,158	..	1,02,82,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	1,30,42,508	860,501	...	860,501	..	30,000
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	45,60,32,727	36,25,78,569	54,574,086	18,925,159	73,499,245	44,84,65,000	37,46,58,000

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—

48.—State Railways	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
49.—Irrigation Works	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50.—Redemption of Liabilities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.			
INDIA		England.	Total.
Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1		
₹	£	£	£
9,23,78,720	6,158,581	3,329,587	9,488,168
1,38,54,346	923,623	59,866	983,489
TOTAL	7,08,8204	3,389,453	10,471,657
..

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.
Total India (converted into £ at Rs=£1)	England	Total.		INDIA (Rupee Finance)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs=£1).	England.	Total £.		
£	£	£	£	Imperial	Provincial.	£	£	£	£	£
26,714,300	5,419,000	34,133,300	+ 79,300	14,72,06,000	29,48,41,000	29,475,800	5,617,200	35,093,000	+ 1,038,900	+ 959,700
2,555,600	3,115,900	5,671,500	—25,600	4,03,37,000	...	2,689,200	3,177,800	5,867,000	+ 169,900	+ 195,500
...	3,357,800	3,357,800	...	...	...	...	3,357,800	3,357,800	...	...
...	105,200	105,200	+ 100	...	...	...	171,200	171,200	+ 6,100	+ 6,000
252,800	219,300	472,100	—28,300	39,39,000	...	252,600	219,300	481,900	—18,500	+ 9,800
156,200	1,749,700	1,905,900	+ 71,700	24,94,000	...	166,200	1,854,100	2,020,300	+ 186,100	+ 114,400
—1,700	...	—1,700	—1,700	—9,000	...	—600	...	—600	—600	+ 1,100
53,500	...	53,500	—44,600	16,48,000	10,000	110,500	...	110,500	+ 12,400	+ 57,000
38,000	...	38,000	+ 3,400	5,12,000	18,000	35,300	...	35,300	+ 700	—2,700
3,054,400	8,607,900	662,300	—25,000	4,89,21,000	28,000	3,263,200	8,780,200	12,043,400	+ 356,100	+ 381,100
1,088,700	...	1,088,700	+ 55,000	69,01,000	90,40,000	1,002,800	...	1,061,800	+ 29,700	—25,900
955,200	110,600	1,065,800	—7,700	57,44,000	93,40,000	1,005,600	111,700	1,117,300	+ 43,800	+ 51,500
918,800	...	918,800	—2,300	34,33,000	1,04,59,000	926,100	...	926,100	+ 5,000	+ 7,100
2,962,700	110,600	3,073,300	+ 45,600	1,61,78,000	2,86,39,000	2,994,500	111,700	3,106,200	+ 78,500	+ 32,900
1,500	...	1,500	+ 600	...	4,000	300	...	300	—600	—1,200
4,078,200	84,500	4,162,700	—79,600	99,37,000	5,72,09,000	4,476,400	79,300	4,555,700	+ 313,400	+ 393,000
4,079,700	84,500	4,164,200	—79,000	99,37,000	5,72,11,000	4,476,700	79,300	4,556,000	+ 312,800	+ 191,800
13,625,700	2,174,800	15,800,500	—3,000	20,91,46,000	...	13,943,100	2,357,400	16,300,500	+ 110,000	+ 500,000
678,100	2,469,400	3,147,500	—12,900	1,04,55,000	...	697,000	2,491,000	3,188,000	+ 27,600	+ 40,500
14,303,800	4,644,200	18,948,000	—402,900	21,96,01,000	...	14,640,100	4,848,400	19,488,500	+ 137,600	+ 540,500
244,800	234,300	479,100	+ 5,300	38,33,000	...	255,500	228,800	484,300	+ 10,500	+ 5,200
820,000	33,800	853,800	—1,800	1,28,00,000	...	853,300	26,300	879,600	+ 24,000	+ 25,800
11,700	25,000	36,700	+ 8,800	22,000	...	1,500	...	1,500	—26,400	—15,300
15,380,300	4,937,300	20,317,600	—390,600	23,62,56,000	...	15,750,400	5,103,500	20,853,900	+ 145,700	+ 536,300
54,1,91400	19,159,300	73,350,700	—369,800	45,84,88,000	38,03,21,000	55,960,600	19,631,900	75,652,500	+ 1,932,000	+ 2,301,800
685,500	...	685,500	+ 884,000	...	...	...	...	...	—433,300	—1,317,300
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	95,07,000	633,800	...	633,800	...	...
54,874,900	19,159,300	74,034,200	+ 514,200	45,84,88,000	37,14,14,000	55,326,800	19,691,900	75,018,700	+ 1,498,700	+ 984,500

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911			
INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA		England	Total
Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at Rs=£1.			Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at Rs=£1.		
₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
7,14,34,000	4,762,300	2,165,000	6,927,300	9,93,15,000	6,621,000	1,897,600	8,518,600
1,54,45,000	1,029,700	37,000	1,066,700	1,65,39,000	1,102,600	30,700	1,133,300
8,68,79,000	5,792,000	2,202,300	7,994,000	11,58,54,000	7,723,600	1,928,300	9,651,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,904,100	5,904,100

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England	Total.	India.	England	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Revenue (from Statement A)	69,139,795	601,740	69,761,535	73,597,700	706,000	74,303,700	74,623,200	641,400	75,264,600
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue.			-3,737,710			269,500			245,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)	4,278,547		4,278,547	2,459,400		2,459,400	2,597,500	...	2,597,500
Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.				66,700		66,700	...	...	...
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	51		51	...	..	..	...	...	...
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—Repayments	31,147	1,810	35,957		2,100	2,100		1,800	1,800
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—On account of Subscribed Capital	9,020	1,020,000	1,029,020	71,000	150,000	221,000	122,200	2,848,400	2,970,600
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock		5,342,053		...	8,199,600			1,637,600	
Indian Midland Railway Debentures	...	...		...				3,654,100	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	1,333,333	...		1,666,700			1,000,000	...	
TOTAL	1,333,333	5,342,053	6,675,386	1,666,700	8,199,600	9,866,300	1,000,000	5,491,700	6,491,700
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Emergency Loans	3,000,000	0,000,000	9,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	..	8,250,000	8,250,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds									
Savings Bank Deposits	94,044			02,400			90,200	...	
TOTAL	4,330,962			1,125,700			5,501,000	...	
NET	4,425,906		4,425,906	5,218,100		5,218,100	5,599,800	...	5,599,800
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	202,158			685,500					
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	250,000			432,700	...		500,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,532,830			3,673,600			3,673,600	...	
Other Funds	1,042,201			1,180,500			1,095,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	12,027			12,500			20,300		
Gold Standard Reserve	(b) 8,174,459	(a) 9,385,332			10,505,700	(a)		10,410,500	
Currency Reserve:									
Bonds drawn		463,910		...	...		
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	23,720,301			22,424,000	...		22,462,300		
Advances	5,589,091	164,233		3,779,800	1,000		4,081,000	1,000	
Suspense Accounts	244,043	...		60,100			1,100	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	28,934			5,100	...				
Miscellaneous	297,305	2,350		70,800	...		48,700		
TOTAL	43,064,009	10,015,825	53,079,834	32,336,000	10,506,700	42,843,300	31,761,900	10,411,500	42,173,400
NET						3,051,800			
Carried over	125,304,808	22,931,428		117,416,200	25,504,400		115,704,600	27,444,800	

(a) Includes £1,401,487 and £6,610,000 respectively remitted from India by means of Council Bills.
 (b) Includes £7,038,000 on account of Demand Drafts on London.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	55,241,429	18,925,159	74,166,588	54,191,400	19,159,300	73,350,700	55,060,000	19,691,900	75,052,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	202,158	...	202,158	685,500	...	685,500	..	...	...
TOTAL	869,501	...	869,501	2,000	...	2,000	633,800	...	633,800
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—	54,574,086	18,925,159	73,499,245	54,874,900	19,159,300	74,034,200	55,320,800	19,691,900	75,018,700
OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	923,623	59,866	983,489	1,029,700	37,000	1,066,700	1,102,600	30,700	1,133,300
OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	6,158,581	3,329,587	9,488,168	4,702,300	2,105,000	6,827,300	0,621,000	1,897,600	8,518,600
CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,904,100	5,904,100
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments for Capital outlay	—022,669	1,221,239	598,570	970,600	1,418,100	2,388,700	1,081,200	1,386,900	2,470,100
NET	...	...	562,613	...	...	2,386,600	...	...	2,468,300
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	8,714	8,714	...	205,200	205,200	...	848,400	2,848,400
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Permanent Debt Discharged—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling Debt—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway Debentures	...	...	...	...	179,400	...	...	542,300	...
B. B. C. I. Railway Debentures	...	865,800	...	...	...	...	...	275,600	...
Rupce Debt—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½ p. c. Loans	1,127	...	...	500	...	...	400	...	...
4 p. c. Loans	81,253	...	...	80,400	...	...	80,300	...	...
3½ p. c. Loans	574	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
3 p. c. Loan	91,980	...	...	70,800	...	...	47,600	...	...
Provincial Debentures	693	...	...	200	...	...	100	...	...
Stock Notes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	175,630	865,800	1,041,430	152,400	179,400	331,800	121,400	817,900	946,300
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Temporary Debt Discharged—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Loans	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000	0,000,000
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Unfunded Debt—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Loans	664	...	...	500	...	...	10	...	...
Deposits of Service Funds	87,093	...	...	88,500	...	...	91,100	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits	4,080,125	...	...	4,279,600	...	...	4,591,000	...	...
TOTAL	4,174,485	...	4,174,485	4,368,600	...	4,368,600	4,480,600	...	4,480,600
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Deposits and Advances—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
balances of Provincial Allotments	869,501	...	...	2,000	...	...	631,800	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Funds	3,740,582	...	3,019,000	...	...	...	3,010,000	...	...
Other Funds	1,000,350	...	1,143,700	...	...	...	1,002,000	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve	8,174,425	10,046,737	...	300	8,911,400	...	11,151,600	...	...
Currency Reserve : sums invested	...	463,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	23,900,904	...	22,233,800	...	...	...	22,232,000	...	...
Advances	5,034,825	14,674	3,859,000	1,000	...	...	3,880,800	1,000	...
Suspense Accounts	24,125	...	16,000	...	200	...	42,400	...	...
Miscellaneous	189,443	36	4,500	...	...	...	...	200	...
TOTAL	43,040,195	10,525,357	54,165,552	30,878,900	8,912,600	39,791,500	31,468,600	11,152,800	42,621,400
NET	...	...	1,085,718	...	...	0	...	...	448,000
Carried over	112,023,931	35,935,722	99,037,400	38,076,600	...	...	100,211,200	19,730,300	...

1 Drafts on London.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	125,34,805	22,981,428		117,416,200	25,564,400		115,704,600	27,444,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	624,518	...	624,518	272,300	...	272,300	214,700	...	214,700
NET			396,202			115,200			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,835,335	...	1,835,335	1,853,500	...	1,853,500	1,216,800	...	1,216,800
NET			1 0			744,700			196,200
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	5,847	.	5,847	6,100	...	6,100	6,300	...	6,300
NET			5,847			6,100			6,300
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	28,528,217			29,333,300	..		30,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances				307,900	..		329,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	53,807	.		784,400			812,900	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	211,857	.		1,000,300			1,226,800	...	
Guaranteed Railways	152	...		..	..		...	...
Public Works	1,987,501			4,223,000	...		2,161,100	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	467,109	..		769,100			787,300	...	
Marine	221,019			234,100	...		273,900	..	
Military	1,348,702	.		13,360,600	..		13,024,600	..	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve		2,205,000			..		..
374 Railway transactions	3,435,903	4,284,774		2,373,200	2,464,900		3,444,400	3,112,800	
Other	805,088	786,415		892,100(d)	379,600		68,400	357,000	
TOTAL	49,701,075	7,276,189	56,977,264	53,278,100	2,844,500	56,122,600	52,728,900	3,469,800	56,198,700
NET			0			208,800			19,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn		(e) 12,423,939	12,423,939		(e) 17,000,100	17,000,000		16,500,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	177,471,583	42,681,556		172,826,200	45,408,900		169,871,300	47,414,600	
Opening Balance	12,851,723	5,738,489		10,235,827	8,453,715		12,503,227	12,758,615	
GRAND TOTAL	190,323,306	48,420,045		183,062,027	53,862,615		182,374,527	60,173,215	

(d) Includes £156,000 on account of Demand Drafts on London.

(e) In addition to £1,491,487 and £6,630,000 respectively for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	112,023,931	35,935,722		99,037,400	38,076,600		100,211,200	49,730,300	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	228,316	...	228,316	157,100	...	157,100	281,600	...	281,600
Net			0			0			66,900
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	2,779,742	...	2,779,742	1,108,800	...	1,108,800	1,020,600	...	1,020,600
Net			944,407			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	28,537,824	...		29,313,300	...		29,980,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	162,416	...		307,900	...		329,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	554,870	...		781,300	...		812,900	...	
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	211,950	...		1,000,300	...		1,226,800	...	
Guaranteed Railways	152	...		...	...		...	...
Public Works	2,136,298	...		4,013,000	...		2,161,100	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	467,100	...		769,100	...		787,300	...	
Marine	222,209	...		2,34,100	...		273,900	...	
Military	13,491,841	...		13,360,600	...		13,021,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	2,205,000	...		...	...		...	...
Railway transactions	4,280,036	3,460,641		2,464,900	2,373,200		3,112,800	3,444,400	
Other	953,963	569,567		641,900	654,200 (d)		47,000	379,400	
TOTAL	53,223,664	4,030,608	57,254,272	52,880,400	3,027,400	55,913,800	52,355,900	3,823,800	56,179,700
NET			277,008			0			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(e) 11,831,826	...	11,831,826	(e) 17,369,100	...	17,369,100	16,101,100		16,101,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	180,087,479	39,966,330		170,553,800	41,104,000		16,970,100	53,554,100	
Closing Balance	10,235,827	8,453,715		12,503,227	12,758,615		12,404,127	6,619,115	
GRAND TOTAL	190,323,306	48,420,045		183,062,127	53,862,615		182,374,227	60,173,215	

(d) Includes £156,000 on account of payment of Demand Drafts on London
(e) In addition to £1,491,487, and £6,630,000 respectively for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Account of Provincial Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.

Provincial Balances.

	Central Provinces and Berar	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengal.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Accounts, 1908-1909										
Balance at end of 1907-1908	48,67,768	30,53,075	35,58,417	71,73,959	20,02,100	30,51,002	99,82,284	96,01,850	4,32,90,455	2,886,031
Added in 1908-1909				..	10,07,260	...	20,25,109	..	30,32,369	202,158
Spent in 1908-1909	30,97,865	20,60,678	23,57,687	13,30,371	.	15,76,981		26,18,926	1,30,42,508	869,501
Balance at end of 1908-1909	17,69,903	9,92,397	12,00,730	58,43,588	30,09,360	14,74,021	1,20,07,393	69,82,924	3,32,80,316	2,218,688
Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.										
Balance at end of 1908-1909	17,69,903	9,92,397	12,00,730	58,43,588	30,09,360	14,74,021	1,20,07,393	69,82,924	3,32,80,316	2,218,688
Added in 1909-1910		23,00,000	5,49,000	28,94,000	15,73,000	10,53,000	12,12,000	7,01,000	1,02,82,000	685,500
Spent in 1909-1910	30,000			.	...	...	.	.	30,000	2,000
Balance at end of 1909-1910	17,39,903	32,92,397	17,49,730	87,37,588	45,82,360	25,27,021	1,32,19,393	76,83,924	4,35,32,316	2,902,188
Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.										
Balance at end of 1909-1910	17,39,903	32,92,397	17,49,730	87,37,588	45,82,360	25,27,021	1,32,19,393	76,83,924	4,35,32,316	2,902,188
Added in 1910-1911		.			..	.	...	...	.	...
Spent in 1910-1911	7,40,000	15,87,000	2,89,000	17,37,000	5,28,000	11,52,000	19,27,000	15,47,000	95,07,000	633,800
Balance at end of 1910-1911	9,99,903	17,05,397	14,60,730	70,00,588	40,54,360	13,75,021	1,12,92,393	61,36,924	3,40,25,316	2,268,388

K B WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
February 25, 1910.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		Accounts, 1908-1909.					Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.		Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.		
		Revenue.	Expenditure.		Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	
			Refunds and Assignments.	Cost of Collection and Production.							
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Revenue Heads.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	19,759,060	754,022	3,653,912	15,351,106	-	16,878,900	-	16,631,200	-	
	Opium	3,654,788	3,587	1,230,088	4,645,113	-	4,312,600	-	3,550,100	-	
	Salt	3,276,159	267,415	343,108	2,665,590	-	2,712,400	-	2,740,100	-	
	Stamps	4,344,156	50,011	174,038	4,119,917	-	4,357,600	-	4,595,400	-	
	Excise	6,389,618	75,848	390,554	5,923,228	-	6,059,400	-	6,287,800	-	
	Provincial Rates	533,595	619	4,384	528,592	-	540,200	-	535,600	-	
	Customs	4,831,664	107,151	209,023	4,510,060	-	4,534,900	-	3,666,400	-	
	Assessed Taxes	1,553,419	8,413	25,508	1,519,498	-	1,528,500	-	1,584,400	-	
	Forest	1,700,894	90,300	994,158	607,716	-	600,000	-	600,000	-	
	Registration	430,930	901	231,809	199,166	-	197,300	-	201,700	-	
	Tributes	589,630	202,480	-	387,150	-	396,900	-	395,200	-	
TOTAL		49,294,535	1,479,827	7,262,660	40,553,048	-	41,202,700	-	42,852,800	-	
Total deduction from Revenue		-	-	8,742,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Debt Services	Interest	987,325	1,666,832	-	-	979,507	-	936,200	-	1,027,600	
Commercial Services.	Post Office	1,825,620	1,896,733	-	-	71,113	-	2,300	-	26,200	
	Telegraph	578,097	1,028,731	-	-	49,076	-	107,500	-	140,400	
	Railways	9,918,041	11,200,291	-	-	1,242,250	-	828,500	-	486,300	
	Irrigation	3,558,002	29,9179	-	608,823	-	590,000	-	498,100	-	
Other Public Works	Civil works, &c.	287,928	4,496,342	-	-	4,208,404	-	3,891,900	-	4,233,900	
Mint	Mint	102,654	192,123	-	-	89,475	-	23,700	-	50,800	
Civil Departments	Civil Departments	1,145,777	14,488,681	-	-	13,342,704	-	13,205,600	-	13,909,500	
Miscellaneous Civil Services.	Superannuation	195,011	3,058,234	-	-	2,863,223	-	2,912,800	-	2,972,200	
	Exchange	-	34,437	-	-	34,437	-	26,200	-	-	
	Miscellaneous	285,126	421,079	-	-	135,953	-	71,500	-	21,300	
	Other heads	95,568	1,306,203	-	-	1,300,695	-	1,289,700	-	1,313,200	
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief	-	992,000	-	-	992,079	-	66,500	-	-	
	Other heads	-	653,100	-	-	653,100	-	93,500	-	1,000,000	
Military Services	Army { Effective	764,740	16,031,102	-	15,266,362	-	14,961,600	-	15,394,100	-	
	Non-effective	94,109	3,146,164	-	3,047,965	-	3,046,100	-	3,085,000	-	
	Marine	125,448	470,957	-	351,509	-	401,900	-	409,000	-	
	Military works	59,254	967,362	-	908,108	-	783,800	-	816,300	-	
	Special Defences (1902)	-	29,044	-	29,044	-	30,700	-	1,500	-	
TOTAL		69,761,535	74,166,588	-	-	44,05,053	-	953,000	-	683,500	
Provincial Adjustment	Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Deficit	-	667,343	-	667,343	-	-	683,500	-	633,800	
TOTAL		69,761,535	73,49,245	-	-	3,737,710	-	26,500	-	245,900	
Capital Account	Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	-	-	-	4,778,547	-	2,459,400	-	2,597,500	-	
	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	-	-	-	-	-	66,700	-	-	-	
	Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated for Railway Construction	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	-	-	-	1,020,300	-	15,800	-	122,200	-	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works	-	-	-	983,489	-	1,166,700	-	1,113,300	-	
	Outlay on State Railways	-	-	-	9,446,168	-	1,077,300	-	8,518,600	-	
	Outlay of Railway Companies	-	-	-	562,013	-	2,390,600	-	2,466,300	-	
	Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,904,100	-	
	Loans, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances.	Permanent Debt	-	-	-	5,633,056	-	9,534,500	-	9,345,400	-
Temporary Debt		-	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	2,250,000	-	
Unfunded Debt		-	-	-	251,421	-	810,500	-	1,119,200	-	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government		-	-	-	396,202	-	115,200	-	-	66,900	
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments		-	-	-	-	-	744,700	-	195,200	-	
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction		-	-	-	3,847	-	6,100	-	6,300	-	
Deposits and Advances		-	-	-	-	-	1,085,718	-	-	4,800	
Remittances		-	-	-	-	-	277,008	-	1,000	-	
Secretary of State's Bills drawn		-	-	-	12,423,939	-	17,000,000	-	16,500,000	-	
Secretary of State's bills paid		-	-	-	-	-	11,831,526	-	17,369,100	-	
Cash Balance		Opening Balance	-	-	-	29,011,269	-	34,122,000	-	28,401,700	-
		Closing Balance	-	-	-	18,590,212	-	12,689,542	-	25,201,842	-
TOTAL		47,600,481	47,600,481	-	-	53,011,542	-	53,011,512	-	53,011,512	

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
February 25, 1910.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES.

1. In this memorandum the variations between the Revised and the Budget estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the major heads of account. Under most of the heads details by provinces have been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations of Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided" expenditure in 1910-1911 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded, and fuller details of the figures will no doubt be given in their Financial Statements by the Local Governments which have respective Legislative Councils. It will be understood that the estimates now presented are not final. Alterations in the figures may be necessitated in the interests of accuracy or by the recommendations of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, or in consequence of important factors which come to light in the course of the next three weeks. All such alterations will be embodied in the Budget which will be presented to the Council on the 23rd March.

Introductory

2. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the current year and the ensuing year are as follows —

General results

					Accounts, 1908-1909.
					£
Revenue	.	.	.	.	69,761,535
Expenditure charged to Revenue	.	.	.	.	73,499,245
Deficit					£3,737,710
					Revised, 1909-1910
					£
Revenue	.	.	.	.	74,303,700
Expenditure charged to Revenue	.	.	.	.	74,034,200
Surplus					£ 269,500
					Budget, 1910-1911.
					£
Revenue	.	.	.	.	75,264,600
Expenditure charged to Revenue	.	.	.	.	75,018,700
Surplus					£ 245,900

These figures exclude all capital, debt and remittance transactions.

Accounts of 1908-1909

3. The accounts of 1908-1909 are not discussed in this Memorandum, but it has in the past been usual to give a brief explanation of the divergences between the revised estimate of revenue and expenditure for last year, as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year, as closed, audited and compiled in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Annual Appropriation Report. The revised estimates of 1908-1909 published in March 1909 were based upon the approximate figures of eleven months plus a forecast of the figures for the twelfth month of the year. To the extent, therefore, to which the March actuals differed from that forecast; to which the audit detected errors or misclassification in the figures of the earlier months; to which book adjustments had to be made between last year and this year, or between one major head and another, up to the time when the accounts were finally closed in last December;—to that extent will the revenue and expenditure now before the Council differ from the estimate which they had to consider at the last Budget meeting. The differences as a rule are unimportant. They involve no question of principle, and their net effect is measured by something under 3 lakhs.

The total revenue has turned out about £133,000, and the total expenditure about £150,000, more than the revised estimate, with the result that the year's deficit was £17,000 larger than was anticipated. The figure is relatively small, though it is the outcome of wider fluctuations on both sides of the account. Railways yielded about £97,000 below the estimate, a heavy fall in the takings on the Great Indian Peninsula line and special activity in renewals and repairs on the North-Western line being mainly responsible. The Military figures were worse by about £72,000 net; chiefly as the result of heavier expenditure on food supplies, railway charges and pensionary charges. In the Mints, an unexpectedly large return of copper and bronze from circulation changed an expected coinage profit from that section of the currency into a loss, and led to a deterioration of £89,000 from the estimate. But on the other hand there were considerable savings under ordinary Public Works,—about £67,000, net; the Land Revenue receipts improved by about £63,000, particularly in Burma and Bombay; and the Salt returns rose by over £59,000, the issues in March having made a sudden spurt.

Authors of Memorandum

4. Pages 93 to 102 of this Memorandum have been communicated by Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C I E, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Finance branch, and the rest of the Memorandum has been drafted by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, M.A., special Budget Officer in the Finance department

I AND 3.—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE.

(Including the portion due to Irrigation.)

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11. Budget
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General .	15,24,613	14,00,376	17,93,778	16,00,000	18,40,000	17,38,000
2 North-West Frontier	22,32,744	23,54,850	23,42,121	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,19,000
3. Other Provinces .	89,848	14,93,496	5,81,726	10,15,000	9,47,000	15,05,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	1,70,73,306	1,59,86,051	1,66,30,891	1,89,10,000	1,86,00,000	1,87,58,000
2. Burma .	3,86,04,016	3,87,39,774	4,10,68,105	4,06,41,000	4,28,83,000	4,34,00,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	1,91,67,608	1,94,35,602	1,95,33,022	1,91,80,000	1,99,16,000	2,01,00,000
4 Bengal .	2,90,00,081	2,84,51,336	2,00,21,355	2,90,40,000	2,95,03,000	2,91,37,000
5. United Provinces .	6,31,96,701	5,30,49,572	6,56,19,626	6,90,70,000	6,95,57,000	6,76,84,000
6. Punjab .	2,71,96,161	2,18,30,720	2,45,79,377	2,94,40,000	3,10,13,000	3,04,90,000
7. Madras .	6,28,86,581	6,27,77,317	6,37,01,233	6,43,55,000	6,49,55,000	6,60,67,000
8 Bombay .	5,10,39,902	4,77,73,723	4,78,79,532	5,32,04,000	5,41,40,000	5,28,28,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	31,20,11,561	29,63,97,826	31,27,51,566	32,96,60,000	33,63,02,000	33,40,26,000
Shown under I—Land Revenue R	29,69,06,851	28,07,89,837	29,63,85,898	31,34,81,000	31,93,81,000	31,89,84,000
Shown under XXIX— Irrigation R	1,51,04,710	1,56,07,989	1,63,65,668	1,61,79,000	1,69,21,000	1,60,42,000
Equivalent of total Revenue in Sterling £	20,800,772	19,759,855	20,850,104	21,977,400	22,420,200	22,268,400
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £	19,793,791	18,719,322	19,759,060	20,898,800	21,292,100	21,138,900
Shown under XXIX— Irrigation £	1,006,981	1,040,533	1,091,044	1,078,600	1,128,100	1,129,500

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	6,19,477	6,70,757	7,13,738	6,93,000	7,04,000	6,50,000
2. North-West Frontier.	7,15,041	5,98,411	5,58,745	5,80,000	5,92,000	6,07,000
3. Other Provinces .	16,35,755	17,57,939	24,07,398	28,00,000	26,27,000	29,85,000
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces	33,43,930	35,51,474	37,39,513	38,30,000	38,02,000	39,10,000
2. Burma .	57,41,354	64,45,276	68,19,354	66,65,000	67,69,000	68,41,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	28,27,099	32,19,351	30,67,804	32,10,000	31,33,000	31,52,000
4. Bengal .	35,92,309	37,67,946	37,10,161	40,00,000	37,10,000	39,80,000
5. United Provinces .	84,43,683	85,53,286	86,76,311	83,63,000	83,66,000	84,62,000
6. Punjab .	47,13,488	48,11,203	49,74,947	47,45,000	48,39,000	49,35,000
7. Madras .	1,11,59,410	1,15,00,742	1,20,17,254	1,20,90,000	1,24,82,000	1,28,27,000
8. Bombay .	75,05,440	76,26,640	81,16,793	81,78,000	80,70,000	82,36,000
TOTAL INDIA R	5,02,96,986	5,25,03,025	5,48,02,018	5,51,54,000	5,50,94,000	5,65,95,000
Equivalent in Sterling England £	3,353,132 790	3,500,202 1,138	3,653,468 464	3,676,900 700	3,672,900 700	3,773,000 1,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,353,922	3,501,340	3,653,932	3,677,600	3,673,600	3,774,300

Statement showing the distribution between Imperial and Provincial of the land revenue shown in the preceding table under 1909-1910 and 1910-1911

	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget
	Budget.	Revised	
1. Total divided revenue	31,10,81,000	31,72,98,000	31,47,69,000
<i>Imperial</i>			
2 Imperial share according to the terms of the provincial settlements	16,77,37,000	17,11,72,000	16,95,32,000
3. Deduct :—			
(a) Fixed recurring assignments from Imperial to Provincial under the terms of the provincial settlements, including permanent additions subsequently made to them	2,96,29,000	3,00,86,000	3,45,24,000
(b) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the new scheme of taxation . . . . .	...	..	—12,50,000
(c) Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure (<i>vide</i> para 54 of Financial Statement for 1907-1908)	37,50,000	37,50,000	37,50,000
(d) Non recurring grants —			
(i) Under the terms of the provincial settlements	7,97,000	7,55,000	7,22,000
(ii) in aid of balances		74,41,000	
(iii) other items	1,79,000	26,96,000	3,16,000
Total assignments	3,43,55,000	4,47,28,000	3,80,62,000
4 Net Imperial share of Divided Revenue	13,33,82,000	12,64,44,000	13,14,70,000
5. Add—Wholly Imperial Revenue	50,11,000	51,47,000	55,62,000
TOTAL	13,83,93,000	13,15,91,000	13,70,32,000
Shown under I—Land Revenue	12,44,35,000	11,70,29,000	12,24,41,000
„ „ XXIX.—Irrigation	1,39,58,000	1,45,62,000	1,45,91,000
<i>Provincial</i>			
1 Share of divided revenue	17,76,99,000	19,08,54,000	18,32,99,000
2 Wholly Provincial Revenue	1,35,68,000	1,38,57,000	1,36,95,000
TOTAL	19,12,67,000	20,47,11,000	19,69,94,000
Shown under I—Land Revenue	18,90,46,000	20,23,52,000	19,46,43,000
„ „ XXIX.—Irrigation	22,21,000	23,59,000	23,51,000

5. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 21 represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the quasi-permanent financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces."

REVENUE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

6. The latest estimate for the current year is Rs 36 lakhs better than the Budget forecast, owing mainly to larger collection of famine arrears in Ajmer-Merwara, where an excellent *rabi* harvest has been gathered, and to the introduction of revised settlement rates in the Quetta *tahsil* in Baluchistan. The Budget Estimate for 1910-1911 is Rs 15 lakhs higher than the Revised for the current year—a reduction in the collections in the minor administrations owing to the absence of famine arrears being more than counterbalanced by larger recoveries of survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Revised, 1909-1910

Budget, 1910-1911

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

7. The total collections in 1909-1910 are expected to exceed the Budget estimate by Rs 65.06 lakhs. The largest increase takes place in Burma (22.42 lakhs) where a substantial improvement is likely to occur in the Ordinary revenue, owing to an extension of cultivation and an excellent rice crop, as well as in the Petroleum revenue in consequence of activity in the Yenang-yaung oil-fields. In Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay the excellent agricultural prospects of the year have permitted a higher collection of famine arrears than was provided for in the Budget. Part of the improvement in the Punjab is due to the same reason, but a greater portion of it has been caused by purchases of proprietary rights in the Chenab Canal colony which were not foreseen when the Budget was framed. In Madras also, higher realisation of arrears and the introduction of re-settlement rates in certain districts have contributed to a small improvement over the Budget Estimate. The improvement would have been greater but for the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon which has necessitated larger season remissions. It is in the Central Provinces alone that any material decrease from the Budget Estimate is likely to take place, as it seems probable from the progress of collections that the provision made in the Budget for the recovery of arrears will prove over-sanguine.

Revised, 1909-1910

8. The total Budget for next year is Rs 26.91 lakhs less than the Revised Estimate for 1909-1910. In Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay any normal growth in the revenue is more than counterbalanced by the heavy receipts of famine arrears during the current year. In the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the normal growth in the revenue next year is likely to somewhat exceed the decrease in the collection of arrears. But it is only in Burma and Madras, which were immune from the recent famine, that any material improvement over the current year's collections is expected in 1910-1911.

Budget, 1910-1911

(c) Adjustments between Imperial and Provincial.

9. The table at page 22 shows the amount of Land Revenue assigned for Provincial expenditure in the two years. The increase of Rs 57 lakhs in 1909-1910 over the Budget estimate in the recurring grants given under the terms of the settlements or for special purposes is mainly caused by an assignment of Rs 92 lakhs made to the United Provinces under the terms of its provincial settlement in connection with the reduction in certain irrigation rates.

The further increase of R44·38 lakhs in 1910-1911 is chiefly made up as follows : —

1. Increase in assignment to Eastern Bengal and Assam under the terms of its new provincial settlement	38·24 lakhs.
2. Payment to Bengal of the final instalment of its share of the Imperial grant-in-aid of police reforms with reference to the accepted recommendations of the Police Commission	3 17 "
3. Payment to Madras of a portion of the Imperial contribution promised in its provincial settlement in connection with the scheme for the reconstitution of districts	2·00 "
TOTAL	43 41 "

The remainder of the variations in the two years consist of miscellaneous adjustments in several provinces.

10 The reasons for the recovery of contributions aggregating R12½ lakhs from the several Provincial Governments in connection with the financial arrangements for 1910-1911 is that the increased taxation credited to "divided" heads has to be wholly appropriated to Imperial revenues. The distribution of the total sum is given below

	R
Central Provinces	14,000
Burma	1,35,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	20,000
Bengal	3,89,000
United Provinces	1,22,000
Punjab	86,000
Madras	1,21,000
Bombay	3,63,000
TOTAL	12,50,000

11. The non-recurring grants given in the two years under the terms of the settlements represent the contributions required by the United Provinces and the Punjab to bring their net Irrigation revenue up to the amounts guaranteed in their provincial settlements. The Government of India have made subventions to the Central Provinces, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, partly to restore a normal scale of expenditure on civil works, and partly to raise their closing balances in 1910-11 to the prescribed minima. The distribution of the total sum of 74·41 lakhs is as follows :

Central Provinces	7·09 lakhs.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	36 90 "
Bengal	30·42 "
	74·41 "

12 The variation between the Revised and the Budget estimates of the current year under miscellaneous grants is mainly due to the following special assignments :

(1) Contribution towards the Rangoon river training scheme	15·00 lakhs.
(2) Contribution towards the improvement of the Chittagong port	5·50 "
(3) Grants to Provincial Governments in aid of University and collegiate education, against provision made for this purpose in the Imperial Budget under Education expenditure	3 15 "
(4) Grant to the United Provinces for tank restoration works out of the special provision made in the Imperial Budget under Minor Irrigation works for improvement of irrigation	2 00 "
	25·65

Item (2) is subject to the Secretary of State's sanction, which has not yet been obtained. The miscellaneous grants in 1910-1911 represent almost wholly the grants-in-aid of University and collegiate education which it is proposed to continue for three more years.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

13. The saving of Rs 50 lakhs in the Budget grant for 1909-1910 is chiefly due to lapses in the provision for survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The increase of Rs 19 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1910-1911 over the Revised for the current year also occurs mainly in this item of expenditure and is partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Ajmer-Merwara where the recent survey and settlement operations have terminated.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

14. The total expenditure in 1909-1910 exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rs 9 lakh. In Madras and the Punjab, the Budget grants are likely to prove insufficient to meet the sanctioned expenditure, while in Burma an increase in the collection charges has followed the large improvement in the revenue. These excesses have, however, been almost wholly counterbalanced by lapses in grants in the other provinces.

15. The total Budget Estimate for next year is Rs 11.82 lakhs higher than the Revised Estimate for 1909-1910—the increase being distributed over all the provinces. The principal increases occur in Madras and in Bengal. Provision has been made in the former province for the constitution of additional districts and for an extended programme of survey and settlement operations, in the latter full provision has been made for the scheme for the improvement of the pay of ministerial officers recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The increase of Rs 08 lakh in the Central Provinces mainly represents provision for a scheme for the re-organisation of the Commission and for certain necessary reforms in connection with the subordinate Land Records establishments.

II AND 4.—OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of						
Opium	7,34,32,575	6,60,29,825	6,35,16,675	5,71,05,000	6,81,30,000	6,57,30,000
Bombay—Pass Fees .	82,75,200	93,07,200	2,09,81,700	52,00,000	1,07,76,000	...
Excise Opium and other Revenue . .	32,00,147	33,37,761	37,73,449	39,35,000	39,28,000	40,29,000
TOTAL R	8,49,07,922	7,86,74,786	8,82,71,824	6,62,40,000	8,28,34,000	6,97,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	5,660,528	5,244,986	5,884,788	4,416,000	5,522,300	4,650,600
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,61,60,116	2,25,58,149	1,62,93,113	1,41,50,000	1,45,72,000	1,45,00,000
Other Charges . . .	25,14,101	24,57,332	22,31,332	22,08,000	19,76,000	19,46,000
TOTAL INDIA R	2,86,74,217	2,50,15,481	1,85,24,445	1,63,58,000	1,65,48,000	1,64,46,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,911,615	1,667,699	1,234,963	1,090,500	1,103,200	1,096,400
ENGLAND						
Other Charges . . .	1,677	1,742	1,125	900	900	500
TOTAL £	1,913,292	1,669,441	1,236,088	1,091,400	1,104,100	1,096,900
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	52,800	48,900	45,900	42,300	42,300	37,560
Average price . .	R1,391	R1,350	R1,384	R1,350	R1,610	R1,750
Chests produced . .	48,750	38,126	40,001	...	28,125	28,000
Chests in Balance, March 31	72,013	61,239	55,333	...	41,158	31,598
Reserve, December 31	36,463	34,807	26,132	27,407	27,407	16,958
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	13,792	15,512	34,969½	8,700	17,963	..
Rate of duty . . .	R600	R600	R600	R600	R600	...

REVENUE.

(1) Bengal Opium

Revised, 1909-1910.

16 In the Budget estimates for the current year the average price to be obtained at the sales of Bengal opium was taken at R1,350 a chest. The year opened badly, the average price obtained at the April sales amounting to only R1,166, and though there was a sharp improvement to R1,366 in May, it was followed by a decline in the next two months. Since August, however, there has been a steady increase, and in the October sales the average price rose to R1,439. The course of prices since then has been unprecedented. Owing apparently to a depletion in the stocks of opium in China and the unquestionable evidence that India was seriously reducing its supply, there has been a marked rise in the price of the drug in China and this has resulted in an increased competition to secure the limited number of chests offered for sale in Calcutta. The average sale-price per chest jumped up to R1,800 in November, to R2,044 in January and nearly touched R2,400 in February. As a result, the revenue from this source is likely to exceed the Budget estimate by no less than R110½ lakhs.

Budget, 1910-1911

17 During 1910-1911 it is intended to sell 37,560 chests of Bengal opium, viz., 3,300 chests every month in the last three quarters of the current calendar year, reduced to 2,620 chests a month in the first quarter of 1911. Judging by the continuance of high prices in the China markets, we anticipate that it will be possible to obtain next year an average sale price of R1,750 per chest. The

figure is as usual speculative ; but it is reasonable to believe that considerable time must elapse before the demand can adjust itself to the reduced supply and in the meanwhile a high level of prices will, in all probability, be maintained.

(ii) *Malwa Opium.*

18. As regards Malwa Opium, the Budget estimate of the current year was framed on the assumption that, as soon as the year's crop had been gathered, the imports from Malwa would re-commence with a view to secure priority of export in 1910 and subsequent years; and credit was taken for duty on the full number of chests (*viz.*, 8,700) for which warehouse accommodation was likely to be available in Bombay. The duty actually received has amounted to Rs 107.76 lakhs. Against this, claims of refund to the extent of Rs 1.8 lakhs have, however, been already admitted, and it is possible that a further sum of Rs 15 lakhs will be eventually refunded as the Government of India do not at present give a guarantee that any opium on which duty has been already paid will be allowed priority of shipment after 1911. The necessary provision has been made under Refunds and Drawbacks (*vide* paragraph 53 below). *Revised, 1909-1910*

19. No provision has been made in the Budget estimates for 1910-1911 for any revenue from this source, as duty has already been received on all the opium which can be exported during the financial year. *Budget, 1910-1911*

(c) *Excise opium and other revenue.*

20. Under this head the Revised estimate for 1909-1910 does not materially differ from the Budget figure. The Budget estimate for 1910-1911 provides for the normal annual growth. *Revised, 1909-1910*
Budget, 1910-1911

EXPENDITURE.

21. The Revised estimate of expenditure in the current year is expected to exceed the Budget provision by Rs 1.9 lakhs—an excess of Rs 4.22 lakhs under "Payments to cultivators," caused by an improvement in the outturn of the crop of 1909, being partly counterbalanced by savings in the grants for the establishment and other charges of the opium agencies. *Revised, 1909-1910*

22. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for about the same scale of expenditure as in the current year. The outturn of the crop now in the ground is expected to be the same as that of last year, and it is doubtful, having regard to the large diminution in the stock of opium held in reserve, whether a substantial reduction in the cultivation will be possible next year. *Budget, 1910-1911*

III AND 5.—SALT.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Northern India (a)	1,46,41,087	1,12,53,267	1,12,44,476	1,13,50,000	1,14,75,000	1,16,50,000
Burma (b)	17,30,510	18,69,528	18,90,109	20,00,000	20,24,000	20,50,000
Eastern Bengal (b)	19,51,587	14,63,247	14,76,151	15,00,000	13,50,000	14,25,000
Bengal (b)	1,60,88,611	1,07,88,894	1,12,46,304	1,04,00,000	1,15,50,000	1,18,00,000
Madras (a)	1,43,38,019	1,22,52,898	1,06,20,404	1,14,50,000	1,06,50,000	1,07,00,000
Bombay (a)	1,66,90,777	1,24,56,986	1,26,61,943	1,31,00,000	1,25,50,000	1,28,50,000
TOTAL R	6,54,40,591	5,00,84,820	4,91,42,387	4,98,00,000	4,95,99,000	5,04,75,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,364,700	3,338,988	3,276,159	3,320,000	3,306,600	3,365,000
CHARGES						
Establishment charges	41,55,155	45,12,685	40,31,601	41,58,000	39,77,000	41,81,000
Cost of Salt purchased by Government	9,91,631	9,31,354	10,91,290	12,20,000	9,70,000	11,87,000
Total India R	54,46,786	54,40,039	51,22,891	53,78,000	49,47,000	53,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	363,119	363,069	341,526	358,500	329,800	357,900
England	1,370	415	1,582	300	500	100
TOTAL £	364,489	363,484	343,108	358,800	330,300	358,000
Total Consumption Mds	4,30,86,000	4,43,90,000	4,54,10,000	4,67,20,000	4,56,27,000	4,64,66,000

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture.

(b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

REVENUE.

Revised, 1909-1910

23. The consumption declined materially during the first half of the year, mainly in Northern India and Bombay. A recovery has, however, taken place in the last four months, and it is now expected that the total consumption during the year will be slightly in excess of that in 1908-1909, but 10·93 lakhs of maunds below the Budget forecast. With a duty of Re. 1 per maund, this would have resulted in a decrease of Rs 10·93 lakhs in the Budget estimate of revenue. The allowance made in the Budget for the postponement of revenue collections involved in the extension of the credit system of payment of duty to Bengal and other provinces has, however, proved too large, and the actual shortage in revenue is likely to amount to Rs 2·01 lakhs only.

Budget, 1910-1911

In 1910-1911 an increase of 8·39 lakhs of maunds in the consumption and of Rs 76 lakhs in the revenue (inclusive of the miscellaneous receipts) is anticipated.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised 1909-1910

24. Of the lapse of Rs 4·31 lakhs in the current year's Budget grant, Rs 2·5 lakhs occur under "Cost of Salt purchased by Government" in Madras and is caused by the season being unfavourable for salt manufacture. The balance represents savings in establishment charges arising mainly out of the non-utilisation of the provisions for steamers for Cuttack and Midnapur, for the acquisition of land for new salt works at Bhandup and for the revision of certain preventive and clerical establishments in Bombay. The Budget estimate for 1910-1911 provides for these items of expenditure as well as for the revision of the combined salt and excise establishments in Madras; a normal provision has also been made under "Cost of Salt purchased by Government."

Budget, 1910-1911

IV AND 6.—STAMPS.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	3,79,972	4,16,430	4,61,739	4,83,000	4,22,000	4,51,000
2. North-West Frontier	4,21,659	4,67,020	4,86,447	5,10,000	5,21,000	5,47,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	24,60,477	27,57,538	29,92,479	28,40,000	32,60,000	34,24,000
2. Burma	39,76,661	40,34,290	37,76,057	41,00,000	36,50,000	39,78,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	90,68,715	96,38,879	99,39,968	1,03,00,000	1,01,50,000	1,05,40,000
4. Bengal	1,47,06,698	1,55,88,275	1,55,99,838	1,65,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,68,26,000
5. United Provinces	92,21,308	97,46,212	99,80,385	1,00,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,05,50,000
6. Punjab	40,48,379	42,79,295	40,81,393	40,60,000	49,50,000	54,18,000
7. Madras	99,02,885	1,04,91,093	1,08,22,572	1,12,25,000	1,14,40,000	1,16,12,000
8. Bombay	62,61,861	64,45,101	64,21,462	65,00,000	72,80,000	77,02,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	6,04,48,615	6,38,94,739	6,51,62,340	6,71,18,000	6,82,73,000	7,13,48,000
Distribution of Total Revenue —						
Court fees and Plain Paper	4,02,37,343	4,22,06,739	4,35,90,056	4,49,75,000	4,63,62,000	4,74,55,000
Commercial and other Stamps	1,93,96,930	2,00,79,877	2,07,26,096	2,14,03,000	2,10,90,000	2,29,74,000
Other Revenue	8,14,342	10,08,123	8,40,188	7,40,000	8,21,000	9,19,000
Equivalent of total revenue in Sterling £	4,029,908	4,259,649	4,344,156	4,474,500	4,551,500	4,756,500

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General —						
(i) Superintendence and other charges.	63,445	67,725	73,476	67,000	66,000	67,000
(ii) Credits for value of stamps supplied to Local Governments and administrations and to the Postal and Telegraph Departments	(a)					
2. North-West Frontier	—7,69,885 17,458	—17,19,168 18,334	—16,69,340 20,467	—18,31,000 18,000	—18,55,000 21,000	—18,76,000 21,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	1,08,172	1,15,673	1,19,549	1,25,000	1,33,000	1,40,000
2. Burma	1,12,484	1,16,606	1,10,650	1,43,000	1,13,000	1,21,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,81,198	4,20,820	4,14,961	4,45,000	4,56,000	4,64,000
4. Bengal	4,08,020	4,09,954	4,62,388	5,00,000	4,70,000	5,04,000
5. United Provinces	2,28,863	2,68,609	2,40,879	2,56,000	2,94,000	2,58,000
6. Punjab	1,50,716	1,59,557	1,61,660	1,63,000	1,76,000	1,85,000
7. Madras	3,78,846	3,98,958	4,04,320	4,03,000	4,18,000	4,19,000
8. Bombay	2,10,181	2,20,371	2,21,554	2,32,000	2,47,000	2,32,000
Total India R	12,89,498	4,77,439	5,60,364	5,26,000	5,19,000	5,35,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	85,966	31,829	37,371	35,100	34,600	35,700
England £	100,300	107,280	136,667	106,800	106,800	75,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	186,266	139,109	174,038	141,900	141,400	110,700

(a) Credits for value of stamps supplied only to Local Governments and Administrations.

REVENUE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

Revised, 1909-1910. 25. The decrease in the Revised estimates of the current year as compared with the Budget occurs mainly in Ajmer-Merwara and is attributed to diminished litigation. The Budget estimate for 1910-11 provides for a small normal growth in the revenue.

Budget, 1910-1911.

(b) Divided.

Revised, 1909-1910. 26 The Revised estimate for 1909-1910 exceeds the Budget by Rs 12.05 lakhs. Increased litigation and commercial activity, consequent on the return of prosperous agricultural conditions, have enhanced beyond expectation the receipts in all the provinces afflicted by the recent famine (*viz.*, the Central and the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay), the revenue in Bombay being also swelled to some extent by large receipts of probate duty. In Madras too, the allowance made in the Budget for growth in revenue has been somewhat exceeded. On the other hand, the continuance of famine conditions in the first half of the year in certain portions of the two Bengals seems to have interfered with the growth of revenue anticipated in the Budget, while in Burma the commercial depression which followed the collapse of the land boom appears to have continued during the year and has been responsible for a further decline in the stamp revenue.

Budget, 1910-1911 27. In 1909-1910 the revenue has been taken at Rs 30.2 lakhs higher than in the current year. Of this Rs 20 lakhs represent the proceeds of enhanced taxation which it has been decided to impose in order to avoid a deficit. The taxation takes the form of raising the present duties levied on (a) debentures, (b) stock warrants to bearer, (c) transfers of shares and debentures, (d) agreements or memoranda of agreements relating to the sale of shares and securities, (e) bills of exchange, and (f) probate. The estimate of the extra revenue to be realized in this manner from the Provinces is distributed as follows —

	R
Central Provinces	24 lakhs
Burma	1 78 "
Eastern Bengal and Assam	40 "
Bengal	7.26 "
United Provinces	1 00 "
Punjab . . . . .	.68 "
Madras	1.62 "
Bombay	7.02 "
Total	20.00

Apart from this special increase, allowance has been made for a normal growth in revenue in all the provinces, with the exception of the United Provinces and Bombay where it is not considered safe to count on a repetition of the abnormally high revenue of the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

28 The fluctuations between the Revised and the Budget estimates for the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates for 1910-1911, are unimportant, both in the case of the wholly Imperial and the divided expenditure, and do not call for any remarks. The decrease in expenditure in England in 1910-1911 is due to a smaller supply of post-cards, the consumption of which has fallen off owing probably to a more extensive use of post-cards of private manufacture. It may be explained that the cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Post office and Telegraph the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes. Similarly the cost of revenue stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by *per contra* credit in the Imperial section under this head.

V AND 7.—EXCISE.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	12,11,785	15,15,350	15,76,540	16,27,000	16,08,000	16,50,000
2. North-West Frontier	2,24,797	2,50,700	2,86,548	3,20,000	3,30,000	3,00,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	83,24,568	72,99,050	66,15,846	80,00,000	68,00,000	75,04,000
2. Burma	70,64,980	78,57,175	77,18,814	29,50,000	76,50,000	79,02,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	63,73,582	67,88,580	70,35,670	74,08,000	72,24,000	75,00,000
4. Bengal	1,00,81,392	1,70,77,699	1,70,01,004	1,70,00,000	1,67,50,000	1,70,52,000
5. United Provinces . .	92,05,770	89,14,549	85,62,248	95,75,000	89,50,000	96,04,000
6. Punjab	30,80,919	42,15,327	47,59,938	50,50,000	44,50,000	47,04,000
7. Madras	2,05,60,140	2,30,71,102	2,54,42,443	2,65,00,000	2,70,80,000	2,81,00,000
8. Bombay	1,48,30,333	1,63,86,607	1,66,45,300	1,74,00,000	1,72,00,000	1,74,24,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	8,84,73,289	9,34,05,154	9,58,44,411	10,17,30,000	9,80,42,000	10,18,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,898,219	6,227,010	6,389,628	6,782,000	6,536,200	6,750,700

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	91,923	1,46,978	1,94,590	1,98,000	1,54,000	1,72,000
2. North-West Frontier	7,639	7,699	8,176	9,000	9,000	18,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	2,38,144	2,68,385	2,80,480	3,10,000	2,83,000	3,24,000
2. Burma	11,18,880	11,10,881	11,92,508	11,82,000	12,40,000	13,66,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,00,192	2,28,203	2,77,319	3,02,000	2,87,000	2,98,000
4. Bengal	7,43,120	7,73,049	7,85,537	8,30,000	8,44,000	8,83,000
5. United Provinces . .	1,00,477	1,04,584	2,05,253	2,60,000	3,19,000	3,64,000
6. Punjab	70,689	69,830	74,291	1,40,000	72,000	1,04,000
7. Madras	10,08,771	10,19,638	18,19,223	17,84,000	18,11,000	18,80,000
8. Bombay	5,37,698	6,50,761	10,18,665	9,80,000	9,60,000	9,96,000
Total India R	41,17,933	44,40,008	58,56,042	59,95,000	59,79,000	64,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	274,529	296,000	390,403	399,700	398,600	431,600
England £	80	94	149	100	500	100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	274,609	296,094	390,552	399,800	399,100	431,700

REVENUE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

29. The Revised estimate for the current year does not differ materially from the Budget. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for a normal growth in revenue; but this is counterbalanced to some extent by a decrease in the transit duty levied on opium brought into the North-West Frontier Province from Afghanistan, the imports of which are not expected to be as high in 1910-1911 as in the current year.

Revised, 1909-1910.
Budget, 1910-1911.

*(b) Divided.*Revised, 1909-1910.

30. The Budget of the current year provided for a substantial increase in the excise revenue in all the provinces as a result of the return of normal agricultural conditions, as well as of the measures taken, with reference to the accepted recommendations of the Excise Committee, towards improved control, the supply of a purer liquor and the continued substitution of licit for illicit consumption. The large advance anticipated has not, however, been realised in any province with the exception of Madras and the total Revised estimate is R36 79 lakhs below the Budget provision. It is probable that the continuance of high prices during a greater portion of the year has again kept down the excise revenue; while in some provinces the measures of reform introduced appear to have led to cautious bids for licenses for retail vend. In the Central Provinces and Bombay there has also been an active temperance propaganda at work, and in Burma, insufficient allowance was made in the Budget for the loss of revenue likely to arise from the restriction of issues of opium to the probable needs of consumers and their estimated means. In Madras alone does an improvement occur over the Budget estimate, the growth in revenue having again exceeded anticipation.

Budget, 1910-1911.

31. The estimate for next year is taken at R37 46 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1909-1910. Credit has been taken for a moderate normal growth of R32 46 lakhs in the revenue, and an additional R5 lakhs are expected to be obtained from the enhancement in taxation which Local Governments will enforce as a corollary to the increased tariff rates on beer and spirits; the amount being distributed as shown below.—

	R
Central Provinces	04 lakhs.
Burma	92 „
Bengal	52 „
United Provinces	1 44 „
Punjab	1 04 „
Madras	80 „
Bombay	24 „
	<hr/>
	5 00 „
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EXPENDITURE.

32. There is no material variation between the Revised and the Budget estimates for the current year in any province. The total grant for next year is R4 95 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1909-1910, provision has been made in almost every province for re-organisation of establishments or other fresh expenditure necessitated by the measures of reform referred to in paragraph 30.

VI and 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General .	6,870	9,089	52,694	25,000	28,000	10,000
2. North-West Frontier	25,066	2,382	9,074	4,000	4,000	4,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Eastern Bengal and Assam	16,12,023	16,90,091	16,66,296	17,52,000	17,10,000	17,35,000
2. Bengal	36,18,246	27,78,438	38,10,886	38,16,000	40,35,000	39,75,000
3. United Provinces	23,93,430	23,56,753	24,27,800	21,98,000	23,81,000	23,95,000
4 Punjab	94,449	40,788	37,131	23,000	33,000	25,000
TOTAL REVENUE R						
	77,50,070	78,87,441	80,03,921	80,18,000	81,95,000	81,14,000
Equivalent in Sterling £						
	516,671	525,829	533,595	534,500	546,300	542,900

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 North-West Frontier	142	...	..		..	.
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1 Eastern Bengal and Assam.	10,353	2,767	24,332	43,000	30,000	34,000
2 Bengal	55,784	45,382	41,429	50,000	46,000	64,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	66,279	70,049	65,761	93,000	76,000	98,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,419	4,737	4,384	6,200	5,100	6,500

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial

33. The Revised estimate for the current year is practically the same as the Budget. In 1910-11 allowance has been made for a falling-off in the cess levied in Indore on Malwa opium in transit to Bombay, as it is uncertain to what extent passes will be issued next year

(b) Provincial.

34. An improvement of Rs 19 lakhs has taken place in Bengal over the Budget of the current year, owing to the introduction of revaluation rates in the Santhal Parganas and the collection of arrears; otherwise there is no important variation between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, or between the latter and the Budget estimate for 1910-11.

EXPENDITURE.

35. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

VII AND 9—CUSTOMS.

SFA CUSTOMS	Accounts, 190-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, budget.
				Budget	Revised	
IMPORTS						
<i>Special Import Duties</i>						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	4,45,734	5,55,085	5,21,748	5,50,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	3,08,967	3,84,919	5,27,530	5,60,000	5,20,000	6,75,000
Spirits and Liquors	77,97,711	92,85,851	95,10,877	97,50,000	94,00,000	1,11,50,000
Wines	3,83,509	3,99,539	3,90,090	4,00,000	3,90,000	5,75,000
Opium	3,417	3,635	2,850	5,000	4,000	4,000
Petroleum	37,77,333	44,63,528	53,21,730	52,50,000	47,50,000	63,25,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	805	405	405			
Do. (do, 1902)	399	106	510			
<i>General Import Duties</i>						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	19,86,187	24,78,944	26,07,550	27,50,000	24,25,000	25,00,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	43,51,422	44,75,569	51,55,930	50,50,000	55,00,000	56,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	15,22,201	18,44,758	10,70,773	17,50,000	19,00,000	15,25,000
Tobacco	1,29,17,509	1,51,88,934	1,18,12,368	1,20,00,000	1,20,00,000	63,00,000
Cotton Manufactures						1,25,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of —						
Silver, Bullion and Coin	40,79,320	51,70,202	63,64,132	42,50,000	54,11,000	1,00,00,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	34,51,152	45,03,907	47,05,127	50,00,000	44,50,000	47,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,84,180	2,70,590	1,35,920	2,00,000	1,27,000	1,00,000
Manufactured Articles	84,64,426	97,77,519	94,25,197	97,00,000	92,00,000	95,00,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	11,38,308	14,95,287	16,09,073	17,50,000	15,14,000	16,24,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,08,58,780	6,01,39,114	5,98,09,416	5,90,25,000	5,81,00,000	7,35,78,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	29,00,005	33,00,117	35,43,778	37,50,000	30,00,000	37,20,000
EXPORT DUTIES						
Rice	1,05,31,920	1,12,33,672	81,70,598	1,15,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,20,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS	9,53,387	10,94,091	9,50,173	11,00,000	10,04,000	9,40,000
MISCELLANEOUS						
GRAND TOTAL	6,53,27,538	7,50,07,404	7,24,53,905	7,33,51,000	7,30,30,000	9,02,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 4,351,692	5,004,494	4,832,204	5,025,400	4,708,700	6,018,300
Charges	£ 29,99,434	30,88,036	31,32,958	34,47,000	32,50,000	30,23,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 199,902	2,05,769	208,564	229,800	217,200	241,500
England	222	609	159	100	400	500
TOTAL	£ 200,184	2,06,478	209,023	229,900	217,600	242,000

REVENUE.

36. The Revised estimate for the current year is taken at Rs 23.51 lakhs less than the Budget. No improvement in the total imports of merchandise is likely to take place during the year, and as a result, the import duty under most of the tariff heads will fall short of the Budget estimate. The only important exception is sugar, the imports of which from Java in the first nine months of the current year have been over 30 per cent in excess of those in the corresponding period of 1908-1909. Some improvement is also expected under drugs, medicines and tobacco, while the recovery which has recently taken place in the demand for imported piece-goods will secure the full revenue which was counted upon from this source. As regards silver, the imports have considerably exceeded expectation and the duty is now estimated at Rs 11.61 lakhs higher than the Budget. On the other hand, there will be a shortage of export duty as the diversion of Burma rice to Indian ports has continued to some extent, specially during the earlier months of the year, and an important decrease will also occur in the excise duty on cotton goods owing to the recent stagnation in the Bombay mills.

37. In 1910-1911 provision is made for an increased revenue of Rs 172.44 lakhs under this head. Of this, Rs 145 lakhs represent the yield of the following enhanced duties which it has been decided to levy in order to secure financial equilibrium, viz. —

Beer and wines	.	.	.	.	50 per cent additional.
Spirits (ordinary)	.	.	.	.	Rs 6-0 per proof gallon, with corresponding rates on liquors and perfumed spirits /
Tobacco, unmanufactured	.	.	.	.	Rs 1-8-0 per lb
" cigars	.	.	.	.	" 2-8-0 " "
" cigarettes	.	.	.	.	" 2-0-0 " " (roughly)
" other sorts	.	.	.	.	" 1-10-0 " "
Silver	.	.	.	.	4 annas per oz.
Petroleum	.	.	.	.	1½ " per gallon.

Due allowance has been made for a possible contraction in imports consequent on the enhancement of the duty. The contraction is likely to be greatest immediately after the enhancement is announced and it is for this reason that no benefit from the enhanced duties is expected in 1909-10. A moderate development should take place next year in the import trade in other commodities, chiefly in piece-goods, as well as an improvement in the position of the cotton mills in Bombay. An increase of Rs 18 lakhs is also assumed in the export duty on rice as, with the improvement in the agricultural prospects in the two Bengals, the demand for Burma rice in India is sure to be further reduced.

EXPENDITURE.

38 The lapse in the Budget estimate of the current year is caused by the non-utilisation of the provisions for the re-organisation of the appraising establishment and for the purchase of a steam launch in Bengal and by savings in ordinary grants in all the maritime provinces. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for the full scale of sanctioned expenditure and for the re-organisation of appraising and other establishments in Burma, Bengal and Bombay.

VIII AND 10.—ASSESSED TAXES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General (Civil)	8,64,219	8,84,919	9,15,290	9,18,000	8,92,000	9,14,000
2 North-West Frontier (Civil)	1,24,008	1,28,008	1,29,862	1,35,000	1,35,000	1,38,000
3 Other Provinces (Civil)	43,158	51,573	6,301	12,000	4,000	9,000
4 Non-civil Depart- ments	14,74,530	15,39,340	15,94,042	16,16,000	16,99,000	17,10,000
<i>Divided</i>						
1. Central Provinces	5,95,913	5,99,000	5,76,666	6,00,000	5,45,000	5,65,000
2 Burma	15,42,501	17,30,309	17,94,554	18,68,000	18,76,000	19,10,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,23,551	11,19,045	11,80,591	12,40,000	12,00,000	12,70,000
4 Bengal	48,67,262	51,97,028	56,42,965	58,00,000	55,50,000	59,00,000
5 United Provinces	21,18,329	21,33,587	23,01,793	22,50,000	22,50,000	23,30,000
6 Punjab	13,32,221	13,70,020	14,16,470	14,50,000	15,00,000	15,50,000
7 Madras	27,51,310	29,81,227	29,90,613	30,50,000	31,00,000	32,00,000
8. Bombay	16,19,798	48,21,531	47,51,810	48,38,000	46,96,000	47,90,000
6						
Total Revenue R .	2,13,56,809	2,25,61,693	2,33,01,287	2,37,77,000	2,34,77,000	2,43,22,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,423,787	1,504,113	1,553,419	1,585,200	1,565,100	1,621,500

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	1,460	1,456	1,409	2,000	2,000	2,000
2. North-West Frontier	853	805	948	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	10,317	12,246	10,059	11,000	11,000	11,000
2 Burma	38,267	40,127	38,179	48,000	41,000	43,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	28,570	29,884	34,260	35,000	39,000	40,000
4 Bengal	1,50,230	1,53,061	1,60,003	1,64,000	1,55,000	1,63,000
5 United Provinces	315	271	321	...	...	...
6 Punjab	10,765	10,826	11,507	12,000	11,000	11,000
7 Madras	32,775	34,765	37,656	37,000	40,000	33,000
8 Bombay	63,857	85,149	89,176	97,000	95,000	1,17,000
Total Expenditure R	3,57,418	3,68,050	3,83,524	4,07,000	3,95,000	4,21,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	23,828	24,577	25,568	27,100	26,300	28,100

39. The Imperial revenue shown against other provinces represents income-tax levied on surplus profits of railway companies in Bombay; while that shown against non-Civil Departments consists of the amounts deducted from the salaries, etc., of officers belonging to the Postal, Telegraph, Railway, Public Works and Military Services.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

40. There is no material variation between the Budget and Revised estimates, nor between the latter and the Budget of 1910-1911.

(b) *Divided.*

41. The total revenue in the current year is less than the Budget by Revised, 1909-1910. Budget, 1910-1911. Rs 3.49 lakhs. The more important decreases occur in Bengal and Bombay—the trade depression in 1908 having adversely affected the profits of companies on which the assessments in the current year have been based. The Budget estimates for next year provide for a total improvement of Rs 8.04 lakhs. A substantial recovery is expected in Bengal with the return of normal trade conditions; in the other provinces allowance has been made for a normal growth in revenue.

EXPENDITURE

42. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

**IX AND II.—FOREST.
REVENUE.**

		Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>							
1	India General	8,94,563	9,35,074	4,90,137	6,50,000	5,50,000	6,00,000
2	North West Frontier	1,53,414	2,56,490	1,22,782	2,72,000	2,40,000	2,00,000
<i>Divided</i>							
1	Central Provinces	24,01,159	22,90,128	20,78,162	25,00,000	21,20,000	23,50,000
2	Burma	98,12,335	87,80,202	94,48,034	90,00,000	92,00,000	92,00,000
3	Eastern Bengal and Assam	13,20,592	14,30,447	14,40,303	17,02,000	14,78,000	16,08,000
4	Bengal	10,65,159	11,97,050	11,74,845	13,00,000	10,00,000	11,00,000
5	United Provinces	25,02,604	24,00,745	21,75,406	24,50,000	22,50,000	23,50,000
6	Punjab	10,05,84	14,57,449	1,56,792	12,61,000	10,23,000	11,64,000
7	Madras	32,00,000	30,9,830	38,90,919	40,00,000	41,10,000	42,40,000
8	Bombay	34,22,451	30,40,177	35,87,356	37,00,000	38,10,000	37,11,000
TOTAL INDIA R		2,64,99,020	2,59,79,252	2,55,13,401	2,69,15,000	2,57,81,000	2,65,23,000
Equivalent in Sterling England £		1,766,601 2,310	1,731,950 660	1,700,894 ...	1,794,300	1,718,700 ...	1,768,200 .
TOTAL REVENUE £		1,768,911	1,732,610	1,700,894	1,794,300	1,718,700	1,768,200

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	7,05,923	6,68,834	6,63,540	7,78,000	6,97,000	7,20,000
2 North-West Frontier	93,650	88,400	81,413	1,20,000	84,000	97,000
<i>Divided</i>						
1 Central Provinces	13,42,878	15,83,407	17,53,307	17,30,000	16,20,000	16,50,000
2 Burma	30,93,889	36,74,574	38,18,603	39,85,000	38,71,000	41,20,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,07,860	8,00,373	8,91,349	10,02,000	10,02,000	10,35,000
4 Bengal	6,32,489	7,13,394	5,83,981	5,87,000	5,81,000	6,65,000
5 United Provinces	13,00,651	11,94,013	12,22,436	13,20,000	12,45,000	13,32,000
6 Punjab	11,44,403	11,76,696	8,51,627	8,50,000	7,07,000	8,56,000
7 Madras	24,80,600	27,80,857	29,17,261	33,00,000	33,20,000	35,60,000
8 Bombay	19,90,749	19,55,427	20,43,873	21,00,000	21,37,000	22,61,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,40,93,152	1,46,35,975	1,48,27,390	1,57,84,000	1,52,64,000	1,62,96,000
Equivalent in Sterling England	939,543 9,323	975,732 4,608	988,402 5,606	1,052,300 5,300	1,017,600 5,300	1,086,400 6,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	948,866	980,340	994,158	1,057,600	1,022,900	1,092,900
NET REVENUE £	820,045	752,270	706,736	736,700	695,800	675,300

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

43. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by Rs 1'32 lakhs. The revival in the export of Padouk timber from the Andamans has not answered expectations, while the improvement in revenue anticipated in the North-West Frontier Province will not be fully realised. In 1910-1911, a small increase in the receipts from the Andaman forests is almost wholly counter-balanced by a decrease in the Frontier Province, where the current year's revenue includes certain arrear receipts.

(b) Divided.

44. The total revenue in 1909-1910 falls short of the Budget by no less than Rs 10.02 lakhs. All the provinces except Burma, Madras and Bombay share in this decline. In the Central Provinces, the revenue has been affected by a poor market for grass, firewood and bamboos, by a smaller outturn of timber in certain forests and by the exemption of calves from grazing fees. In the two Bengals, as well as in the United Provinces and the Punjab, the general depression in the timber trade appears to have been mainly responsible for keeping down the receipts; though in the last-named province a portion of the decrease is caused by an adjustment by deduction from receipts of a payment made to the Frontier Province in respect of arrear revenue due to it. Important improvements over the Budget forecast occur in Burma owing to an extension of the purchase contract system, and in Bombay mainly in consequence of a keen competition at the timber sales in certain tracts. *Revised, 1909-1910.*

45. In 1910-1911, a moderate growth of Rs 7.32 lakhs is assumed in the total revenue. All the provinces expect to share in the development, except Bombay where the completion of the clearance of *malhi* teak in the Thana forest division will restrict the income. *Budget, 1910-1911.*

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

46. The saving of Rs 17 lakhs in the Budget grant for 1909-1910 occurs chiefly in the working expenses of the Andaman and Hazara forests, and in the charges of the Dehra Forest Research Institute owing to vacancies in the appointments of certain Research officers. For next year, provision has been made for the full scale of sanctioned expenditure. *Revised, 1909-1910.*
Budget, 1910-1911.

(b) Divided.

47. The lapse of Rs 4.03 lakhs in the Budget provision for the current year is distributed over all the provinces with the exception of Madras and Bombay, where small excesses over the grants are likely to take place. The saving is largest in the Punjab and is mainly caused by the payment to the Frontier Province referred to in paragraph 44 having been adjusted not under the expenditure head but by deduction from receipts. Important savings are also expected in the working expenses of forests, and in the provision for establishment charges in the Central Provinces and Burma. *Revised, 1909-1910.*

48. The Budget Estimate for 1910-1911 is Rs 9.96 lakhs higher than the Revised of the current year. The largest increase occurs in Burma, where full provision has been made for sanctioned establishments and for the re-organisation schemes introduced during the current year, and in Madras where operations for the development of forests are contemplated on a large scale. In Bombay, a lump provision of Rs 2 lakhs has been made for the re-organisation of the subordinate forest establishments, but this is counterbalanced to some extent by smaller expenditure on conservancy and works and on temporary establishments. In the other provinces, provision has been generally made for the normal growth in working expenses and the full sanctioned scale of establishments. Special provision has been made in the Central Provinces for the re-organisation of the provincial forest service, some provision for re-organisation and other fresh expenditure also appears in the Budget of most other provinces. *Budget, 1910-1911.*

X AND 12.—REGISTRATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	18,405	19,911	21,237	20,000	23,000	22,000
2 North West Frontier	27,994	33,001	30,928	40,000	40,000	43,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	2,10,204	2,56,018	2,78,272	2,50,000	3,05,000	3,15,000
2 Burma	2,12,907	2,03,613	1,93,356	2,05,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	8,30,821	9,25,785	9,70,886	10,25,000	9,60,000	10,30,000
4 Bengal	12,25,432	13,46,550	14,20,043	15,50,000	13,80,000	14,87,000
5 United Provinces	4,98,429	5,80,404	5,66,595	5,50,000	6,30,000	5,49,000
6 Punjab	2,73,120	2,76,934	3,13,031	3,17,000	3,14,000	3,44,000
7 Madras	17,43,752	18,92,497	19,47,887	19,75,000	19,50,000	20,15,000
8 Bombay	6,54,907	6,94,859	7,03,210	7,04,000	7,40,000	7,60,000
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TOTAL INDIA R.	56,96,031	62,29,668	64,64,045	66,36,000	65,42,000	67,65,000
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Equivalent in Sterling £	379,736	415,311	430,936	442,400	436,100	451,000

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	6,733	7,167	7,259	7,000	7,000	9,000
2. North-West Frontier	8,040	8,861	9,507	10,000	10,000	10,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	1,03,103	1,07,890	1,11,433	1,18,000	1,14,000	1,23,000
2 Burma	69,627	76,007	82,127	82,000	83,000	85,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	5,14,969	5,41,660	5,92,316	6,10,000	6,26,000	6,49,000
4 Bengal	6,42,687	7,52,153	8,14,077	8,24,000	7,81,000	8,13,000
5 United Provinces	2,52,553	2,61,476	2,65,888	2,64,000	2,77,000	2,94,000
6 Punjab	1,09,843	1,10,917	1,17,545	1,15,000	1,17,000	1,20,000
7. Madras	9,72,273	10,12,459	11,24,011	11,40,000	11,84,000	12,30,000
8 Bombay	3,11,029	3,26,380	3,52,076	3,62,000	3,68,000	3,90,000
TOTAL INDIA R.	29,91,463	32,04,970	34,77,130	35,41,000	35,67,000	37,23,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	199,431	213,664	231,809	236,100	237,800	248,200

Imperial.

49. The figures of both revenue and expenditure for the two years show little variation and call for no remarks

Provincial.

Revenue, 1909-1910
and 1910-1911

50. The total revenue in 1909-1910 does not differ materially from the Budget estimate. There has been a considerable set-back in Bengal, owing probably to the commercial and agricultural depression in the earlier months. But the defects from the Budget estimate in this province, as well as in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras and Burma, are counterbalanced to some extent by improved receipts in the provinces recovering from the recent famine. In 1910-1911, a substantial recovery is anticipated in Bengal, while in the United Provinces the rush of litigation in 1909-1910 is not expected to continue; in the other provinces, provision has been made for a normal growth in revenue consequent on the expansion of the operations of the department.

Expenditure,
1909-1910 and
1910-1911.

51. The total expenditure in 1909-1910 is about the same as the Budget estimate. The grant of 1910-1911 includes provision in almost every province for the revision of registration establishments.

XI.—TRIBUTES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11. Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	19,71,436	18,91,451	20,65,519	19,61,000	20,38,000	20,24,000
2. Central Provinces .	2,93,557	1,41,457	2,47,623	2,39,000	2,35,000	2,39,000
3. Burma .	4,93,242	4,47,196	4,49,600	3,80,000	4,02,000	3,37,000
4. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	50,100	50,000	50,200	50,000	50,000	50,000
5. Bengal . . .	33,150	28,075	34,175	34,000	52,000	52,000
6. Punjab . . .	2,76,780	2,76,158	2,84,116	2,70,000	3,78,000	2,77,000
7. Madras . . .	45,07,902	45,07,902	45,07,902	45,08,000	44,97,000	44,97,000
8. Bombay . . .	13,88,643	14,24,976	12,05,407	1,346,000	12,99,000	13,79,000
TOTAL INDIA R	90,14,790	87,07,795	88,44,542	87,98,000	89,51,000	88,55,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	600,986	584,520	589,036	586,500	596,700	590,300

52 The revenue recorded under this head represents tribute received from the protected states, in several cases as a result of exchanges of territory and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not show any important fluctuations from year to year except for arrears and their recovery and the levy of fees on succession (*nazarana*) in some cases. Thus the increase of **Rs 153 lakhs** over the Budget Estimate of the current year is chiefly due to the recovery of the balance of *nazarana* from the Chief of Mandi, while the absence of this item mainly accounts for the difference between the Budget of 1910-1911 and the Revised of the current year.

I.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	46,835	39,514	47,411	42,000	46,000	44,000
2 North-West Frontier	18,865	24,552	37,383	31,000	39,000	32,000
3 Other Provinces	18,44,849	17,04,585	17,27,538	16,10,000	34,11,000	16,79,000
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	87,536	81,948	1,01,607	85,000	1,48,000	87,000
2 Burma	2,72,964	2,45,391	2,41,520	2,46,000	2,00,000	2,25,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	70,701	68,742	92,419	84,000	85,000	90,000
4 Bengal	2,21,372	2,86,107	2,54,146	2,55,000	2,61,000	2,58,000
5 United Provinces	1,90,371	1,72,029	2,84,332	1,88,000	2,39,000	2,09,000
6 Punjab	1,07,283	1,41,950	1,53,521	1,52,000	1,45,000	1,45,000
7 Madras	2,68,090	2,55,283	2,64,373	2,55,000	2,73,000	2,59,000
8. Bombay	5,21,505	6,40,319	7,79,602	5,33,000	6,72,000	6,00,000
Total	36,50,371	36,63,426	39,83,858	34,81,000	55,25,000	36,29,000
Equivalent Sterling	243,358	244,228	265,591	232,100	368,300	241,900

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Vc

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1909-1910. 53. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (e.g., Opium, Salt, Customs and Tributes). Of the increase of Rs 18 13 lakhs in 1909-10 over the Budget estimate, Rs 16 80 lakhs occur under Opium owing to the reasons explained in paragraph 18, and Rs 1 94 lakhs under Customs owing to a special refund in Madras of a deposit for the payment of duty and larger drawbacks in Bombay chiefly on account of arms, cotton manufactures and silver bullion. The absence of these special refunds accounts for the difference between the Revised Estimate of the current year and the Budget of next year.

Budget, 1910-1911.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

Revised, 1909-1910 54. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year and is difficult to estimate. In 1909-10 the Budget will be exceeded by Rs 2 31 lakhs owing chiefly to special excise refunds in the Central Provinces and Madras. Budget, 1910-1911. For 1910-11 a normal expenditure has been assumed.

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	33,76,745	34,36,485	34,55,861	34,53,000	34,60,000	34,72,000
2. North-West Frontier	20,413	19,778	19,542	20,000	20,000	19,000
3. Other Provinces .	36,13,168	34,54,937	35,39,396	35,04,000	35,19,000	35,07,000
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	38,506	36,638	34,018	39,000	37,000	39,000
2. Burma .	767	439	400	1,000	1,000	1,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam .	1,13,165	61,130	1,62,768	1,14,000	1,15,000	1,12,000
4 Bengal .	1,38,649	1,26,039	1,37,815	1,41,000	1,32,000	1,40,000
5 United Provinces .	2,91,031	3,13,485	2,93,029	3,05,000	2,98,000	3,09,000
6 Punjab .	82,703	81,296	77,928	79,000	88,000	81,000
7. Madras .	4,98,618	6,17,231	6,18,924	5,39,000	5,67,000	5,41,000
8. Bombay .	97,73,043	97,53,911	98,77,865	98,28,000	99,29,000	96,67,000
TOTAL R	1,79,40,808	1,79,01,369	1,82,13,546	1,80,26,000	1,81,06,000	1,80,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,196,454	1,193,425	1,214,230	1,201,700	1,211,100	1,205,900

55 The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Native States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (*i.e.*, those of a general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay. The main reason of the variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year and between the latter and the Budget of next year is the payment in Bombay of certain arrears due to the Akalkot State and to the *Saranjandars* in the Ahmadnagar district.

XII.—INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. Interest on Imperial loans and advances	46,33,676	44,61,404	41,38,220	44,26,000	42,84,000	42,81,000
2. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	34,70,420	34,70,420	31,70,420	34,70,000	34,70,000	34,70,000
3. Interest on over-drawn Capital of Railway Companies in India	4,40,290	10,70,580	11,28,037	10,77,000	21,92,000	23,27,000
4. Interest charged to Capital on advances to Railway Companies	1,68,723	1,14,600	7,80,973 65,428	48,000	4,35,000 60,000	5,38,000 58,000
5. Miscellaneous items.						
TOTAL R	87,13,109	91,26,004	98,89,078	90,21,000	1,04,41,000	1,06,74,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	87,057	87,520	1,53,823	1,87,000	2,20,000	2,00,000
2. Burma	62,017	93,302	1,20,759	1,11,000	1,11,000	1,13,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	44,431	70,200	1,09,380	1,21,000	1,42,000	1,57,000
4. Bengal	2,02,030	3,19,000	5,10,000	10,00,000	7,12,000	8,53,000
5. United Provinces	5,45,548	6,15,175	13,15,053	10,53,000	17,25,000	14,27,000
6. Punjab	3,05,404	2,55,888	2,84,918	3,08,000	3,48,000	3,01,000
7. Madras	2,93,574	3,32,506	3,33,142	3,76,000	3,68,000	3,83,000
8. Bombay	5,41,438	8,08,313	7,04,511	7,67,000	10,00,000	9,81,000
TOTAL R	21,43,305	26,51,453	35,76,988	46,13,000	46,35,000	44,15,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,08,56,414	1,17,77,457	1,34,66,066	1,36,34,000	1,50,76,000	1,50,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	723,761	785,164	997,737	908,900	1,005,100	1,005,900
ENGLAND						
1. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	37,110	37,460	41,982	37,400	37,400	37,400
2. Interest realised from investment of cash balances	211,321	143,133	47,606	72,000	135,000	72,000
TOTAL £	248,432	180,593	89,588	109,400	172,400	109,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	972,193	965,757	987,325	1,018,300	1,177,500	1,115,300
Loans and advances outstanding March 31 —						
1. Imperial	7,725,300	7,380,592	7,002,812	6,980,400	6,885,800	6,950,900
2. Provincial	4,105,702	5,727,531	6,607,808	6,437,200	5,918,800	5,718,100

(a) India—Imperial

Revised 1909-1910

56 In 1909-1910, the total Budget estimate is now expected to be exceeded by Rs 14.2 lakhs owing chiefly to a larger overdraft of capital by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, the recovery of interest (by debit to Capital account) on funds advanced to the Company in India for the construction of new extensions and the recovery of arrears of interest on the cost of rolling stock originally purchased from State funds but eventually transferred to the capital account of

the Indian Midland Railway. On the other hand, there will be some decrease in the interest receivable in respect of Imperial loans and advances, owing to smaller realisation of arrears from Native States in Bombay and to advance payments at the end of 1908-1909 by certain States in Central India and Rajputana. In 1910-1911 there will be some increase in the interest payable from the revenues of the Bengal Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways in respect of overdrafts of capital as well as in that payable from the capital account of the former railway in respect of advances for the construction of new extensions.

(b) *India—Provincial.*

57. There is no material difference between the total Revised and the total Budget estimate of the current year, a shortage in the recovery in Bengal, and to a small extent also in Madras being more than counterbalanced by increased realisations in Bombay and other provinces. In 1910-1911, a large increase is anticipated in Bengal owing to the recovery of arrears and small increases are also provided in Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma. But there will be a considerable decrease in the United Provinces and decreases of smaller magnitude in the other provinces which are recovering from the recent famine; and the total receipts for all India will be Rs 22 lakhs less than the Revised estimate of 1909-1910.

(c) *England.*

58. The interest realised in 1909-1910 from the investment of the cash balances of the Home Treasury of the Government of India exceeds the Budget by £63,000 (Rs 45 lakhs) owing to the sums available for investment being larger and the rate of interest higher than was estimated. The more moderate Budget figure has, however, been repeated as the Budget estimate for 1910-1911.

13 AND 14.—INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways—						
Interest on total Debt—						
1 India { R	4,54,96,632	4,61,23,684	4,77,45,440	4,97,00,000	4,83,70,000	4,88,50,000
2 England { L	3,033,109	3,074,917	3,183,029	3,246,600	3,258,000	3,256,700
	4,870,244	4,990,485	5,280,305	7,491,100	5,519,200	5,787,600
Total .	7,903,353	8,005,397	8,469,594	8,737,700	8,777,200	9,044,300
Deduct amounts charged to—						
(a) Railways.						
(i) India { R	3,78,07,002	3,96,67,621	4,14,25,434	4,25,94,000	4,21,26,000	4,42,76,000
(ii) England { L	2,520,461	2,644,508	2,761,696	2,839,600	2,808,400	2,951,800
	3,027,943	3,110,002	3,253,052	3,357,900	3,335,200	3,397,100
Total Railways .	5,548,110	5,763,170	6,014,746	6,197,500	6,143,600	6,348,900
(b) Irrigation.						
(i) India { R	1,24,26,486	1,30,88,547	1,36,25,073	1,44,21,000	1,43,29,000	1,50,84,000
(ii) England { L	823,437	872,508	908,338	961,400	955,200	1,005,600
	106,798	108,344	108,909	112,100	110,600	111,700
Total Irrigation .	935,231	980,912	1,017,327	1,073,500	1,065,800	1,117,300
Total deduction .	6,483,641	6,744,082	7,032,075	7,271,000	7,209,400	7,466,200
Interest on Ordinary Debt .	1,419,712	1,321,315	1,375,519	1,460,700	1,567,800	1,578,100
Distribution of above						
Imperial .	1,288,138	1,150,766	1,221,570	1,239,000	1,348,100	1,376,300
Provincial .	131,574	170,549	215,943	227,700	219,700	201,800
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at Rs = £1 .	348,359	356,669	364,233	383,100	380,600	411,500
Other items .	147,813	142,860	165,080	146,800	166,000	153,300
GRAND TOTAL .	1,915,884	1,820,844	1,966,832	1,990,600	2,114,400	2,142,900
Debt outstanding, March 31—						
Sterling .	147,518,634	156,481,074	160,973,369	169,470,674	168,993,569	175,717,369
Rupce Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent .	4,03,06,325	3,91,06,325	3,79,06,275	3,67,16,325	3,66,99,275	3,54,94,275
3½ per cent .	1,14,15,80,600	1,16,05,85,600	1,19,49,77,500	1,22,62,66,000	1,21,99,70,500	1,23,49,70,500
3 per cent .	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	10,00,57,800	9,36,58,100	9,98,91,800	9,91,80,800
Other Debt .	1,19,51,630	1,18,90,930	1,18,18,930	1,18,30,930	1,18,08,930	1,18,01,930
Savings Bank Balances	17,43,03,812	18,11,39,808	18,39,81,195	19,61,54,808	19,60,90,195	21,20,10,195

INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

Interest on total
debt, 1909-1910.

59 The charges in 1909-1910 for Interest payable on the public debt as a whole are in excess of the Budget by £39,500 (Rs 92 lakhs). The principal variations are an increase of £29,200 in interest on India Bills, owing to the

rate of discount being higher than was contemplated; and a payment of £14,600 on account of interest on the temporary loan taken from the Gold Standard Reserve during the year (*vide* paragraph 235). In the Budget of 1910-1911 necessary provision has been made for a full year's interest on the sterling loan of £7½ millions and the rupee loan of 2½ crores raised in the current year; for a higher rate of interest on India Bills, for increased sinking fund payments, for the redemption of debt in excess of money raised in connection with the new sterling loan raised in 1909-1910, and for the service of the new rupee loan announced in paragraph 238.

1910-1911.

60. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly, on the capital expenditure, and, secondly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the construction of railways or irrigation works. Our practice is to adopt for this purpose the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which the final accounts are available. The result is that the rate adopted in calculating the Revised estimate for a year is generally different from that used for the Budget estimate; and this leads to a difference between the two estimates apart from that caused by a variation in the capital expenditure itself. The increase in the amount of interest to be transferred in 1910-1911 over the Revised estimate for 1909-1910 is wholly due to the progress of capital expenditure.

*Transfers to Rail-
way and Irriga-
tion Accounts.*

61. A portion of the Interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authorised to grant advances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law, and to municipalities and local bodies (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as Provincial revenue. But interest at 3½ per cent a year is charged to the Local Governments on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts at the commencement of the year and at its close, and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be so transferred in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1910-1911, are explained by the reductions in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table at page 44, which are chiefly due to heavy recovery of *takavi* advances in the provinces recovering from the recent famine.

*Transfers to
Provincial.*

INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS

62. The increase of £16,700 (Rs. 2.5 lakhs) in 1909-1910 over the Budget estimate is mainly caused by the payment to the revenue account of the Burma Railway Company, under the terms of its contract, of interest on undrawn balances of capital deposited by it. In 1910-1911, the payments on this account will be smaller, but the decrease will be more than counterbalanced by an increase in the interest payable by the Post Office Savings Bank, the deposits in which are expected to grow with returning agricultural prosperity, as well as in that payable on the deposits in the new General Provident Fund for Government servants.

Revised, 1909-1910.

Budget, 1910-1911.

XIII AND 15.—POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
REVENUE						
INDIA						
1. Sale of postage stamps for postal purposes	2,18,70,120	2,26,67,860	2,25,24,263	2,44,09,000	2,36,53,000	2,46,48,000
2. Commission on money orders	42,01,466	45,22,164	46,61,119	48,50,000	47,30,000	48,30,000
3. Other receipts . .	1,05,600	1,69,959	1,08,918	1,98,000	1,89,000	1,83,000
TOTAL . R	2,62,67,186	2,73,59,983	2,73,84,300	2,94,57,000	2,85,72,000	2,90,61,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,751,146	1,823,999	1,825,620	1,963,800	1,904,800	1,977,400
EXPENDITURE						
INDIA						
1. Establishment charges	1,58,02,285	1,72,14,611	1,90,79,541	1,91,39,000	1,94,24,000	1,97,28,000
2. Conveyance of mails	59,67,067	64,23,703	66,21,971	66,69,000	66,65,000	67,28,000
3. Stationery and Printing	10,22,221	11,00,858	10,52,411	11,54,000	10,36,000	10,19,000
4. Cost of stamps and stationery		8,72,138	8,30,657	9,00,000	8,94,000	9,15,000
5. Other items . .	3,12,036	62,429	11,809	66,000	54,000	52,000
TOTAL . R	2,31,03,709	2,56,73,009	2,76,29,109	2,79,22,000	2,80,73,000	2,84,42,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,540,247	1,711,540	1,841,904	1,861,500	1,871,500	1,896,100
ENGLAND						
1. Contribution to Eastern mail subsidy .	61,226	60,120	54,588	54,600	54,600	54,600
2. Stores, etc. . .	1,460	1,060	201	500	1,000	500
TOTAL . £	62,686	61,180	54,789	55,100	55,600	55,100
TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE . £	1,602,933	1,772,720	1,896,753	1,916,600	1,927,100	1,951,200
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	148,213	51,279	-71,133	47,200	-22,300	20,200

REVENUE.

Revised, 1909-1910

63. The Budget estimates for the current year assumed a large growth in the postal revenue, with the return of normal agricultural conditions and the revival in trade. The expectation has not been fully realised and the Revised estimate is now taken at R8 85 lakhs less than the Budget. Trade conditions have not proved quite so good as was anticipated, while insufficient allowance appears to have been made in the Budget for the effect of the reduction in postal rates introduced from the 1st October 1907. In the Budget of next year, provision has been made for a moderate growth of R10·89 lakhs.

Budget, 1910-1911.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1909-1910.

64. The expenditure in 1909-1910 in India is likely to exceed the Budget grant by R1·51 lakhs. There will be an increase of R2·75 lakhs under grain compensation allowances to low-paid Government servants, but this will be counter-balanced to some extent by savings under stationery and printing charges. The Budget estimate for 1910-1911 provides for the sanctioned scale of expenditure as well as for the normal development of the operations of the department; allowance has been made for a saving in the cost of audit which is expected to accrue from certain reforms likely to be introduced next year.

Budget, 1910-1911.

XIV AND 16.—TELEGRAPH.

REVENUE.		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
I. INDIAN							
1. Message Revenue		95,10,317	99,99,248	98,65,661	95,70,000	88,50,000	91,50,000
2. Other Revenue		28,84,155	30,93,955	32,44,120	31,30,000	32,60,000	32,50,000
		1,23,94,472	1,30,93,203	1,31,59,781	1,27,00,000	1,21,10,000	1,24,00,000
TOTAL	R	826,298	872,880	877,319	846,600	807,400	826,700
II. INDO-EUROPEAN							
1. Message Revenue		17,54,293	18,04,082	13,93,740	14,62,000	10,33,000	10,85,000
2. Other Revenue		17,574	20,025	15,530	15,000	22,000	15,000
		17,71,869	18,24,707	14,09,278	14,77,000	16,55,000	17,00,000
		118,125	121,047	93,954	98,500	110,300	113,300
England (mainly Mes-		8,583	12,270	6,820	5,000	4,200	5,500
sage Revenue)							
TOTAL	£	126,708	133,917	100,778	103,500	114,500	118,800
GRAND TOTAL	£	953,006	1,006,797	978,097	950,100	921,900	945,500
EXPENDITURE							
I. INDIAN ;							
1. Revenue .	£	637,981	709,932	742,338	749,400	784,500	785,900
2. Capital .	£	340,360	253,759	195,141	200,600	100,800	191,700
TOTAL .	£	984,341	963,691	937,478	950,000	945,300	977,600
II. INDO-EUROPEAN .							
1. Revenue .	£	88,785	90,854	80,534	98,000	88,800	95,300
2. Capital .	£	30,713	8,891	1,047	10,300	—4,700	13,000
TOTAL .		119,498	99,245	81,581	108,300	84,100	108,300
III Other charges .	£	22,366	21,511	9,014	5,000		
GRAND TOTAL	£	1,126,205	1,084,447	1,028,073	1,063,300	1,029,400	1,085,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE	£	—173,199	—77,650	—49,976	—113,200	—107,500	—140,400

REVENUE

(a) Indian.

65. In framing the Budget estimate of the current year, no allowance was made for the usual growth in revenue which had taken place in recent years, as the effect of the change in the inland tariff which was introduced from the 1st of January 1909 could not be properly gauged. It now appears that this cautious estimate is likely to prove too high by no less than Rs 9 lakhs. A greater portion of this loss arises from State messages, both the number and the average value of which appear to have decreased during the year, and is made up to Government by savings in the cost of official telegrams. As regards private messages, so far as can be estimated at present, it seems that their average value has somewhat increased after the introduction of the new tariff; and any loss that may take

place on them during the year will probably be due to a reduction in their number caused by the continuance of the trade depression in the earlier part of the year. For next year a moderate growth of Rs 9 lakhs in the revenue is assumed with reference to a possible improvement in trade conditions

(b) *Indo-European.*

Revised, 1909-1910 66. There is an improvement of Rs 1.65 lakhs in the current year over the
Budget, 1910-1911. Budget estimate, mainly in the message revenue. In 1910-1911 a further small normal growth has been allowed for.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1909-1910. 67 A lapse of Rs 5.09 lakhs is expected in the total Budget grant of the
 -- current year, owing chiefly to smaller expenditure on buildings and on purchase of
Budget, 1910-1911 stores for the Indo-European Department. In 1910-1911, provision is made by the
 ----- Indo-European Department for the construction of a line through Arabistan and
 for increased expenditure on buildings; and by both Departments for larger purchases of stores in England.

XV AND 17.—MINT.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget
				Budget.	Revised	
REVENUE.						
INDIA.						
1. Percentage chargeable on coinage of new rupees . .	48,22,589	27,90,113	1,178		...	...
2. Profit on circulation of—						
(a) Nickel coins . .	...	17,71,726	11,11,336	13,00,000	12,00,000	11,00,000
(b) Bronze coins . .	12,44,311	17,36,390	...	8,00,000	...	8,50,000
3. Fees for coining dollars, etc	191	96,290	3,13,117	...	2,57,000	1,00,000
4. Other items .	2,24,878	2,64,232	1,14,177	1,16,000	96,000	93,000
	62,91,969	66,58,760	15,39,808	22,16,000	15,48,000	21,43,000
TOTAL	£ 419,405	443,918	102,654	147,700	103,200	142,900
England	£ 33		...	...	...	...
TOTAL	£ 419,498	443,918	102,654	147,700	103,200	142,900
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges . .	8,12,268	8,88,959	7,13,287	7,35,000	6,58,000	13,000
2. Purchase of stores .	2,34,850	3,42,912	1,52,903	1,75,000	1,00,000	1,000
3. Loss on Bronze coinage . .	...	...	10,71,184	...	4,50,000	..
4. Loss on re coining old silver coins .	4,01,991	3,63,014	4,00,913	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,20,000
5. Other coinage losses	5,09,528	3,60,346	83,702	40,000	22,000	24,000
	19,58,645	19,55,231	24,21,089	13,50,000	16,30,000	13,07,000
TOTAL	£ 130,577	130,349	161,466	90,000	1,08,700	87,100
England	£ 30,321	34,852	30,663	16,000	18,200	3,000
TOTAL	£ 166,898	164,901	192,129	106,000	126,900	92,100
TOTAL NET REVENUE	£ 252,600	279,017	—89,475	41,700	—23,700	50,800

REVENUE.

68. The Revised estimate for 1909-1910 is taken at R6.68 lakhs less than the Budget. The return from circulation of bronze coins issued during the last famine has continued during the year, and instead of the profit of 8 lakhs which we anticipated from this source there will be a loss of 4.5 lakhs. The profit on the circulation of nickel coins is also likely to be less than the Budget by a lakh. On the other hand, dollar coinage will yield an unexpected receipt of 2.52 lakhs. *Revised, 1909-1910.*

69. In 1910-1911 the Budget is taken at R5.95 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. A revival in the demand for bronze coin is expected to yield a profit of 8.5 lakhs, but on the other hand there will be a decrease of a lakh in the profits on nickel coinage and of 1.52 lakhs in the fees charged for the coinage of dollars. *Budget, 1910-1911.*

EXPENDITURE.

70. The increase of R2.8 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget of 1909-1910 has been caused by the loss on the circulation of bronze coins mentioned above, counterbalanced to some extent by savings in the establishment charges and in the grant for the purchase of stores. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for a normal scale of expenditure. *Revised, 1909-1910.* *Budget, 1910-1911.*

18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Cost of the Central Government:						
(i) Salaries and expenses of the Governor-General	14,25,348	11,46,812	11,08,957	11,87,000	10,76,000	11,27,000
(ii) Executive Council	4,99,276	4,66,941	4,84,590	4,02,000	4,07,000	4,05,000
(iii) Legislative Council	78,887	76,165	1,13,326	3,42,000	1,21,000	2,01,000
(iv) Charges of the Secretariats	30,56,155	33,07,789	34,64,060	32,18,000	32,76,000	32,68,000
2. Offices of Account and Audit	25,23,015	26,00,959	27,85,580	28,58,000	28,90,000	29,24,000
3. Currency Department and Reserve Treasury	4,13,606	4,78,173	5,65,157	5,60,000	5,73,000	6,01,000
4. Payments to Presidency Banks for treasury and public debt work	3,22,421	3,33,809	3,39,630	3,52,000	3,40,000	3,46,000
5. North-West Frontier Administration	4,70,941	2,70,610	3,13,660	3,20,000	3,12,000	3,38,000
6. Ajmer-Merwara Administration	3,789	3,376	2,119	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	85,93,438	86,84,643	91,77,085	92,41,000	89,97,000	92,12,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	7,68,235	7,65,433	8,12,364	8,76,000	8,71,000	8,83,000
2. Burma	12,30,531	13,58,003	13,88,608	14,72,000	14,28,000	14,85,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,02,638	11,61,949	12,70,049	12,58,000	12,72,000	13,12,000
4. Bengal	18,41,137	18,73,543	19,06,791	19,10,000	19,19,000	21,02,000
5. United Provinces	16,41,964	17,09,652	17,43,824	16,01,000	16,33,000	16,01,000
6. Punjab	10,39,913	10,73,920	10,89,415	10,83,000	10,00,000	14,10,000
7. Madras	10,97,289	11,17,101	11,50,585	11,55,000	12,21,000	12,99,000
8. Bombay	14,57,266	15,07,072	16,06,731	16,63,000	16,11,000	17,04,000
TOTAL	1,00,78,973	1,06,26,733	1,09,43,900	1,10,80,000	1,10,20,000	1,15,82,000
TOTAL INDIA	1,86,72,411	1,93,11,376	2,01,20,985	2,03,21,000	2,00,17,000	2,07,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 1,244,827	£ 1,287,425	£ 1,341,399	£ 1,354,700	£ 1,334,500	£ 1,386,300
ENGLAND.						
1. Cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, etc	2,39,292	2,62,375	2,69,264	2,65,200	2,67,000	2,64,700
2. Stores, etc., for India.	40,716	72,343	84,170	47,800	63,200	93,500
TOTAL . £	280,008	334,718	353,434	313,000	330,200	358,200
GRAND TOTAL £	1,524,835	1,622,143	1,694,833	1,667,700	1,664,700	1,744,500

71. The cost of the Civil offices of Account and Audit is Imperial in all the provinces with the exception of the charges of the staff employed in auditing the accounts of municipalities and other local bodies; so is the expenditure of the Currency Department, as well as the payments made to the Presidency Banks for treasury work and for the management of the public debt.

(a) India—Imperial.

72. The total expenditure in 1909-10 falls short of the Budget grant by Rs 44 lakhs. There is a saving of Rs 2.21 lakhs in the provision made for the enlarged Legislative Council in consequence of too early a date having been assumed for the introduction of the Reform scheme; and of Rs 1.11 lakhs in the provision for the tour and other expenses of the Governor-General. On the other hand, there is an excess of Rs 68 lakh in the Secretariat charges, owing chiefly to the re-organisation of office establishments and the grant of family travelling allowance recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State; and some excess occurs in the grant for the Civil Account offices owing to the expenditure incurred in Bengal in connection with the removal of the office to the building lately occupied by the Military Accounts Department and the payment of leave allowances to officers in several provinces.

73. The Budget of next year is taken at Rs 2.15 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1909-1910. Full provision has been made for the charges of the enlarged Legislative Council. The provision under the other heads is generally based on the sanctioned scale of expenditure, save that allowance has been made for the normal growth of the cost of audit and for additional establishment required at the Rangoon Currency office.

(b) India—Provincial.

74. The total expenditure in 1907-1910 does not materially differ from the Budget estimate. Savings are expected in Bombay, mainly owing to the non-utilisation of the provision for the grant of local and house-rent allowances to certain officers and establishments, in Burma, the United Provinces and the Punjab, in consequence of the transfer to other heads of charges, which provision was made in the Budget under this head, as well as of ordinary lapses in grants; and to a small extent in the Central Provinces. But these have been largely counterbalanced by excess expenditure in Madras and in the two Bengals.

75. The Budget of 1910-1911 exceeds the Revised of the current year by Rs 5.62 lakhs. Provision has been made for an additional expenditure of Rs 1.57 lakhs (net) in Bengal in connection with the contemplated constitution of an Executive Council, and of Rs 66 lakh in Madras, as well as in Bombay, on account of an additional Ordinary Member of the Executive Council. Other general causes of increase in the seven major provinces are full provision for the enlarged Legislative Council, re-organisation and strengthening of Secretariat establishments, and purchase of motor cars for high officials. In the Central Provinces, provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure, for the undrawn balance of the contract allowance of the Chief Commissioner, as well as for an increase in the salaries of Secretaries and Commissioners with reference to the proposed re-organisation of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions.

(c) England.

76. The increase over the Budget estimate in 1909-1910 and the further increase in 1910-1911 occurs chiefly under stores for India, and is caused by the manufacture of new currency note forms in connection with the recent currency legislation.

XVI A and 19 A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	4,56,669	3,44,555	3,42,069	3,39,000	3,61,000	3,37,000
2. North-West Frontier	5,24,760	5,14,067	5,44,005	5,34,000	5,49,000	5,68,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces .	20,25,200	21,64,239	25,10,402	25,06,000	24,90,000	25,52,000
2 Burma . . .	39,62,173	42,51,833	43,90,265	45,00,000	45,88,000	47,04,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	39,60,417	41,91,047	44,85,535	44,35,000	45,17,000	45,71,000
4. Bengal . . .	74,09,956	75,61,397	83,75,876	79,20,000	83,04,000	82,43,000
5 United Provinces .	57,73,941	57,79,483	60,18,614	59,91,000	58,99,000	60,20,000
6. Punjab . . .	38,59,499	37,24,018	37,49,229	38,07,000	37,73,000	39,98,000
7 Madras . . .	50,35,823	51,73,160	56,01,900	54,83,000	57,09,000	58,95,000
8 Bombay . . .	50,92,015	51,80,722	52,80,586	52,49,000	52,60,000	53,03,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	3,81,00,453	3,88,84,521	4,12,96,481	4,07,04,000	4,14,50,000	4,22,51,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,540,030	2,592,302	2,753,099	2,717,600	2,763,300	2,816,700
England . . .	466	150	458	500	200	500
TOTAL . £	2,540,496	2,592,452	2,753,587	2,718,100	2,763,500	2,817,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	2,73,130	1,89,896	1,48,093	1,79,000	1,45,000	1,44,000
2. North-West Frontier	1,02,409	84,104	92,771	97,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces	1,80,443	1,92,152	1,98,857	2,00,000	2,15,000	2,15,000
2. Burma	5,05,230	4,63,470	4,64,220	4,71,000	4,70,000	4,70,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,30,706	3,61,477	3,72,878	3,84,000	3,87,000	3,90,000
4. Bengal	5,73,507	5,79,615	6,39,469	6,00,000	6,12,000	6,24,000
5. United Provinces	5,02,178	4,76,352	5,24,251	5,15,000	5,95,000	5,48,000
6. Punjab	3,64,228	3,35,166	4,02,269	3,75,000	3,90,000	3,90,000
7. Madras	7,31,176	7,48,091	7,69,646	7,55,000	8,40,000	8,20,000
8. Bombay	5,08,331	5,30,374	5,89,301	5,60,000	6,00,000	5,87,000
TOTAL R	40,71,344	39,61,297	42,01,755	41,36,000	43,54,000	42,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	271,423	264,087	280,117	275,700	290,200	285,800

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

77. The small increase over the Budget grant in 1909-1910 is caused by the refund of an escheated property by the Administrator General, Bengal, whose charges are recorded in the Imperial section of the accounts, and an insufficient provision on account of salaries of Assistant Commissioners in the Frontier Province. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure.

(b) Provincial.

78. The total Revised Estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R6 49 lakhs. There is a large increase of R3'84 lakhs in Bengal mainly in connection with the prosecution of anarchical crime; and of R2'26 lakhs in Madras owing to enhanced expenditure on grain compensation allowances, creation of temporary Civil and Sessions Courts to cope with increase of work and insufficient provision in the Budget to meet sanctioned charges of Criminal Courts. Smaller excesses occur in Burma owing chiefly to the prosecution of the Kheddah fraud cases, in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing to inadequate provision under several items in the Budget, and in Bombay, as a net result of a number of unimportant variations from the Budget allotments. On the other hand, some saving in the Budget grants is expected in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

79. The total Budget for 1910-1911 is R8 06 lakhs higher than the Revised Estimate for 1909-1910. The increase is shared by all the provinces except Bengal, where provision for normal growth of expenditure and for additional outlay in connection with the scheme for the improvement of the pay of ministerial officers will be more than counterbalanced by smaller payment of fees to prosecuting lawyers and of grain compensation allowances. The more important increases occur in the Punjab (2'25 lakhs), where provision has been made for the full cost of the scheme, recently introduced, for the re-organisation of the Judicial Department; in Madras (1'86 lakhs), where the Budget contains allotments for additional temporary Civil and Sessions Courts required to cope with the increase of work, as well as for a number of new schemes, *e.g.*, constitution of additional districts and revision of pay of certain clerical establishments, and in Burma (1'76 lakhs) and the United Provinces (1'21 lakhs) owing chiefly to provisions for additional courts and the re-organisation of certain Judicial establishments. The excess in the case of the Central Provinces is chiefly caused by provision for the scheme for the re-organisation of the Commission.

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

80. The figures do not show any important variations and call for no remarks.

(b) Provincial

81. There is an increase of R2 49 lakhs over the total Budget of the current year, chiefly under court-fees realised in cash in the United Provinces and under magisterial fines in several provinces. The Budget for 1910-1911 provides for normal receipts in all the provinces.

XVI B and 19 B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	18,28,924	17,97,443	19,55,130	19,63,000	17,86,000	18,43,000
2 North-West Frontier	1,14,550	1,17,136	1,35,681	1,32,000	1,26,000	1,47,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces	5,11,843	4,81,132	5,86,090	5,58,000	6,05,000	5,94,000
2 Burma . . .	11,91,280	12,46,377	12,83,422	12,50,000	12,45,000	13,24,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	11,59,330	12,38,987	11,12,291	12,01,000	11,19,000	10,92,000
4 Bengal . . .	26,63,430	26,96,952	27,70,423	27,00,000	28,00,000	28,71,000
5 United Provinces . .	18,30,732	19,93,037	24,12,421	20,60,000	20,70,000	20,00,000
6 Punjab . . .	10,49,738	10,31,010	12,34,169	10,01,000	10,09,000	11,37,000
7. Madras . . .	14,01,976	13,55,256	15,13,084	14,02,000	14,87,000	15,51,000
8 Bombay . . .	8,93,325	8,66,303	9,92,226	9,84,000	9,86,000	10,49,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	1,26,45,210	1,28,24,239	1,39,94,937	1,32,51,000	1,33,23,000	1,36,08,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	843,014	854,949	932,996	883,400	888,200	907,200
Excess . . .	90	1,817	..	100	100	100
TOTAL . £	843,104	856,766	932,996	883,500	888,300	907,300

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India, General	3,01,684	2,94,194	2,89,071	2,95,000	2,96,000	2,97,000
2. North West Frontier	19,209	19,753	20,307	21,000	20,000	21,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1 Central Provinces .	1,97,268	1,81,259	2,16,660	2,10,000	2,37,000	2,43,000
2. Burma	4,12,030	4,62,119	4,15,792	4,40,000	4,60,000	5,20,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,38,383	3,72,844	4,19,947	3,99,000	4,56,000	4,64,000
4. Bengal	12,07,552	11,58,667	9,21,281	11,68,000	8,13,000	9,64,000
5 United Provinces .	3,65,821	4,02,568	3,77,098	4,02,000	3,55,000	3,73,000
6. Punjab	1,94,058	1,83,276	2,00,197	2,00,000	2,20,000	2,21,000
7. Madras	5,18,031	5,26,828	6,16,288	5,40,000	5,29,000	5,30,000
8 Bombay	2,21,144	2,14,538	2,17,461	2,35,000	2,50,000	2,65,000
TOTAL R	37,75,780	38,16,046	36,93,502	39,10,000	36,36,000	38,98,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	251,718	254,403	246,234	260,700	242,400	259,900

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.

Revised, 1909-1910.

82. Nearly the whole of the saving in the Budget grant for 1909-1910 occurs in the convict charges at Port Blair, which constitute the bulk of the expenditure shown against "India General"; it has been caused by a fall in the

cost of dietary and by a too high provision in the Budget for the re-organization of the Military Police. The Budget for 1910-1911 allows for a normal scale of expenditure and includes provision for a contemplated revision of the warder establishment in the Frontier Province. Budget, 1910-1911.

Provincial.

83. The total Revised for 1909-1910 is Rs 2.55 lakhs higher than the Budget Estimate. The provision for dietary charges has proved inadequate in Bengal, the Punjab, Madras and to a small extent in the Central Provinces, in the first of these provinces considerable expenditure had also to be incurred in connection with the equipment of the new Presidency Jail. The saving in Eastern Bengal and Assam occurs in the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing purposes. Revised, 1909-1910.

84. The Estimates for 1910-1911 are generally based on the probable jail population, the cost of dietary and the requirements for raw materials. Provision for the revision of warder and other jail establishments has been made in several provinces (including the Central Provinces), and necessary allotments appear in Bengal for the new Presidency Jail and in Bombay for the new jail at Shikarpore. Budget, 1910-1911.

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial

85. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

(b) Provincial.

86. The decrease of Rs 2.74 lakhs in the Revised Estimate of the present year, as compared with the Budget, is chiefly due to smaller demands for jail manufactures in Bengal. In 1910-1911, some recovery is expected in this province; in the other provinces, provision has been generally made for normal receipts, save that in Burma a special increase has been allowed for, owing to the contemplated employment of convict labour in the Rangoon Jail Press. Revised, 1909-1910.
Budget, 1910-1911.

XVII AND 20.—POLICE.

EXPENDITURE

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	9,56,978	10,54,005	12,80,434	13,22,000	13,48,000	12,56,000
2 North-West Frontier	12,03,208	13,30,043	15,03,365	16,10,000	15,45,000	16,80,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	25,84,267	28,10,818	32,28,701	31,12,000	31,74,000	32,61,000
2 Burma	1,07,58,884	1,12,00,113	1,19,27,176	1,17,00,000	1,18,97,000	1,21,60,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	35,32,811	44,19,659	50,41,025	53,60,000	52,49,000	55,49,000
4 Bengal	69,05,901	73,95,804	80,25,874	83,76,000	80,00,000	84,25,000
5 United Provinces	91,26,201	96,29,268	1,00,94,764	1,01,26,000	1,02,78,000	1,04,00,000
6 Punjab	40,57,247	52,34,373	55,04,570	52,00,000	52,74,000	57,03,000
7 Madras	58,10,552	64,19,120	73,72,784	76,55,000	75,44,000	82,00,000
8 Bombay	71,03,015	76,41,400	80,37,003	9,08,000	93,15,000	94,96,000
TOTAL INDIA R	5,29,95,067	5,71,62,909	6,29,15,852	6,39,34,000	6,36,30,000	6,61,30,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	15,33,005	3,810,801	4,191,390	1,62,300	1,242,000	4,408,700
England	1,700	2,493	1,552	2,000	2,100	2,100
TOTAL £	3,534,705	3,813,294	4,190,222	1,60,300	1,244,100	4,410,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	45,627	47,707	42,507	45,000	45,000	46,000
2 North-West Frontier	78,124	73,598	70,893	71,000	81,000	75,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	91,379	42,936	23,299	25,000	23,000	22,000
2 Burma	1,02,724	2,20,364	2,20,996	2,31,000	2,17,000	2,32,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,19,818	1,77,359	1,76,350	2,00,000	1,40,000	1,50,000
4 Bengal	1,38,965	1,41,084	1,50,904	1,45,000	1,89,000	1,67,000
5 United Provinces	1,07,982	97,173	86,551	88,000	90,000	88,000
6 Punjab	6,08,916	5,52,300	5,77,975	5,57,000	5,76,000	5,76,000
7 Madras	4,27,377	4,73,022	5,92,474	4,45,000	4,88,000	4,67,000
8 Bombay	4,45,741	4,48,709	5,93,799	4,40,000	3,96,000	4,03,000
TOTAL R	22,54,653	23,04,761	23,71,844	22,47,000	22,45,000	22,26,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	150,310	153,657	158,123	149,800	149,700	148,400

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1909-1910

87 The saving in the Budget grant for the current year of the Frontier province is caused by the non-utilisation of the provision for re-organisation of the police force and by lower expenditure on grain compensation allowances, the excess under India General occurs in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department. In 1910-11, provision has been made for the full sanctioned

Budget, 1910-1911.

scale of the re-organised police in the Frontier Province and for the introduction of police reforms in Baluchistan, but the excess expenditure on this account is counterbalanced in part by savings under grain compensation allowance and higher recoveries from certain local funds in Hyderabad towards the cost of police supplied to them.

(b) *Provincial.*

88 The expenditure in the current year is likely to fall short of the Budget by Rs 35 lakhs. The grants for the introduction of police reforms are not likely to be fully worked up to in the two Bengals and in Madras, and the total savings in these three provinces will amount to Rs 21 lakhs. But, on the other hand, there will be considerable excesses over the Budget grant in Burma, where sufficient provision was not made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure in connection with the military police, in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, where the progress of police reforms has been more rapid than was anticipated, and in the United Provinces owing to special purchase of arms and accoutrements. In 1910-11, provision has been made in every province for the full cost of the reforms introduced during the current year, as well as for the introduction of further reform measures.

Revised, 1909-1911

Budget, 1910-1911

REVENUE.

89. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

XVIII AND 21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Burma .	10,08,665	11,65,176	12,86,363	12,73,000	12,00,000	12,45,000
2 Eastern Bengal and Assam .	1,70,000	1,86,945	1,58,435	1,25,000	1,10,000	93,000
3. Bengal .	11,74,053	11,95,783	22,02,007	12,44,000	11,48,000	12,93,000
4. Madras .	16,134	16,382	18,223	10,000	17,000	18,000
5 Bombay .	45,290	54,380	53,216	57,000	60,000	96,000
Total India R	24 14,142	26,18,672	37,78,294	27,15,000	25,41,000	27,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling England . £	160,943 67	174,578 221	251,886 212	181,000 200	169,400 200	183,000 200
TOTAL . . £	161,010	174,799	252,098	181,200	169,600	183,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11 Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Burma .	5,02,378	4,09,521	4,46,458	4,73,000	4,73,000	4,76,000
2 Eastern Bengal and Assam .	33,604	20,163	8,516	12,000	11,000	10,000
3 Bengal .	15,39,308	14,90,708	15,55,871	15,31,000	15,50,000	15,48,000
4 Bombay .	84,079	93,662	88,973	90,000	90,000	95,000
TOTAL R	21,59,429	20,83,054	20,99,818	21,06,000	21,24,000	21,29,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	143,062	138,570	130,988	140,400	141,600	141,900

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1909-10.Budget 1910-11.

90. The saving of Rs 174 lakhs in the Budget estimate of the current year is chiefly caused by ordinary lapses in grants in Burma and Bengal. The estimates for 1910-11 generally allow for a normal scale of expenditure, save in Bengal, where an increased outlay on stores is contemplated, and in Bombay where provision has been made for repairs to a Government steamer.

REVENUE.

Revised, 1909-10Budget, 1910-11.

91. The revenue in 1909-10 is now taken slightly higher than the Budget estimate in anticipation of increased pilotage receipts in Bengal. The Budget for 1910-11 is taken at about the same figure as the Revised for the current year.

XIX AND 22.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-10		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India, General	3,04,670	5,11,137	7,01,694	9,15,000	6,00,000	5,83,000
2. North-West Frontier	79,500	79,132	1,02,110	1,09,000	81,000	1,24,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	13,51,408	14,18,922	1,80,039	16,12,000	16,58,000	17,40,000
2. Burma	10,75,110	18,00,094	15,53,600	20,22,000	19,25,000	19,75,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	12,30,208	17,79,007	21,07,043	25,34,000	24,00,000	27,01,000
4. Bengal	30,00,411	45,50,994	53,28,720	55,27,000	55,50,000	59,17,000
5. United Provinces	20,25,804	20,00,351	29,84,101	28,35,000	28,30,000	38,03,000
6. Punjab	22,34,372	22,00,124	22,24,247	21,07,000	22,16,000	23,72,000
7. Madras	34,02,730	37,90,703	37,38,033	37,81,000	37,79,000	41,12,000
8. Bombay	38,00,704	39,00,094	41,21,243	44,73,000	44,00,000	50,60,000
TOTAL INDIA	R 2,01,50,573	2,22,18,545	2,51,01,303	2,57,45,000	2,54,42,000	2,83,87,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,342,425	1,481,225	1,075,424	1,710,300	1,690,100	1,892,500
England	6,157	7,809	0,911	11,500	11,000	11,100
TOTAL	1,348,582	1,489,032	1,076,335	1,727,800	1,707,100	1,903,600

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Account , 1907-1908	Account , 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 India, General	24,997	27,167	25,904	20,000	24,000	26,000
2. North-West Frontier	900	490	434	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	79,522	50,425	0,541	90,000	1,07,000	1,05,000
2 Burma .	98,745	1,11,280	1,57,208	1,73,000	1,75,000	2,01,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	2,17,050	2,42,988	2,30,043	2,54,000	2,57,000	2,02,000
4 Bengal .	5,60,354	5,05,500	7,18,357	7,17,000	7,97,000	6,00,000
5 United Provinces .	2,28,035	2,05,100	2,51,372	2,48,000	2,07,000	5,01,000
6. Punjab . . .	2,49,013	2,94,715	3,02,735	3,20,000	4,28,000	3,00,000
7 Madras . . .	2,00,368	2,11,456	2,03,209	2,05,000	1,97,000	1,98,000
8. Bombay . . .	4,26,024	4,60,055	4,08,536	4,10,000	4,10,000	4,20,000
TOTAL R	21,14,820	21,79,207	23,70,453	24,82,000	24,05,000	26,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	140,988	145,285	158,430	165,500	164,200	178,300

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

92. In the Budget estimate for the current year provision was made under this head in the India (General) Estimates for an Imperial Grant of Rs 15 lakhs in aid of university and collegiate education to be distributed among the several Provincial Governments. The amount actually assigned to each Government out of this sum has been placed at its disposal by increasing its share of Land Revenue, and there is thus a saving of the whole amount in the India Estimates under this head. The saving in the Frontier province is caused by lapses in ordinary grants. Revised, 1909-1910.

93. In 1910-1911, the Budget provides for the sanctioned scale of expenditure in all the minor administrations, as well as on account of the Imperial Director General of Education, special allowance has also been made for the further development of education in the Frontier province, Baluchistan and Bangalore. Budget, 1910-1911.

(b) *Provincial.*Revised, 1909-1910.

The total Revised estimate of the current year exceeds the Budget by only 4 lakh. Excesses over Budget grants occur in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, partly owing to expenditure against the special Imperial grants mentioned above, and partly also to heavier payment of grants-in-aid in the first two provinces and to the provincialisation of the inspecting agency formerly paid by District Boards in the last-named province. In Bengal, the excess expenditure caused by the payment to the University of the Imperial grant of Rs 6 lakhs has been more than counterbalanced by lapses in ordinary grants and in some of the special provisions included in the Budget for the improvement of education. In Bombay also, lapses are expected in the ordinary and special provisions, while the greater portion of the special Imperial grant of Rs 55 lakh will not be spent in the current year and has been allotted for expenditure in 1910-1911. The large saving in Burma is caused by the non-utilisation of certain provisions for the development of education.

Budget, 1910-1911.

95. The estimates for 1910-1911 allow for a large advance of Rs 29.19 lakhs in educational expenditure—the increase being larger than that provided under any other head of Civil expenditure. Provision has been made in every province for further improvement and development, as well as for the full cost of the reforms introduced in the current year. Of the total increase, Rs 3.15 lakhs are met from the special Imperial grant to be given in 1910-1911 in aid of university and collegiate education and 45 lakh in Bombay from the unexpended balance of the similar grant made in the current year.

96. The largest increases occur in the United Provinces, Bombay and Bengal where the following sums have been provided for fresh expenditure with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committees.—

	R
United Provinces	86,000
Bombay	2,96,000
Bengal	42,000

97. The more important special provisions made in the several provinces are enumerated below.—

- (1) *Central Provinces*—Opening of new schools of every description and payment of larger grants-in-aid to schools and colleges and to local bodies for educational purposes.
- (2) *Burma*—Strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency, taking over by Government of certain municipal schools and raising of certain primary schools to the middle grade.
- (3) *Eastern Bengal and Assam*—Raising of the status of the Chittagong College to the first grade, and payment of larger grants to high schools and Mahomedan hostels.
- (4) *Bengal*—Appointment of an Inspector of Industries, revision of certain subordinate inspecting establishments, strengthening of the staff and other improvements in Government colleges and schools, and opening of new schools of various classes.
- (5) *United Provinces*.—Taking over by Government of District Boards' *zilla* schools, regrading of the Provincial service, strengthening of the inspecting agency, opening of new schools, development of technical and female education, payment of larger grants to aided colleges and schools.
- (6) *Punjab*.—Lump provision for building and miscellaneous grants.
- (7) *Madras*—Strengthening of the staff in Government colleges, expansion of elementary education and re-organisation of training schools.
- (8) *Bombay*—Strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency, development of technical education and opening of new primary schools.

REVENUE.

Revised, 1909-1910.

98. The Imperial figures call for no remarks. Under Provincial, the total revenue in 1909-1910 will not materially differ from the Budget estimate—a decrease of Rs 1.78 lakhs in Bengal, caused mainly by the non-realisation of special contributions anticipated from District Boards, being very nearly counterbalanced by the recovery of arrear contributions (1.12 lakhs) from the Aitchison College in the Punjab and by small improvements in some of the other provinces. In 1910-1911, provision is made for normal receipts in all the provinces, the large increase in United Provinces being caused by the provincialisation of District Boards' schools.

Budget, 1910-1911.

23.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	1,84,233	2,01,138	1,93,499	2,01,000	1,94,000	1,97,000
2. Central Provinces .	77,393	79,863	86,240	1,00,000	85,000	88,000
3. Burma .	1,31,857	1,37,541	1,18,544	1,35,000	1,26,000	1,32,000
4. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	27,540	28,264	31,100	32,000	27,000	28,000
5. Bengal	2,11,589	2,10,417	2,15,390	2,23,000	2,43,000	2,89,000
6. United Provinces	2,63,639	2,49,008	2,53,843	2,50,000	2,60,000	2,65,000
7. Punjab .	2,40,646	2,21,711	2,29,558	2,20,000	2,27,000	2,32,000
8. North-West Frontier	37,720	35,348	35,355	37,000	39,000	38,000
9. Madras	3,20,854	3,30,844	2,98,540	3,44,000	3,23,000	3,30,000
10. Bombay .	3,51,413	3,47,141	3,27,416	3,62,000	3,37,000	3,59,000
TOTAL INDIA R	18,82,920	18,48,599	17,90,147	19,10,000	18,61,000	18,98,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	125,528	123,240	119,343	127,300	124,000	126,500
England . . . £	378	306	739	400	700	400
TOTAL .	125,906	123,546	120,082	127,700	124,700	126,900

99 The figures do not call for any remarks. There is a small saving in the total grant for the current year. In 1910-1911 normal provision has been made for sanctioned scale of expenditure.

XX AND 24.—MEDICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts 1907-1908	Accounts 1908-09	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	5,67,250	5,69,13	6,74,21	7,04,000	6,68,000	7,15,000
2. North-West Frontier	92,032	1,09,38	1,30,703	2,00,000	1,76,000	2,00,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces	5,44,900	5,26,855	7,12,273	8,96,000	8,33,000	9,40,000
2. Burma	17,00,374	19,54,191	21,21,431	21,46,000	21,17,000	24,18,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,02,501	8,40,501	9,33,657	11,58,000	10,16,000	11,37,000
4. Bengal	22,07,450	22,67,010	23,25,034	25,20,000	23,39,000	24,65,000
5. United Provinces	11,25,189	14,32,163	20,82,419	19,93,000	17,00,000	18,67,000
6. Punjab	11,85,723	13,51,773	14,25,124	15,02,000	14,00,000	17,67,000
7. Madras	13,60,753	17,04,400	21,18,002	22,54,000	22,87,000	25,31,000
8. Bombay	21,99,841	19,03,005	25,52,234	29,15,000	20,75,000	30,19,000
Total India R	1,20,57,009	1,27,38,274	1,51,07,243	1,02,88,000	1,52,11,000	1,70,79,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	803,801	849,218	1,007,150	1,085,900	1,014,100	1,138,600
England £	1,557	735	10,502	10,400	8,800	8,400
TOTAL £	810,358	850,003	1,017,712	1,096,300	1,022,900	1,147,000

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	4,124	2,277	8,032	8,000	8,000	8,000
2. North-West Frontier	6,637	2,607	611	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	9,201	7,582	10,834	7,000	9,000	9,000
2. Burma	56,358	55,287	60,655	56,000	63,000	63,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	18,568	40,097	50,879	69,000	63,000	78,000
4. Bengal	2,43,555	2,38,034	2,51,855	2,00,000	2,84,000	2,95,000
5. United Provinces	25,869	34,22	56,065	38,000	35,000	41,000
6. Punjab	60,525	51,504	33,906	28,000	46,000	38,000
7. Madras	1,39,118	1,10,796	1,18,240	1,13,000	1,23,000	1,15,000
8. Bombay	2,23,331	2,19,707	2,22,402	2,24,000	2,20,000	2,10,000
Total India R	8,20,086	7,73,443	8,33,091	8,34,000	8,52,000	8,67,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	54,673	51,562	55,539	55,600	56,800	57,800
England £	973	907	1,010	900	1,100	900
TOTAL £	55,640	52,469	56,549	56,500	57,700	58,700

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

100. The saving in the Budget Estimate for the current year is caused by *Revised, 1909-1910.* the non-utilisation of certain provisions for fresh expenditure and by smaller expenditure on measures for the prevention of plague in the Frontier province. In 1910-1911, special provision has been made for the creation of an additional *Budget, 1910-1911.* civil surgeoncy in Baluchistan, as well as for the revision of certain clerical establishments and higher expenditure in connection with plague in the Frontier province.

(b) *Provincial.*

101. The total Revised Estimate for the current year is taken at *Revised, 1909-1910.* Rs 10.17 lakhs less than the Budget. The decrease is shared by every province with the exception of Madras, where a small excess is anticipated. In the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay, it is caused by savings in ordinary allotments and in the grant for expenditure in connection with the plague, in Bengal by similar savings as well as by the non-utilisation of the special provisions for the improvement of the Sanitary Department and the prospects of civil medical assistants; and in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces and the Punjab by heavy lapses in the special subventions made from Imperial revenues for the improvement of sanitation.

102. The Budget for next year exceeds the Revised for 1909-1910 by *Budget, 1910-1911.* Rs 17.97 lakhs, the increase being distributed over all the provinces. Provision has been made in every province for increased outlay on the improvement of sanitation; while several provinces contemplate a more vigorous programme for the prevention of plague. Special allotments have been made in almost every province for the improvement of the prospects of civil medical assistants; in Burma for improving the equipment of certain hospitals, in Bengal for improving the prospects of assistant surgeons; in the United Provinces for the taking over by Government of the Thomason Hospital at Agra, and in Bombay for the opening of new dispensaries and for the payment of grants to certain medical institutions.

REVENUE.

103. The figures do not show any important variations and call for no remarks.

25.—POLITICAL.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General. .	1,08,35,652	68,23,161	93,90,223	90,04,000	84,30,000	79,96,000
2. North-West Frontier	25,72,577	27,00,716	32,41,775	31,20,000	30,11,000	31,71,000
3. Burma . . .	4,50,663	...	...	...	...	...
4. Punjab . . .	6,41,474	6,41,892	6,32,268	6,65,000	6,31,000	6,50,000
5. Other Provinces	5,90,047	6,14,393	6,15,267	5,74,000	5,47,000	6,10,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1 Central Provinces	40,763	41,240	45,011	51,000	51,000	49,000
2 Burma . . .	...	4,17,639	4,11,805	4,17,000	4,09,000	4,15,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	79,619	92,090	1,08,493	95,000	95,000	1,07,000
4 Bengal . . .	41,248	47,083	52,404	50,000	40,000	59,000
5 United Provinces	74,497	6,300	4,932	16,000	6,000	6,000
6 Madras . . .	87,832	77,496	79,596	87,000	88,000	94,000
7. Bombay . . .	4,29,338	3,89,506	4,05,885	4,47,000	4,60,000	4,67,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	1,58,43,710	1,18,51,630	1,49,87,659	1,45,32,000	1,37,74,000	1,36,44,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,056,247	790,109	999,177	968,800	918,300	909,600
England . . .	3,786	6,046	8,335	3,400	6,600	3,800
TOTAL £	1,060,033	796,155	1,007,512	972,200	924,900	913,400

104. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of the charges of the Political Residency at Aden, and certain other expenditure—mainly in connection with political refugees and State prisoners—in several provinces.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1909-1910.

105. The expenditure fluctuates considerably with the drawings of his subsidy by His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. It is very difficult to forecast these with any degree of accuracy, and there is always an element of uncertainty in the estimates under this head. The Budget Estimate for the current year provided for a payment of Rs 29 lakhs on this account. It is now unlikely that more than 25 lakhs will be drawn, and allowing for a provision of this amount the Revised Estimate amounts to Rs 7.44 lakhs less than the Budget. Other important causes contributing to the decrease are non-utilisation of the provisions for the re-organisation of certain tribal levy services in Baluchistan and of frontier militia in the Frontier province; and recovery of arrear contributions towards the cost of certain political agencies in Central India.

Budget, 1910-1911.

106. In 1910-1911, the provision for the payment of subsidy to the Amir has been taken at 10 lakhs, but the saving under this item is counterbalanced in part by increases in other directions, and the total Budget is less than the Revised by only 1.92 lakhs. The principal causes of increase are the absence of the arrear contributions mentioned above, and the provision for the re-organisation of frontier militia in the Frontier province and of the political staff and certain other establishments in Aden.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1909-1910.

107. The Revised for the current year does not differ materially from the Budget. In the Budget of 1910-1911, a small growth of expenditure has been allowed for, mainly in connection with the re-organisation of the Bombay Political Department,

Budget, 1910-1911.

XXI AND 26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General . . .	49,75,166	52,09,744	55,68,082	56,40,000	53,99,000	61,50,000
2. North-West Frontier . . .	22,833	40,898	32,510	65,000	49,000	70,000
3. Other Provinces . . .	2,61,560	2,71,371	2,61,200	2,87,000	2,72,000	2,95,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	2,58,468	3,65,310	4,80,141	4,48,000	4,22,000	4,35,000
2. Burma . . .	2,24,187	2,10,738	3,67,977	4,50,000	4,32,000	4,41,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	2,43,960	2,91,805	3,78,767	4,51,000	4,67,000	4,85,000
4. Bengal . . .	9,85,559	10,96,861	12,26,466	11,05,000	11,89,000	14,32,000
5. United Provinces . . .	6,27,699	7,34,984	8,30,179	10,13,000	11,28,000	11,50,000
6. Punjab . . .	4,75,251	4,71,771	5,66,817	5,59,000	7,34,000	7,08,000
7. Madras . . .	9,24,391	10,54,062	12,00,457	14,25,000	13,70,000	15,36,000
8. Bombay . . .	5,45,188	6,07,343	6,99,792	8,69,000	7,16,000	8,96,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	95,44,088	1,05,20,907	1,16,18,394	1,26,32,000	1,21,84,000	1,36,07,000
Equivalent in Sterling & England (mainly stores) . . £	636,272	701,394	774,560	842,100	812,300	907,100
	55,027	71,264	56,744	45,300	33,200	33,800
TOTAL . £	691,299	772,658	831,304	887,400	845,500	940,900

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General . . .	1,74,534	1,44,789	1,85,575	1,49,000	2,06,000	1,92,000
2. North-West Frontier	209	218	185	...	...	...
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	55,823	52,040	72,746	79,000	86,000	85,000
2. Burma . . .	2,081	5,510	5,281	4,000	6,000	5,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	54,965	54,062	64,457	88,000	47,000	54,000
4. Bengal . . .	2,90,868	2,90,901	2,86,008	3,31,000	2,83,000	3,87,000
5. United Provinces . .	1,41,541	1,32,180	1,45,828	1,40,000	1,36,000	1,50,000
6. Punjab . . .	88,039	99,360	1,01,929	1,03,000	1,09,000	1,13,000
7. Madras . . .	4,31,244	4,85,379	6,54,886	6,20,000	5,80,000	5,89,000
8. Bombay . . .	52,908	65,571	63,759	85,000	80,000	98,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	12,92,212	13,30,010	15,80,654	15,99,000	15,33,000	16,73,000
Equivalent in sterling £ England . . .	86,148 634	88,667 487	105,377 1,159	106,600 1,200	102,200 1,700	111,500 800
TOTAL . £	86,782	89,154	106,536	107,800	103,900	112,300

Details of expenditure shown against "India General" in the preceding table.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
(a) Scientific—						
i. Survey of India	23,62,595	26,16,607	27,89,767	28,21,000	27,54,000	28,99,000
ii. Geological Survey	2,93,309	3,10,564	3,64,773	3,68,000	3,32,000	3,50,000
iii. Inspector of Mines	1,16,331	1,21,769	1,12,706	1,19,000	1,18,000	1,17,000
iv. Meteorological Survey	4,76,229	5,03,433	4,80,683	5,02,000	4,01,000	4,15,000
v. Archaeological Survey	1,75,036	1,81,155	2,13,434	1,91,000	1,82,000	2,06,000
vi. Central Museum	1,04,668	1,11,813	1,30,222	1,16,000	1,18,000	1,32,000
vii. Bacteriology	1,60,478	1,91,081	1,72,201	1,97,000	1,97,000	1,99,000
viii. Central Research and X Ray Institutes	1,25,882	1,53,165	1,62,337	1,42,000	1,54,000	1,53,000
ix. Other items	55,582	51,005	51,577	49,000	50,000	58,000
(b) Agricultural—						
i. Agriculture	3,44,566	3,78,828	4,57,728	4,99,000	4,55,000	4,88,000
ii. Veterinary charges	2,54,158	2,21,719	2,41,643	2,81,000	2,45,000	2,62,000
iii. Other items	1,200	1,281	1,107	1,000	3,000	1,000
(c) Statistics—						
i. Bureau of Commercial Intelligence, and other charges	3,54,284	2,56,547	1,84,249	1,74,000	1,88,000	1,76,000
ii. Census	37	5	...	...	20,000	5,00,000
(d) Miscellaneous—						
i. Imperial Library	38,889	52,623	48,536	46,000	47,000	47,000
ii. Examinations	50,665	50,759	52,723	56,000	53,000	59,000
iii. Inspector of Explosives	49,470	54,864	74,346	70,000	73,000	74,000
iv. Other items	11,787	12,036	27,050	8,000	9,000	8,000
TOTAL	R. 49,75,166	52,69,744	55,68,082	56,40,000	53,99,000	61,50,000

EXPENDITURE.

108. The figures shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 67 represent expenditure incurred in the several provinces in connection with ethnographical surveys, census operations, and the pay and allowances of officers borne on the cadre of the Imperial Civil Veterinary Department, as well as the cost of the Archæological Department in Burma.

(a) Imperial.

109. The Revised for 1909-1910 is less than the Budget by R2.72 lakhs. The principal savings occur in the charges of the Meteorological Department owing mainly to a reduced expenditure on telegrams caused by the revised tariff rates, and of the Survey of India, Geological Survey and Agricultural Departments in consequence of ordinary lapses in grants. In 1910-1911, a provision of 5 lakhs has been made to meet the cost of the impending census operations. Otherwise the grants of the various Departments have been generally fixed with reference to normal operations and the scale of establishments actually sanctioned. The large increase under Survey of India over the current year's expenditure is caused mainly by provision for the reorganisation of the Imperial Service recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

(b) Provincial.

110. The Revised Estimate shows a lapse of R1.76 lakhs in the total Budget provision for the current year. Considerable savings are expected in Bengal and in Bombay, owing mainly to the non-utilisation of grants for the development of the Agricultural Department in the former province, and for the

purchase of land for the Northcote Cattle Farm in the latter. Savings of smaller magnitude occur in Madras, Burma and the Central Provinces. But on the other hand, there are large excesses over Budget grants in the United Provinces and the Punjab. In both these provinces, special payments of contributions of 2 and 1 lakhs respectively have been made to the recent industrial exhibitions; but while in the former province it has been found possible to meet a portion of this expenditure out of savings in the Budget allotments, in the latter the Budget has proved inadequate to meet sanctioned outlay.

111. The total Budget grant for 1910-1911 is 6.28 lakhs higher than the Revised of the current year. The bulk of the increase occurs in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Provision has been made in all three provinces for the further development of the agricultural and other departments whose charges are recorded under this head, and in Bengal, and also to a smaller extent in Madras for the purchase of a larger quantity of cinchona bark. Provisions for the development of the agricultural and veterinary departments have also been made in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab; but they have been obscured in the first named province by the saving caused by the completion of the work in connection with gazetteers; and in the last two provinces by the absence of the special payments made in the current year in aid of industrial exhibitions.

REVENUE.

112. The fluctuations in the Imperial figures are unimportant and call for no remarks.

113. As regards the Provincial figures, the decrease in 1909-1910 as compared with the Budget estimate is chiefly due to smaller receipts from the sale of quinine in Bengal and from the chrome tanning industry in Madras. In 1911 larger receipts are anticipated in Bengal from the sale of quinine, and almost all the provinces provide for a growth in departmental revenue.

27.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General .	1,49,837	1,66,693	1,64,045	1,57,000	1,60,000	1,62,000
2. Central Provinces .	2,11,943	2,07,390	2,01,367	2,10,000	2,02,000	2,01,000
3. Burma	1,18,770	1,23,296	1,39,286	1,59,000	1,63,000	1,69,000
4. Eastern Bengal and Assam	11,132	7,842	8,619	9,000	10,000	10,000
5. Bengal	9,70,605	8,55,761	9,40,002	9,07,000	8,83,000	8,93,000
6. United Provinces .	8,38,794	7,99,513	8,69,254	8,17,000	8,03,000	8,02,000
7. Punjab	1,60,653	1,61,728	1,54,081	1,56,000	1,51,000	1,49,000
8. North-West Frontier	62,077	53,675	63,274	60,000	64,000	64,000
9. Madras	4,12,521	4,01,697	3,88,716	4,01,000	4,10,000	3,85,000
10. Bombay	5,41,463	6,04,266	5,46,405	5,32,000	5,50,000	5,43,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	33,77,795	33,81,861	34,75,049	34,08,000	33,96,000	33,78,000
<i>Equivalent in Sterling</i>						
England	225,187	225,457	231,670	227,200	226,400	225,200
	10,460	23,487	11,085	9,700	13,600	10,400
TOTAL . £	235,647	248,944	242,755	236,900	240,000	235,600

114. The total figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
India . . . R	4,686	2,334	2,114	5,000	3,000	4,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ England £	312 2,43,015	156 3,29,359	141 3,66,639	400 3,68,000	200 398,000	300 398,000
TOTAL . . .	2,43,327	3,29,515	3,66,780	3,68,400	398,200	398,300

115. Almost the whole of the expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.

116. It is hardly possible to frame a correct estimate under this head. The expenditure for the current year has been greater than was anticipated, and the Budget for 1910-1911 is taken at practically the same figure as the Revised for 1909-1910.

XXII AND 29—SUPERANNUATIONS.

EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11: Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>							
1. India General .		8,26,939	8,66,746	8,80,261	9,05,000	9,09,000	9,30,000
2. North-West Frontier		1,17,506	1,22,113	1,18,786	1,19,000	1,21,000	1,21,000
3. Other Provinces .		1,56,073	1,43,867	1,33,025	1,39,000	1,28,000	1,26,000
<i>Provincial.</i>							
1. Central Provinces .		5,81,024	6,05,517	6,02,795	6,15,000	6,11,000	6,32,000
2. Burma .		6,06,456	6,62,356	6,78,501	7,24,000	7,00,000	7,10,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam .		6,40,024	6,73,908	6,98,536	7,19,000	7,41,000	7,76,000
4. Bengal .		24,86,548	25,91,642	26,27,146	27,48,000	27,20,000	28,11,000
5. United Provinces .		26,18,814	26,89,396	27,69,273	28,45,000	29,06,000	29,42,000
6. Punjab .		14,73,567	15,44,090	15,95,083	16,63,000	16,55,000	17,10,000
7. Madras .		21,25,521	22,30,378	23,20,930	24,36,000	24,02,000	25,04,000
8. Bombay .		25,09,031	26,22,306	27,27,499	28,79,000	28,79,000	30,20,000
Total India .	R	1,41,42,143	1,47,52,319	1,51,51,835	1,57,92,000	1,57,72,000	1,62,82,000
Equivalent in Sterling £		942,810	983,488	1,010,122	1,052,800	1,051,500	1,085,500
England .	£	2,004,919	2,025,973	2,048,112	2,032,000	2,049,700	2,076,200
Total .	£	2,947,759	3,009,461	3,058,234	3,084,800	3,101,200	3,161,700

RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	3,93,771	3 84,762	3,61,926	3,79,000	2,95,000	3,20,000
2. North-West Frontier	12,781	21 604	15,066	18,000	11,000	11,000
3 Other Provinces .	9,21,721	9,35,086	8,79,442	8,86,000	8,66,000	8,97,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	39,205	56,680	64,709	59,000	64,000	70,000
2. Burma .	28,040	29,556	30,273	30,000	30,000	30,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	10,807	9,335	12,203	13,000	12,000	12,000
4. Bengal .	62,729	4,15,664	59,540	55,000	64,000	61,000
5. United Provinces .	76,449	94,060	1,06,389	1,21,000	1,10,000	72,000
6. Punjab .	60,522	65,044	61,552	60,000	87,000	72,000
7. Madras .	69,592	75,363	77,316	72,000	78,000	78,000
8. Bombay .	2,06,389	2,09,504	2,10,560	2,05,000	2,30,000	2,35,000
TOTAL INDIA R	18,82,096	22,96,658	18,78,976	18,98,000	18,47,000	18,58,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	125,473	153,110	125,265	126,500	123,100	123,900
England £	66,414	68,526	69,746	65,000	65,000	65,600
TOTAL £	191,887	221,636	195,011	191,500	188,400	189,500

117. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges on account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

118. The expenditure in India in the current year is nearly the same as the Budget estimate; but in England there is an excess of £17,700 (2.65 lakhs). The estimates for next year provide for the normal growth of the retired list both in India and in England.

REVENUE.

119. The variations in the figures are unimportant and do not call for any remarks.

XXIII AND 30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 Central Stationery Office	2,33,006	2,65,529	2,78,177	2,71,000	2,60,000	2,72,000
2 Stationery purchased for Central stores	38,61,487	45,89,640	50,35,313	40,50,000	45,75,000	46,71,000
3 Government Presses (mainly Calcutta and Simla)	17,41,756	19,17,711	20,12,483	20,28,000	18,14,000	19,00,000
4 Other charges	8,420	20,370	14,708	11,000	10,000	13,000
5 Deduct—Value of supplies to Local Governments and Administrations and to Postal and Telegraph Departments etc	—44,12,757	—52,93,441	—51,30,407	—47,54,000	—49,57,000	—49,17,000
6 North-West Frontier	60,287	65,900	70,122	77,000	75,000	84,000
TOTAL	14,92,199	15,74,709	22,86,456	16,83,000	17,83,000	20,23,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	3,03,419	4,25,106	4,57,596	4,00,000	4,18,000	4,20,000
2 Burma	7,18,407	7,93,601	8,32,830	8,00,000	8,00,000	9,00,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,65,972	3,85,590	6,68,981	5,05,000	7,08,000	7,82,000
4 Bengal	12,85,300	14,07,251	13,35,983	13,71,000	13,30,000	14,10,000
5 United Provinces	7,78,190	10,06,737	8,82,041	8,32,000	8,35,000	8,41,000
6 Punjab	6,02,671	6,65,457	6,77,210	7,24,000	7,49,000	7,48,000
7 Madras	13,09,927	13,12,009	14,31,138	13,68,000	13,76,000	14,15,000
8 Bombay	11,73,713	13,01,451	12,80,751	12,72,000	13,45,000	13,29,000
TOTAL INDIA R	79,30,088	89,62,034	98,62,586	89,55,000	94,12,000	98,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	528,673	597,469	657,506	597,000	627,500	658,300
England { Stores £	108,535	131,823	121,858	109,000	111,000	103,000
{ Other charges £	6,785	6,292	7,664	8,000	7,100	8,400
TOTAL £	613,993	715,584	786,728	714,000	745,600	769,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	3,43,464	4,71,097	5,34,965	4,37,000	4,71,000	4,67,000
2 North-West Frontier	8,235	8,061	7,951	10,000	11,000	10,000
3 Other Provinces	1,54,978	1,67,521	1,53,136	1,84,000	1,80,000	1,73,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	49,164	43,845	52,319	47,000	50,000	49,000
2 Burma	63,703	54,004	54,842	59,000	52,000	55,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	18,059	21,792	16,512	25,000	15,000	16,000
4 Bengal	1,34,920	1,32,763	1,29,070	1,33,000	1,25,000	1,34,000
5 United Provinces	1,23,989	1,51,084	1,56,040	1,37,000	1,58,000	1,47,000
6 Punjab	90,009	95,853	1,06,356	97,000	1,42,000	98,000
7 Madras	1,08,551	1,17,214	1,14,066	99,000	1,02,000	1,06,000
8. Bombay	79,364	88,855	1,08,263	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,01,000
TOTAL R	11,81,176	13,72,089	14,33,520	13,28,000	14,11,000	13,56,000
Equivalent in sterling £	78,745	91,472	95,568	88,600	94,100	93,400

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

120. The grant for the purchase of stationery for the central stores in 1909-1910 was deliberately fixed at a lower figure than the actual expenditure in the two previous years, as measures were in contemplation for securing a reduction in the consumption of stationery in Government offices. Some steps in this direction have been taken during the present year, but the effect of these will not be fully felt for some time to come, and the grants for the purchase of stationery for central stores in India and in England in the current year have been exceeded by Rs 55 lakhs. A part of this, however, will be counterbalanced by an increase of Rs 203 lakhs in the value of supplies to Local Governments, etc. There will also be a large saving in the printing expenditure which also has come under more careful scrutiny during the year. The total Imperial expenditure under this head in the current year is Rs 116 lakhs in excess of the Budget grant, but it is satisfactory to notice that there is a reduction of Rs 67 lakhs as compared with last year. Revised, 1909-1910

121. The grant for the purchase of stationery for central stores in India and in England in 1910-1911 has been fixed at Rs 24 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year, in the expectation that the measures referred to above and further measures in the same direction likely to be adopted next year will check any growth in the expenditure. On the other hand, a slightly larger decrease occurs in the supplies to Local Governments, etc., some of whom are also taking steps to secure economies, and provision has been made for a growth in the printing charges. The total Imperial Budget for next year in both India and England therefore exceeds the Revised of 1909-1910 by 14 lakhs. Budget, 1910-1911

(b) *Provincial.*

122. The total expenditure in 1909-1910 exceeds the Budget by Rs 357 lakhs. Of this Rs 63 lakhs occur in Eastern Bengal and Assam alone, where the requirements of the new Dacca jail press appear to have been inadequately foreseen. Some increase in the stationery expenditure has taken place in most of the provinces.

123. The increase of Rs 22 lakhs in the Budget of 1910-1911 over the Revised estimate of the current year occurs almost wholly in the printing expenditure.

REVENUE

124. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represents recoveries of the value of stationery supplied to Railways, Municipalities and other local bodies, etc.

125. The increase in 1909-1910 over the Budget estimate occurs mainly under India General and the Punjab and is caused by collection of bills outstanding at the end of the previous year. The absence of these special receipts accounts for the falling off in the receipts for 1910-1911 as compared with the Revised for 1909-1910.

XXIV AND 31.—EXCHANGE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
R	28,50,328	14,17,664	...	...	3,93,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	190,022	94,511	...	...	26,200	...
Expenditure . . R	...	...	5,16,552	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	...	...	34,437	...	...	...

126 The accounts of the Government of India are now prepared on a sterling basis, the rupee transactions in India being converted into pounds at the rate of $\text{R}15 = \text{£}1$ and then added to the sterling transactions in England; and the comparatively small sums which have to be brought to account owing to the facts that the remittances to defray the net expenditure in England are not effected at exactly sixteen pence to the rupee, and that the Government is under obligations to carry out certain transactions with railway companies at fixed rates differing from the rate of sixteen pence to the rupee, are shown under this head.

127. In the current year the average rate to be obtained on the net remittance of funds from India to England is estimated at $\text{£}1 = \text{R}14.977$, and there is accordingly a gain of $\text{R}393$ lakhs under this head. In the Budget estimate for next year, it is usual to assume an average rate of $\text{£}1 = \text{R}15$, as it is not possible to forecast with any degree of certainty what the course of exchange will be in the next twelve months.

128.

XXV AND 32.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910 But
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Remittance charges mainly in connec- tion with move- ments of Govern- ment funds . . .	5,14,812	5,16,632	3,45,307	4,31,000	3,40,000	3,98,000
2. Special Commis- sions of enquiry . .	3,70,144	3,94,915	1,01,000	1,00,000	14,000	1,00,000
3. Other charges:						
(a) in Frontier Province . . .	25,854	28,051	27,638	34,000	27,000	33,000
(b) elsewhere . .	3,70,077	1,48,605	3,88,031	2,18,000	2,31,000	2,05,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	1,53,423	1,47,073	1,42,819	1,63,000	1,21,000	1,42,000
2. Burma . . .	4,57,144	2,86,121	3,53,836	2,69,000	3,74,000	3,96,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam. . .	6,45,944	7,15,223	7,53,456	7,14,000	6,00,000	6,74,000
4. Bengal . . .	9,42,253	9,93,436	5,69,379	5,27,000	3,83,000	4,73,000
5. United Provinces . .	17,12,685	19,02,034	20,61,581	18,82,000	14,05,000	9,95,000
6. Punjab . . .	2,92,267	4,57,754	3,15,016	2,86,000	3,04,000	3,10,000
7. Madras . . .	4,00,268	3,15,645	4,15,740	4,18,000	3,96,000	4,13,000
8. Bombay . . .	3,59,985	2,49,981	2,96,939	3,00,000	2,95,000	3,62,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	62,56,856	62,15,472	57,70,772	53,42,000	45,50,000	45,01,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	417,123	414,365	384,718	356,100	303,300	300,000
England . . . £	19,400	30,210	36,361	25,000	54,300	23,700
TOTAL . £	436,523	449,575	421,079	381,100	357,600	323,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911 Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	24,50,891	14,93,226	6,34,281	14,44,000	5,37,000	13,70,000
2. North-West Frontier . . .	1,21,606	1,34,071	1,24,594	1,27,000	1,31,000	1,29,000
3. Other Provinces . . .	14,46,683	4,28,180	4,74,273	5,49,000	5,43,000	4,82,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	2,17,062	1,70,623	1,53,878	6,69,000	3,98,000	4,77,000
2. Burma . . .	1,88,776	88,778	1,36,147	71,000	88,000	88,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	2,77,650	2,22,567	3,23,102	2,07,000	3,16,000	2,59,000
4. Bengal . . .	8,63,605	5,87,964	6,34,688	5,83,000	6,60,000	7,42,000
5. United Provinces . . .	2,26,425	3,20,149	3,05,320	2,43,000	2,71,000	2,54,000
6. Punjab . . .	6,87,056	6,00,191	6,74,494	7,16,000	7,65,000	7,89,000
7. Madras . . .	3,12,556	2,09,674	2,54,479	2,09,000	2,58,000	2,38,000
8. Bombay . . .	75,920	1,13,423	75,548	1,00,000	1,00,000	98,000
TOTAL INDIA . . . R	68,63,230	44,28,846	37,91,104	49,18,000	40,67,000	49,26,000
Equivalent in sterling £	457,882	295,257	252,740	327,900	271,100	328,400
England . . . £	21,065	8,755	32,386	13,000	15,000	16,600
TOTAL . . . £	478,947	304,012	285,126	340,900	286,100	345,000

8. Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces; so is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. The only other important items of Imperial revenue and expenditure realised or incurred in the various provinces under this head are those of an extraordinary character exceeding Rs 10,000 in amount.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) India—Imperial.

Revised, 1909-1910.

Budget, 1910-1911.

129. Important savings in the Budget estimate for the current year occur under remittance charges and in the reserve provision for special commissions of enquiry. In 1910-1911, an increased allotment has been made on account of the former item in the anticipation of a further improvement in trade conditions; and a reserve provision has again been made under the latter, mainly in view of the contemplated enquiry into the rise of prices.

(b) India—Provincial.

Revised, 1909-1910

130. The total Revised estimate for the current year is Rs 621 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. A considerable lapse has taken place in the United Provinces in the provision for *takavi* remissions, and a similar lapse of a much smaller magnitude in the Central Provinces. Important decreases also occur in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing to a smaller payment of contributions to district boards, in consequence of the taking over by Government of certain expenditure formerly incurred by them, and to the record under other heads of account of certain charges for which provision was made in the budget under this head; and in Bengal owing to savings in the provision for the special enquiries in connection with fisheries and other matters. On the other hand, there are large excesses over the Budget estimate in Burma, owing to the record under this head of certain charges for which provision was made under other heads, and in the Punjab, owing to higher expenditure on petty establishments and on miscellaneous contributions to district boards.

Budget, 1910-1911.

131. The total Budget for 1910-1911 is less than the Revised of the current year by Rs 173 lakhs. Provision for increased expenditure has been made in the Central Provinces, in connection with *takavi* remissions, and in most of the other provinces, to allow for ordinary growth as well as for outlay of an unforeseen character. But they are more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs 41 lakhs in the United Provinces caused by smaller provisions for *takavi* remissions and for contributions to district boards in consequence of the taking over by Government of certain expenditure hitherto incurred by them, and by a smaller decrease in the Punjab, due to the absence of special contributions paid to certain district boards during the current year.

(c) England.

132. The bulk of the variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of 1909-10 and between the latter and the Budget of next year is explained by heavy refunds to contractors in the current year of fines incurred by them in 1908-09 in connection with the supply of stores.

Revised, 1909-1910.

133. The Budget for 1909-1910 included a special provision of Rs 9 lakhs on account of the probable proceeds of the sale to the Calcutta Port Commissioners of certain lands belonging to the Government. The amount is not likely to be received during the current year and this explains the difference of Rs 9.09 lakhs between the Budget and the Revised estimates. In Bombay the Budget provided for a special extraordinary receipt of Rs 1.52 lakhs on account of the sale of the buildings and site of the St. Peter's School, Mazagaon. This has been omitted from the Revised as the property is not likely to be sold, but receipts of nearly the same amount are expected from profits on rents of Government lands vested in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and from the sale of the Karachi Custom House building.

Budget, 1910-1911.

134. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1910-11, for the special receipt of 9 lakhs mentioned above, as well as for one of 1.11 lakhs in the United Provinces to be obtained from the sale of certain property in connection with a scheme for the amelioration of the position of the Benares branch of the ex-Royal

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

family of Delhi. But owing mainly to the absence of the special receipts obtained in Bombay in the current year and to smaller recoveries of departmental charges in connection with the supply of stores to Provincial Governments and local bodies the total Budget will be only 7·7 lakhs higher than the Revised of the current year.

(b) *Provincial.*

135. A sum of R4·72 lakhs was provided in the Budget estimates of the Central Provinces for 1909-1910 as probable receipts from the sale of cloth manufactured for Government by weavers in receipt of relief during the last famine; but R2·2 lakhs are now expected to be received from this source in the current year, a further 3 lakhs being realised next year. The decrease in revenue in 1909-1910 is, however, more than counterbalanced by increases in other provinces, the more important of these occur in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing mainly to higher receipts from unclaimed deposits in courts, etc., and in Bengal owing to special receipts from the sale of the Jorabagan thana and of the fishery trawler "Golden Crown." The former transaction is expected to bring in 2 lakhs of which 1·4 will be received in 1910-1911. Revised, 1909-1

136. The total Budget for 1910-1911 does not materially differ from the Revised for the current year, and the only important items of a special character are those in Central Provinces and Bengal mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Budget, 1910-1

33 TO 36.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IN INDIA.						
Famine Relief { Imperial	6,97,142	62,58,442	86,25,475	14,37,000	7,29,000	...
Construction of Protective Railways { Provincial	40,64,724	30,75,487	62,55,702	16,28,000	2,69,000	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	51,626	98,415	1,048	3,00,000	2,22,000	5,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	52,55,507	60,59,990	59,12,632	71,78,000	69,83,000	69,64,000
TOTAL INDIA	49,85,746	37,50,000	37,50,000	41,34,000	65,80,000	75,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling to ENGLAND	1,50,54,715	1,92,42,334	2,45,44,857	1,49,77,000	1,47,83,000	1,49,64,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	6,093	13,241	8,855	1,500	14,500	2,400
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	1,009,743	1,296,063	1,645,179	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

137. There is a satisfactory saving of Rs 20.67 lakhs in the provision made in the Budget estimates of the current year for the actual relief of famine, owing to the earlier termination of relief operations in the afflicted districts in the two Bengals and in the United Provinces. A small lapse is also expected in the grant for the construction of Protective railways, owing to delay in the acquisition of land for the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension of the Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway. The amounts saved under both heads are added to the provision for the avoidance of debt, and the total grant under the group head remains unchanged.

138. In the Budget for 1910-1911, provision has been made as usual for a total grant of 150 lakhs under this group head. No portion of this will be required for actual famine relief expenditure; and the sum has been allotted in moieties for the construction of works which are likely to serve as a protection against famine, and for the avoidance of debt. It may be mentioned that half of the latter grant appears in the Provincial section of the estimates as a result of the arrangements explained in the Financial Statement for 1907-1908.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE WORKS.

139. The whole of the grant for Protective Railways in 1910-1911 will be spent, as in the current year, on the construction of certain famine feeder lines in the Madras Presidency.

The following table gives the distribution of the grant made in next year's Budget for the construction of protective irrigation works—

	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget
	Budget.	Revised.	
1 Central Provinces	R	R	R
(i) Tank projects	13,60,000	15,11,000	15,52,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	2,40,000	1,90,000	2,23,000
2 Burma	31,000	17,000	15,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,000	6,000	2,000
4 Bengal			
(i) Tribeni Canal	6,89,000	8,99,000	8,10,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	1,26,000	1,16,000	1,40,000
5 United Provinces			
(i) Betwa Canal	2,89,000	4,59,000	65,000
(ii) Ken	3,16,000	1,72,000	4,18,000
(iii) Damsan	8,32,000	7,44,000	6,21,000
(iv) Other projects, etc.	4,93,000	1,90,000	5,39,000
6 Punjab		1,000	...
7 Madras	1,36,000	62,000	1,01,000
8 Bombay			
(i) Godavari Canal	14,01,000	21,14,000	15,31,000
(ii) Chankapur Tank	2,77,000	2,72,000	40,000
(iii) Pravara river project	5,00,000	3,56,000	8,40,000
(iv) Other projects, etc.	1,82,000	71,000	2,89,000
9. Minor administrations	22,000	20,000	14,000
Reserve provision, allowance for possible lapses in grants, etc.	3,00,000	...	2,00,000
	72,00,000	72,00,000	70,00,000

140. The expenditure shown against "other projects, etc.," in some of the provinces, and the small amounts entered against the others, include expenditure on survey and investigation operations as well on the preparation and revision of famine relief programmes. As regards the more important projects, it will be seen that the whole of next year's grant has been allotted to works already undertaken. The Secretary of State has consented to larger allotments (up to a maximum of 100 lakhs) being made for Protective Irrigation works than the limits of the Famine grant allow, provided that the extra expenditure (which will be recorded under another head) does not have the effect of reducing the revenue surplus below one crore. Obviously it is impossible to take advantage of this arrangement in 1910-1911; and the initiation of such new schemes as the Tendula has had to be deferred until better times.

XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to 41—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	38,67,16,172	40,94,54,163	40,19,98,315	43,77,36,000	42,92,47,000	44,61,85,000
<i>Deduct:—</i>						
Working Expenses	19,28,39,166	21,97,28,915	24,88,83,000	23,62,17,000	23,73,20,000	25,26,83,000
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, etc.	59,44,506	64,53,596	48,13,330	52,53,000	54,25,000	61,23,000
Net Receipts	18,79,32,500	18,32,71,652	14,83,01,985	19,62,66,000	18,65,02,000	18,73,79,000
Net Revenue equivalent at Rs 15 = £1	12,528,833	12,218,110	9,886,799	13,084,400	12,433,500	12,491,900
Interest and capital redemption Charges—						
Interest on Debt	5,039,985	5,243,208	5,535,946	5,697,100	5,671,500	5,867,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways	2,869,366	2,869,335	3,268,132	3,357,800	3,357,800	3,357,800
Sinking Funds	148,896	154,058	159,491	165,100	165,200	171,200
Interest chargeable against companies on Advances	508,425	519,962	478,802	500,400	472,100	481,900
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,409,022	1,461,146	1,649,196	1,834,200	1,905,900	2,020,300
	9,975,694	10,247,709	11,091,567	11,554,600	11,572,500	11,898,200
Net Result	2,553,139	1,970,401	—1,204,768	1,529,800	861,000	1,000,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Result	—227,652	—363,492	—13,704	...	1,600	600
Other Receipts	56,180	52,606	72,203	50,000	57,400	37,700
Other Charges	74,003	96,513	95,981	132,700	91,500	145,800
Net Result	—17,814	—43,907	—23,778	—82,700	—34,100	—108,100
TOTAL NET RESULT	2,307,673	1,563,002	—1,242,250	1,447,100	828,500	486,200
Redemption of capital from revenue	603,239	623,495	719,659	760,400	760,400	788,000
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government	156,199,185	166,932,832	171,952,226	177,493,932	176,436,422	188,295,226
Expenditure by Companies	43,375,393	43,330,223	43,887,369	47,618,323	46,195,802	48,543,902
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	7,572,122	9,767,539	12,127,842	14,527,839	14,537,242	15,522,442
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	1,511,250	1,513,816	1,513,816	1,507,516	1,513,816	1,513,816
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company	...	..	959,364	959,400	959,364	959,364
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	...	..	958,880	958,900	958,880	2,621,380
TOTAL	208,657,950	221,544,410	231,399,497	243,065,910	240,651,596	257,455,930
Miles open on April 1	21,544	22,134	23,643	24,180	24,105	24,458
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1	904	905	...	...	...	...

With the purchase of the Madras Railway on the 1st January 1908 the old guaranteed Railways ceased to exist, and the figures shown under 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 under this head in the preceding table represent certain arrear adjustments. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat Railway in Assam which is the only line whose transactions are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts:—

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
Gross Receipts . . .	86,196	98,874	99,592	1,00,000	1,02,000	1,05,000
Working Expenses . . .	89,102	90,157	80,960	99,000	99,000	85,000

NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

142 The Budget estimates for the current year provided for a very considerable advance in the Gross Receipts of State Railways in the expectation that the seasons would be propitious and that there would be a revival in trade. The latter expectation has not been fully realised, and it is now apprehended that the receipts will fall short of the Budget by Rs 4 89 lakhs. The more important decreases occur in the earnings of the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which have suffered by the depression in the coal market, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, owing to a short jute crop, and on the Rajputana-Malwa and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways owing to general depression in traffic. On the other hand, material improvements are expected in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula line and of the two other lines which traverse Southern India. The bumper wheat crop harvested in the Punjab last year has enabled the budget estimate for the North-Western Railway to be realized at the very high figure of 7

143 In spite of the defect in the estimates of gross revenue, the total Working Expenses in 1909-1910 exceed the Budget grant by Rs 11 03 lakhs. A considerable saving in the case of the East Indian Railway, caused by the fall in the traffic and larger debits to capital in connection with betterments, is almost wholly counterbalanced by an equally large increase under the North-Western Railway, a portion of which is due to unforeseen expenditure necessitated by flood damages and by the fire in the carriage shop at Lahore. Some saving in expenditure also occurs in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but in the case of none of the other lines is any decrease of expenditure expected to follow the decline in revenue. On the other hand, the Budget grants are likely to be exceeded on the Madras and Southern Marhatta line owing to increased receipts and necessary renewals of sleepers and repairs of flood damages, on the Burma line owing to re-laying of certain sections of the permanent-way and necessary improvements in station yards, on the Eastern Bengal line owing to outlay on the repairing of damages caused by the cyclone in October 1909, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line owing to enhanced charges for coal and heavier repairs and renewals of rolling-stock.

144 Owing to the decline in the Net Receipts, important savings occur in the provision for the payment of surplus profits to the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian lines, but these are more than counterbalanced by an increased payment of 12 lakhs to the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway, the effect of the provisions of the new contract as well as of an improvement in the net revenue.

145 In the Budget of 1910-1911, provision has been made for a moderate increase of Rs 169 38 lakhs in the Gross Receipts on the assumption that the agricultural conditions will be normal and that there will be a further revival of trade. Out of this Rs 153 63 lakhs will, however, be required to meet increase in working expenses, and making some allowance for enhanced payment of surplus profits to Companies, etc., the improvement in Net Receipts will amount to Rs 77 lakhs only.

146 The very large increase in Working Expenses is a direct result of the increasing demand on the part of the public for more efficient working and for a better service both for goods and passenger traffic; and is a necessary complement of the enhanced capital expenditure which is now being incurred with reference to this demand on the improvement of open lines. Owing to the uncertainty about the railway receipts, the Budget grants for the current year were

fixed with a close regard to economy, and the provision allowed for betterments was restricted; but with the revival in trade the Railway Board advise that it is no longer possible to wholly postpone such expenditure without impairing the value of the railway service. Large allotments have accordingly been made in the estimates for next year of most of the important lines, for the renewal with heavier rail of considerable lengths of permanent way, for the strengthening of bridges and for renewals of rolling-stock.

INTEREST CHARGES.

147. The decrease in expenditure in 1909-1910, as compared with the Budget estimate, under Interest on Debt and under Interest charged against Companies on advances, is caused by lapses in capital grants and by the variation in the rate of interest charged on certain loan funds explained in paragraph 60. On the other hand, there is a larger increase in Interest on capital deposited by Companies, this is, however, caused not by any additional deposits of capital but by larger overdrafts of capital by certain Companies, and there is a corresponding increase under Interest receipts (*vide* paragraph 56).

148. The increase in the total interest charge in 1910-1911 is a result of the growth in the capital cost of the railways. •

OTHER RECEIPTS.

149. The receipts shown under this head represent recoveries from the Travancore Darbar of its share of the loss on the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway, the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon, Southern Punjab and Amritsar-Patti Railways payable under the terms of their respective contracts; dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway allotted to the Government in re-payment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the Railway, and sale proceeds of land relinquished by Railway Companies. The decrease in 1910-1911 occurs mainly in the share of surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway.

OTHER CHARGES.

150. These consist of cost of land required by certain companies, the contracts with which provide for the free supply of all land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them, and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board). A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each railway company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The details are

		Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911 Budget.	
			Budget	Revised		
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1	Subsidised Companies—Land	10,19,065	11,60,000	7,85,000	16,48,000	
2.	Miscellaneous expenditure	2,93,969	5,20,000	5,48,000	5,12,000	
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1	Subsidised Companies—Land	43,916	11,000	17,000	10,000	
2.	Miscellaneous expenditure (Surveys)	82,777	.	22,000	18,000	
TOTAL		R £	14,39,727 95,981	19,91,000 132,700	13,72,000 91,500	21,88,000 145,800

Land.—There is a considerable lapse in the Imperial Budget grant for the current year mainly in the provisions for the Kasur-Lodhran and Pandharpur-Miraj Railways. The principal allotments made in 1910-1911 are for the Jullundar-Doab and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

Miscellaneous Expenditure—The figures show little variation and call for no remarks. The Budget for 1910-1911 is made up as follows.—

Allotment for Surveys	7,50,000
Charges of the Railway Board and other establishments	13,08,000
Deduct—Recoveries from Railway Companies on account of cost of supervision	—15,46,000
TOTAL	5,12,000

XXIX—XXX AND 42—43.—IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.
				Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
MAJOR WORKS.						
Revenue { Direct Re-	3,51,33,476	3,31,20,215	3,37,14,356	3,38,54,000	3,45,66,000	3,38,19,000
Land Revenue	1,51,04,710	1,56,07,949	1,63,65,663	1,61,79,000	1,69,21,000	1,69,42,000
Working Expenses	1,41,69,487	1,50,00,137	1,55,48,826	1,54,96,000	1,63,30,000	1,59,41,000
Interest	1,24,26,488	1,30,88,523	1,36,25,073	1,44,21,000	1,43,29,000	1,50,84,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA	2,36,42,211	2,05,79,544	2,09,06,125	2,01,16,000	2,08,25,000	1,97,36,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,576,147	1,371,970	1,393,741	1,341,000	1,385,600	1,315,700
Expenditure in Eng-land (Interest) £	106,798	108,144	103,989	112,100	110,600	111,700
NET REVENUE £	1,469,349	1,263,826	1,289,752	1,228,900	1,275,000	1,204,000
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct	27,55,575	34,80,077	32,90,007	32,22,000	34,71,000	33,03,000
Expenditure	1,28,53,470	1,27,137,946	1,34,48,917	1,38,17,000	1,37,82,000	1,38,92,000
NET EXPENDITURE R	1,00,97,895	92,337,949	1,01,58,910	1,05,95,000	1,03,11,000	1,05,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	673,193	617,151	675,949	706,300	687,400	705,900
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS						
Capital Outlay to March 31	41,64,72,915	44,04,01,009	40,10,84,886	48,23,43,069	48,58,70,886	50,75,69,886
Equivalent in Sterling £	27,764,861	29,300,071	30,738,992	32,189,535	32,254,059	33,837,992

151 Taking India as a whole the net financial result of the working of the Major Irrigation works in 1909-1910 will be better than the Budget forecast by £49,100 (7.36 lakhs). There is an improvement of R7.12 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and of R7.42 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue, but R7.2 lakhs of this are required to meet increase in expenditure. A diminution of R11.1 lakhs in the net profit is likely to take place next year. Allowance has been made for a possible falling-off of R7.26 lakhs in the Gross Revenue, and though the provision for Working Expenses is taken at R3.89 lakhs less than the current year's expenditure, there is a large growth of R7.73 lakhs in the interest charges in consequence of the considerable outlay now being incurred on new projects in the Punjab and elsewhere, the benefits of which will not be realised for some time to come. The net result under Minor Irrigation works in 1909-1910 is slightly better than the Budget estimate owing to some improvement in revenue and a small saving in the expenditure, the estimate for next year is nearly the same as the Budget of the current year.

152. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 5 to 8 along with those for Land Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables.

MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

	Accounts 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1900-1910.		1910-1911. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	1,193	10,958	34,638	40,000	45,000	80,000
2. Burma . . .	3,58,800	6,59,749	5,91,088	8,17,000	10,45,000	9,52,000
3. United Provinces . . .	2,63,012	2,11,431	1,25,727	3,30,000	3,54,000	4,93,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	5,12,330	6,58,637	7,20,259	7,35,000	7,70,000	7,25,000
5. Madras . . .	4,05,382	5,00,407	..	..	..	..
	15,41,323	20,41,312	14,77,312	19,22,000	22,14,000	22,50,000
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1. Bengal . . .	22,97,528	23,80,950	26,33,820	24,36,000	27,08,000	25,92,000
2. United Provinces . . .	1,04,36,012	96,28,144	94,1,901	88,14,000	87,81,000	80,95,000
3. Punjab . . .	1,99,37,088	1,79,45,877	1,86,79,540	1,60,70,000	1,92,39,000	1,83,75,000
4. Madras . . .	..	..	4,73,820	4,02,000	5,65,000	4,60,000
5. Bombay . . .	9,20,005	11,24,002	9,82,954	10,40,000	11,00,000	11,38,000
	3,35,92,153	3,10,78,973	3,42,42,044	3,19,32,000	3,23,52,000	3,15,60,000
TOTAL R	3,51,33,476	3,31,20,215	3,47,14,456	3,38,54,000	3,45,00,000	3,38,19,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,342,431	2,208,014	2,247,624	2,250,900	2,304,400	2,254,600

WORKING EXPENSES.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General (Reserve Provision) . . .	..	..	..	1,03,000	..	1,28,000
2. Central Provinces . . .	4,502	12,889	23,181	30,000	30,000	35,000
3. Burma . . .	1,33,119	2,00,860	2,01,083	2,24,000	2,17,000	2,32,000
4. United Provinces . . .	1,08,053	1,73,162	2,02,978	2,24,000	2,24,000	2,65,000
5. North-West Frontier . . .	1,13,839	2,26,120	2,12,192	2,00,000	2,70,000	1,82,000
6. Madras . . .	16,87,818	19,12,570	..	..	..	..
	20,47,351	25,25,607	6,40,334	7,81,000	7,21,000	8,42,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Bengal . . .	11,88,907	14,25,201	13,97,147	13,44,000	13,51,000	13,50,000
2. United Provinces . . .	32,65,011	32,31,350	33,04,066	34,14,000	31,09,000	33,51,000
3. Punjab . . .	60,42,432	67,98,875	69,07,873	67,05,000	74,77,000	68,70,000
4. Madras . . .	..	..	21,24,002	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,54,000
5. Bombay . . .	10,25,786	10,79,104	11,74,714	10,62,000	10,50,000	12,68,000
	1,21,22,136	1,25,34,530	1,49,08,492	1,47,15,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,99,000
Total R	1,41,69,487	1,50,60,137	1,55,48,826	1,54,90,000	1,53,00,000	1,59,41,000
Equivalent in sterling £	944,632	1,004,009	1,036,569	1,033,100	1,058,700	1,062,800

The Imperial figures shown against the United Provinces represent the transactions of the Betwa, Ken and Dassan canals

DIRECT RECEIPTS.

Imperial.

153. The improvement over the Budget estimate in 1909-10 occurs mainly in Burma and is caused by the opening of new distributaries on the Mandalay canal

1911. and collection of arrears on the Shewbo canal. The total Budget for next year is at the same as the Revised for 1909-10; a decrease in the receipts in Burma, caused by the absence of the special arrears realized in the current year, and in the Frontier province, owing to an expected fall in the revenue of the Lower Swat canal is more than counterbalanced by increases in the United Provinces in consequence of an anticipated development of the Betwa and Ken canals, and in the Central Provinces where the large works now under construction are nearing completion.

Divided and Provincial.

1910 154 The total Revised for 1909-10 exceeds the Budget by Rs 4.21 lakhs, the increase being the net result of a number of variations in the several provinces. There is an improvement of Rs 2.72 lakhs in Bengal, mostly in the receipts of the Sone canal, due to an increase in the *rabi* area irrigated in 1908-1909, as well as in that brought under lease under enhanced rates. Smaller increases occur in the Punjab and Bombay owing to greater demand for water, recovery of arrears and other causes, but on the other hand there is a decrease in the United Provinces where the extremely favourable character of the last monsoon curtailed the demand for water for *kharif* millets.

155 The Budget for next year is Rs 7.83 lakhs lower than the Revised of the current year. A large falling-off of Rs 8.64 lakhs is anticipated in the Punjab owing chiefly to the probable disappearance of owner's rate in the Delhi Division; and variations of less importance occur in all the other provinces where provision has generally been made for normal receipts.

WORKING EXPENSES

156 For the North-Western Provinces and Federal Territory of India. Imperial. 1,34,45,911 | 1,35,17,000 | 1,27,000

For the North-Western Provinces and Federal Territory of India. Imperial. 1,34,45,911 | 1,35,17,000 | 1,27,000

156. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year and between the latter and the Budget of 1910-1911 are mainly caused by the reserve provision entered under India General, which is allotted during the course of the year to meet necessary Imperial expenditure in excess of the Budget grant in the several provinces.

Divided and Provincial.

157 The total expenditure in the current year exceeds the Budget by Rs 8.94 lakhs. Almost the whole of the excess occurs in the Punjab (Rs 7.72 lakhs) and in the United Provinces (Rs 95 lakh) in both of which necessary repairs of flood damages and protective works had to be carried out which were not anticipated in the Budget. The total grant for next year is Rs 5.1 lakhs less than the Revised for 1909-1910. Provision has been made in the Punjab and in the United Provinces for a normal scale of expenditure, but a larger programme of extensions and improvements is contemplated in Bombay.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	1,12,792	65,320	37,402	59,000	72,000	63,000
2. Punjab . . .	7,30,485	7,28,018	6,35,984	6,30,000	8,00,000	6,35,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,23,432	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	3,810	7,917	21,138	25,000	20,000	37,000
2. Burma . . .	2,29,586	11,96,877	10,98,434	10,85,000	11,00,000	10,85,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	110	132	127	..	..	...
4. Bengal . . .	7,79,187	7,59,999	6,81,613	7,40,000	6,86,000	7,57,000
5. United Provinces .	2,50,342	1,20,941	1,62,215	1,36,000	1,03,000	1,02,000
6. Punjab . . .	55,844	45,181	39,200	41,000	53,000	57,000
7. Madras . . .	1,67,822	1,91,208	2,09,090	1,72,000	2,17,000	1,95,000
8. Bombay . . .	3,02,156	3,65,084	4,04,805	3,34,000	3,00,000	3,12,000
TOTAL R	27,55,575	34,80,077	32,90,007	32,22,000	34,71,000	33,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	183,705	2,52,045	219,334	214,800	231,400	220,200

Expenditure.

<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	2,22,360	2,27,841	3,41,966	8,42,000	4,05,000	8,97,000
2. Punjab .	9,43,087	10,06,530	10,86,050	9,50,000	10,05,000	9,90,000
3. North-West Frontier	2,10,974	39,315	32,930	80,000	66,000	60,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	3,37,941	4,50,011	5,57,337	5,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000
2. Burma .	13,80,547	13,56,438	14,69,007	12,70,000	12,00,000	13,00,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	64,301	72,693	57,208	1,11,000	1,36,000	1,11,000
4. Bengal .	19,16,942	13,89,894	20,43,172	21,40,000	21,61,000	22,05,000
5. United Provinces	7,11,008	5,50,541	6,76,287	5,22,000	6,07,000	4,29,000
6. Punjab .	60,869	76,217	91,332	86,000	78,000	84,000
7. Madras .	42,47,152	39,90,294	38,11,129	42,00,000	41,53,000	42,04,000
8. Bombay .	27,58,289	30,39,172	3,462,529	31,10,000	34,70,000	30,52,000
TOTAL . R	1,28,53,470	1,27,37,946	1,34,28,947	1,38,17,000	1,37,82,000	1,38,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	856,898	849,196	895,263	921,100	918,800	926,100

REVENUE.

158. The increase in the Revised over the Budget Estimate of the current year is caused mainly by an unexpected improvement in the receipts of the Punjab canals whose transactions are recorded in the Imperial section of the accounts. For next year, the revenue from these canals has been taken at a normal figure and this chiefly accounts for the reduction in the Budget of 1910-1911 as compared with the Revised of 1909-1910

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Wholly Imperial

159. The Budget Estimate of the current year included the usual grant of Rs 5 lakhs in aid of special expenditure entailed by the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, and a reserve provision of Rs 1 lakh to meet unforeseen

requirements. A portion of the special grant is being spent on the Nar Nallah scheme in Baluchistan. But Rs 2 lakhs have been allotted to the Government of the United Provinces for tank restoration works and placed at its credit by an assignment of Land Revenue (*vide* paragraph 12); and Rs 1.8 lakhs out of both grants are being used to meet the Imperial share of expenditure in excess of Budget grant in Bombay where the charges (as well as the receipts) under the head are divided in moieties between Imperial and Provincial. These causes mainly account for the decrease of Rs 4.01 lakhs in the Revised Estimate of the current year, as compared with the Budget.

160 The Estimates for 1910-1911 exceed the Revised for the current year by Rs 5 lakhs. Allowance has been made for the special grant of Rs 5 lakhs and a Reserve of Rs 1.5 lakhs, but no provision exists for the Nar Nallah scheme, as an allotment will be made for it later in the year from the special grant.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

161 The excess of Rs 3.66 lakhs over the Budget grant of 1909-1910 occurs mainly in Bombay and is caused by large outlay on urgent river embankment works and special repairs rendered necessary by the severe erosion of the Indus on its right and left banks. In the United Provinces, the expenditure on tank restoration works out of the special Imperial assignment is counterbalanced to a great extent by savings in ordinary grants.

162 The total Budget for 1910-1911 is Rs 3.20 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. Large decreases occur in Bombay and in the United Provinces owing to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the current year. On the other hand, a more active programme is contemplated in the Central Provinces and in Burma.

44.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911 Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Provincial.</i> Eastern Bengal and Assam . . . R	13,432	8,186	6,235	14,000	23,000	4,000
£	895	553	415	900	1,500	300

163. The charges represent capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway, and are unimportant in character.

XXXI and 45. CIVIL WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
IMPERIAL							
1.	India General . . .	30,50,392	34,12,587	42,17,589	38,67,000	30,27,000	40,20,000
2.	North-West Frontier . . .	16,00,248	18,11,903	21,42,997	21,36,000	22,32,000	18,34,000
3.	Other Provinces . . .	51,55,078	58,64,674	41,11,528	48,93,000	37,25,000	40,77,000
PROVINCIAL.							
1.	Central Provinces . . .	51,22,675	61,14,418	67,61,314	60,59,000	60,59,000	61,98,000
2.	Burma . . .	1,18,34,167	1,12,13,715	91,46,468	69,20,000	69,82,000	84,53,000
3.	Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	54,01,957	64,88,989	70,80,970	58,50,000	64,74,000	65,86,000
4.	Bengal . . .	81,90,090	88,39,222	80,23,375	69,96,000	65,86,000	73,86,000
5.	United Provinces . . .	56,16,327	54,53,039	55,55,491	57,40,000	61,97,000	64,66,000
6.	Punjab . . .	55,91,534	53,19,456	50,43,732	50,73,000	52,79,000	58,36,000
7.	Madras . . .	64,67,434	65,90,332	62,48,767	72,56,000	68,38,000	89,33,000
8.	Bombay . . .	70,18,576	81,46,474	78,74,693	77,96,000	78,14,000	73,46,000
TOTAL INDIA		R 6,43,48,478	6,92,54,800	6,62,37,324	6,24,86,000	6,11,73,000	6,71,46,000
Equivalent in Sterling England . . .		£ 4,289,899	4,616,988	4,415,822	4,165,800	4,078,200	4,476,400
		£ 68,758	68,102	80,105	76,500	84,500	79,300
TOTAL		4,358,657	4,685,090	4,495,927	4,242,300	4,162,700	4,555,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
IMPERIAL						
1. India . . .	89,158	85,973	97,788	5,08,000	1,13,000	6,26,000
2. North-West Frontier . . .	1,46,002	1,46,318	1,24,186	1,34,000	1,36,000	1,37,000
3. Other Provinces . . .	1,86,175	60,269	1,99,968	1,80,000	2,50,000	2,05,000
PROVINCIAL.						
1. Central Provinces . . .	2,98,007	3,99,531	4,27,537	6,53,000	5,62,000	6,01,000
2. Burma . . .	3,00,440	3,15,737	7,10,320	3,40,000	3,41,000	3,41,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	2,45,690	2,70,963	2,89,510	2,81,000	3,22,000	3,12,000
4. Bengal . . .	5,11,859	5,20,731	5,31,386	5,35,000	5,25,000	5,35,000
5. United Provinces . . .	3,17,134	3,00,988	3,35,912	2,95,000	3,24,000	3,13,000
6. Punjab . . .	8,70,130	6,21,904	6,30,808	5,90,000	6,16,000	6,41,000
7. Madras . . .	2,41,169	1,80,156	2,14,886	1,88,000	2,27,000	2,18,000
8. Bombay . . .	7,60,047	8,06,285	7,56,771	7,07,000	6,69,000	6,02,000
Total India . R	39,65,811	37,11,855	43,19,072	44,11,000	40,85,000	45,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	264,387	247,457	287,938	294,100	272,300	302,100
England . £	23,476	1,609	...	...	..	...
TOTAL . £	287,863	249,066	287,938	294,100	272,300	302,100

164. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments (e.g., Salt, Customs, etc.) whose receipts and charges are wholly Imperial.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) India (Imperial) and England.

165. A very considerable lapse of Rs 16.92 lakhs occurs in the Budget Estimate of the current year, mainly in the reserve provision for unforeseen requirements and in the allotments made for Imperial buildings in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and Punjab. In 1910-1911 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at Rs 100 lakhs, exclusive of Rs 3.37 lakhs allotted for petty expenditure incurred in the Civil Department in the several minor administrations and Rs 7.9 lakhs to be spent by the Baluchistan administration. The purposes to which this grant will be applied are shown below —

	R
1. Establishment, tools and plant	17,96,000
2. Repairs	23,70,000
3. Works in progress	21,40,000
4. New works :—	
(a) costing up to Rs 50,000	8,55,000
(b) costing more than Rs 50,000	13,81,000
5. Payments in England on stores, lurlough allowances, etc.	10,98,000
6. Reserve provision for archaeological expenditure	1,00,000
7. Reserve provision for other unforeseen expenditure	2,60,000
	<u>1,00,00,000</u>

166. The following is a list of the new works and works in progress on which it is probable that allotments of 1 lakh or more will be made in the ensuing year.

Provinces	Name of work.	Amount of grant.
		R
Central India	New Daly College, Indore	1,20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	New Salt golahs at Chittagong	1,50,000
Bengal	Extension of the Central Telegraph Office building, Calcutta	1,10,000
	New Secretariat for the Department of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta	3,50,000
	Reconstruction of the Government Central Press building at No. 166 Dharamtala Street, Calcutta	1,75,000
Bombay	New Custom House, Karachi	1,00,000
	New General Post Office, Bombay	2,50,000

Provincial.

167. The Revised estimate shows a total increase of Rs 4.99 lakhs over the Budget of the current year. Certain expenditure incurred in the Civil Department, mainly on contributions to municipalities and district and local boards in connection with roads, buildings and miscellaneous public improvements (e.g., drainage, water supply, etc.), is recorded under this head, and the amount of such expenditure in 1909-1910 will fall short of the Budget by Rs 12.29 lakhs. Of this Rs 10.52 lakhs occurs in the two Bengals and is chiefly due to two causes, viz., firstly, smaller payment of contributions to District Boards, and secondly, the record under appropriate heads of certain special contributions for which provision was made here in the Budget. There is also a saving of Rs 2.81 lakhs in Madras, owing mainly to the inability of the Madras Corporation to fully utilise the grant of Rs 6 lakhs for water supply and drainage works, but this is partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure in other provinces.

168. The expenditure in 1909-1910 on roads and buildings in the Public Works Department exceeds the Budget by Rs 17.28 lakhs and this excess is shared by all the provinces with the exception of Madras where there is a small

lapse in the Budget grant. Owing to the unfavourable position of their provincial finances, the Governments of almost all these provinces were compelled to restrict very considerably the grants made on this account in the current year's Budget; and they have appropriated to Civil Works expenditure any net savings in the grants under the other heads, as well any sums that have been available owing to an improvement in their resources. The largest increase occurs in Eastern Bengal and Assam where considerable outlay is being incurred in connection with the laying out of the new headquarters at Dacca.

169. In 1910-1911, Madras proposes to spend about 20 lakhs from its heavy accumulation of balances. Otherwise the grants have been fixed with reference to the condition of the provincial balances; and but for the special Imperial assignments given in the current year, the programme in the Central Provinces and Bengal would have to be cut down substantially below the normal scale. The total increase over the Revised estimate of the current year amounts to Rs 50·2 lakhs. Of this Rs 26 61 lakhs occur in the Civil Department and are chiefly due to provisions for a contribution of Rs 15 lakhs to the Rangoon Port Trust in connection with the river training scheme (of which Rs 10 lakhs will be met from the special Imperial assignment made in the current year), for a grant of Rs 5 lakhs to the Madras Port Trust and an increased grant of Rs 4 lakhs to the Madras Municipality; and for a lump allotment of Rs 1 lakh in the Punjab for expenditure that may be necessitated at Dera Ghazi Khan. The increased provision for departmental expenditure therefore amounts to Rs 23·59 lakhs; and this is distributed among all the provinces with the exception of Burma where the state of the provincial balances does not permit of a higher scale of expenditure than in the current year, and in Bombay where a smaller programme of new works is contemplated. The increase is largest in Madras (Rs 11·11 lakhs), where it is proposed to utilise a portion of the heavy accumulation of balances in undertaking a more active programme of Civil Works with reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee. The other important increases occur in Bengal where the expenditure in the current year had to be badly stinted owing to want of funds; in the United Provinces where work in connection with the Medical College at Lucknow will be commenced, and in the Punjab owing to larger allotments for town improvement works in the new colonies and for other purposes.

REVENUE.

170 Under Imperial the decrease of Rs 3·23 lakhs in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate of the current year is chiefly caused by the postponement to next year of the sale of the investments in connection with Mr. Phipp's donation to the Agricultural and Research Institute at Pusa; and the increase of Rs 4 69 lakhs in next year's revenue is due to the same cause as well as to the sale of certain Imperial buildings. The variations in the Provincial figures are unimportant and call for no remarks.

XXXII and 46—ARMY.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
	R	R	R	Budget.	Revised	R
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA—						
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Administration	64,57,256	64,84,829	64,77,619	65,26,160	65,31,000	66,52,700
Military Accounts	21,61,036	21,55,583	23,80,509	26,64,080	26,28,000	28,81,670
Regimental Pay, etc.	11,35,70,152	11,39,85,464	11,54,94,353	12,24,67,180	12,21,27,000	12,41,48,690
Supply and Transport	3,44,92,964	3,21,50,189	3,34,24,479	3,28,83,990	3,27,59,000	3,28,39,640
Veterinary	4,43,792	4,04,341	4,49,102	4,75,210	4,69,000	4,85,760
Clothing	17,86,235	18,09,802	18,29,942	14,93,670	15,03,000	17,28,320
Razabouts	60,57,866	51,59,381	57,55,206	55,02,900	53,68,000	59,53,816
Medical Services	63,64,372	61,62,526	59,17,672	59,34,570	58,77,000	59,88,400
Medical Stores	4,17,649	5,95,536	4,85,182	4,89,270	4,93,000	4,70,390
Ordnance	1,24,61,639	1,20,90,053	1,17,89,944	1,05,32,350	1,02,48,000	99,68,320
Ecclesiastical	4,11,786	4,27,114	4,17,061	4,44,310	4,24,000	4,33,830
Education	11,36,196	12,25,437	12,15,280	13,52,980	11,94,000	13,69,050
Compensation for food, etc.	51,39,740	69,11,017	86,09,224	76,20,210	63,43,000	60,00,020
Miscellaneous Services	27,69,561	24,27,865	35,18,633	13,29,620	15,61,000	18,92,690
Hutting	10,52,679	6,59,700	8,43,070	5,37,830	7,46,000	5,62,760
Conveyance by road, river and sea	13,30,103	10,73,208	9,11,785	10,47,470	9,21,000	10,92,770
Conveyance by rail	50,09,269	44,14,775	39,16,897	34,37,620	38,89,000	53,18,420
Cantonments	7,65,618	13,08,103	13,28,994	11,49,580	13,04,000	13,29,560
Unadjusted Expenditure	1,41,717	4,17,278	— 77,847	..	..	..
TOTAL	20,19,69,620	19,97,88,207	20,46,86,485	20,58,89,000	20,43,85,000	20,91,46,000
<i>Non-effective Services—</i>						
	1,01,16,965	98,91,248	1,01,51,545	1,00,68,000	1,01,72,000	1,04,55,000
TOTAL INDIA	21,20,86,585	20,96,79,455	21,48,38,030	21,59,57,000	21,45,57,000	21,96,01,000
Equivalent in sterling	£ 14,139,105	£ 13,978,630	£ 14,322,536	£ 14,397,100	£ 14,303,800	£ 14,640,100
ENGLAND—						
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Payments to War Office for British Forces	654,187	630,829	901,498	955,200	911,100	938,700
Furlough allowances, etc., British Forces	144,253	140,431	144,003	150,000	151,000	153,000
Furlough Allowances, Indian Service	313,521	341,783	354,281	360,000	350,000	350,000
Indian Troop Service	361,715	341,122	327,388	316,700	276,900	304,300
Other heads	46,193	112,745	52,979	43,000	40,100	43,500
Clothing Stores	202,055	209,463	188,865	166,600	110,800	118,200
Ordnance and Mis- cellaneous Stores	1,264,531	338,368	310,873	334,700	192,100	304,800
Medical Stores	52,012	58,322	56,729	98,500	78,000	80,400
Supply and Transport Stores	53,833	45,227	48,700	39,900	39,900	36,500
Special Service . . . . .	..	..	..	..	24,900	28,000
TOTAL	3,092,900	2,218,290	2,385,336	2,464,600	2,174,800	2,357,400
<i>Non-effective Services—</i>						
Payments to War Office for British Forces	772,680	816,586	822,450	865,000	859,500	900,000
Pensions, Indian Service	1,499,954	1,471,685	1,476,771	1,450,000	1,440,000	1,420,000
Other Heads	153,206	162,342	170,173	174,200	169,900	171,000
TOTAL	2,425,840	2,450,613	2,469,394	2,489,200	2,469,400	2,491,000
TOTAL ENGLAND	£ 5,518,740	£ 4,668,903	£ 4,854,730	£ 4,953,800	£ 4,644,200	£ 4,848,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£ 19,657,845	£ 18,647,333	£ 19,177,266	£ 19,350,900	£ 18,948,000	£ 19,488,500
RECEIPTS.						
India	£ 1,11,83,628	£ 92,48,424	£ 78,06,570	£ 76,90,000	£ 80,19,000	£ 88,43,000
Equivalent in sterling	£ 745,575	£ 616,562	£ 520,438	£ 512,700	£ 534,600	£ 589,500
England	£ 471,994	£ 405,917	£ 342,501	£ 414,200	£ 402,700	£ 419,900
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£ 1,217,569	£ 1,022,479	£ 862,939	£ 926,900	£ 937,300	£ 1,009,400
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£ 18,440,276	£ 17,625,054	£ 18,314,327	£ 18,424,000	£ 18,010,700	£ 18,479,100

Revised, 1909-10.

171. The Revised anticipates an expenditure in India of Rs 21,45.57 lakhs (£14,303,800) as compared with the budget provision of Rs 21,59.57 lakhs (£14,397,100), the expected saving being Rs 14.00 lakhs (£93,300).

172. The most important reduction (Rs 14.76 lakhs) occurs under the charges for food supplies and compensation for dearness of food and forage, and is due to a good monsoon followed by a marked improvement in prices. The replacement of service pay by proficiency pay is producing a progressively increasing saving, which accounts for a reduction of Rs 3.50 lakhs in the current year. Ordnance expenditure in India has fallen by Rs 2.84 lakhs. A reduction of Rs 1.82 lakhs under telegrams is apparently due to the introduction of the revised rates. On the other hand there is a considerable increase (Rs 2.05 lakhs) in the pension charges for Indian troops; also some growth (Rs 75 lakh), which appears to be continuous, in the expenditure connected with the Volunteer force. Conveyance charges exhibit an increase of Rs 2.89 lakhs partly owing to the enhancement of 1st and 2nd class fares on certain railways. Two further items of increase, namely, Rs 2.80 lakhs on account of the clothing allowance for British troops and Rs 3.15 lakhs in the charges for grass and dairy farms, are to a large extent balanced by corresponding receipts. The net effect of these increases and decreases is a saving of Rs 11.28 lakhs (£75,200).

173. Three special additions to the year's expenditure aggregating Rs 6.13 lakhs (£40,900) may also be mentioned, namely —

- (1) the bonus (Rs 1.04 lakhs) of a week's pay to the lower-paid Government servants which was given in connection with the 50th anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown,
- (2) an increase (Rs 2.08 lakhs) in the hutting grant (i.e., the allotment for the repair and construction of Indian Infantry lines), and
- (3) an anticipated expenditure in India of Rs 3.01 lakhs in connection with the arms traffic operations now in progress

174. Many of the variations represent ordinary fluctuations and to a large extent cancel one another. Thus, there is an excess of Rs 3.50 lakhs in the charges for pay and allowances of regimental officers, and of Rs 1.02 lakhs in the expenditure on fuel, lighting and petty supplies. The principal decreases arise from reduced charges for Indian Army recruits (Rs 2.50 lakhs), savings due to short strength of the Supply and Transport personnel (Rs 2.50 lakhs), reduced charges for the supply and maintenance of peace stores (Rs 1.55 lakhs), and short expenditure on the personnel of ammunition columns (Rs 1.42 lakhs) which were not fully brought up to strength during the year. The net effect of the particular fluctuations here mentioned is a decrease of Rs 3.45 lakhs (£23,000).

175. Under Home expenditure a decrease of £309,600 is anticipated, the total expenditure assumed being £4,644,200 as compared with the budget provision of £4,953,800. The estimate allows for the expenditure at Home of £24,900 in connection with the arms traffic operations. The largest lapses occur under the following heads :—

	Saving in 1909-10.
	£
(1) Stores	218,900
(2) Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	44,100
(3) Indian Troop Service	39,800
(4) Furlough allowances of Indian Service Officers	10,000
(5) Retired pay of Indian Service Officers	10,000

176. A part of the lapse under Stores is due to advance payments in 1908-09 and to the postponement of others to 1910-11. A part is explained by the re-examination in India of estimates and requirements under Ordnance and Clothing stores, these having been overstated in the original Budget. The savings under items (2) and (4) represent ordinary fluctuations. A large part (£24,000) of the saving under the Indian Troop Service is a definite economy, arising from the employment of the R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* for one voyage to and from England in place of a hired transport. It is hoped that this experiment may be extended to two voyages in the following

year. There is a relatively small set-off to this economy in additional expenditure (Army and Marine) in India. The charges for retired pay of Indian Service officers are at present on a gradually descending scale.

177. The Revised estimate anticipates an improvement under receipts of Rs 157 lakhs (£10,400). The increase is mainly due to the new clothing allowance scheme for British troops, already referred to, under which the soldier receives an allowance for clothing which was previously supplied in kind, and makes an actual payment to the clothing factory for articles of wear obtained from it.

178. Thus the net expenditure of the year is expected to be £413,300 below the Budget estimate. The improvement may be regarded broadly as due to a saving of nearly £100,000 under food charges; and to large savings at Home, mainly under stores.

179. No separate reference has yet been made to the Schedule expenditure which is merged in the above figures. As was explained by the Finance Member in paragraph 44 of the Financial Statement for 1909-10, the Special Grant originally instituted in connection with the Reorganization and Redistribution schemes was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1909, and the Government of India practically reverted to the system in force prior to 1904-05. Under this system a schedule is prepared of important measures to be undertaken in the following year, i.e., of schemes the cost of which exceeds a certain limit, now placed at Rs 50,000. In the case of a new measure the Schedule includes the total expenditure to be incurred during the year. In the case of one already in progress the Schedule states the new initial expenditure to be incurred and the further increment of recurring expenditure in excess of that attained by the end of the previous year. It thus indicates the extent to which the Budget provides for further outlay on large undertakings.

180. The total Schedule provision for Army expenditure in the Budget of 1909-10 was Rs 33.25 lakhs (£221,700), but it is anticipated that the actual will only amount to Rs 27.35 lakhs (£182,300), practically the whole saving of £39,400 being due to the reduction of Home store demands, already referred to, by £38,000 in connection with the Schedule measure: Re-armament of Horse and Field Artillery.

The greater part of the Schedule provision has been applied to the following measures already in progress:—

	Expenditure in 1909-10.	
	Lakhs.	Equivalent in
	R	£
(1) Increase of reserve of rifles	70	4,700
(2) Addition of 8 new Royal Horse and Field Artillery Ammunition Columns	11.72	78,100
(3) Re-armament of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery with quick-firing guns	4.02	26,800
(4) Increase of the Indian Army Reserve	2.42	16,100
(5) Establishment of Sargodha young stock depôt	1.31	8,700
(6) Extension of dairies . . . . .	.53	3,500
(7) Revision of the medical and surgical equipment of field hospitals	0.63	4,200
(8) Reconstruction of accommodation for Indian troops at Bannu and Sialkot	1.42	9,500

Budget, 1910-11.

181. The Budget for 1910-11 may first be compared with the Revised for 1909-10.

The Indian expenditure anticipated in the coming year is Rs 21,96.01 lakhs (£14,640,100) against Rs 21,45.57 lakhs (£14,303,800) in the Revised, or an increase of Rs 50.44 lakhs (£336,300). The Budget figure under Army, India, should, however, be increased by Rs 1.43 lakhs as a result of several correcting entries involving transfers between the Indian and the Home estimates. The real increase proposed in Indian expenditure is thus Rs 51.87 lakhs (£345,800).

182. The main cause of increase is the additional provision (Rs 15.87 lakhs) required under conveyance charges. The Railway Companies have intimated that they will withdraw, with effect from the 1st January 1910, from their

adherence to the revised rates for military traffic which were provisionally introduced on the 1st January 1908, and have asked the Government of India to agree to certain enhancements. The question is still under examination; but it has been thought necessary to provide for the contingency and an addition of R13 00 lakhs has been made on this account.

An additional provision of R1·30 lakhs has been made to meet the further growth of pension charges. The allotment for the purchase of mules was restricted in 1909-10 below the normal and R5·28 lakhs more has been provided to make up the consequent shortage of animals. The complete introduction of the clothing scheme involves an addition of R11·35 lakhs, but the expenditure will be partly balanced by receipts. The extension of the local purchase of clothing in India involves an increase of R2·40 lakhs, and the anticipated employment of the *Dufferin* for two voyages an increase of R1 48 lakhs; but these additions again will be more than counterbalanced by reductions in the Home estimates. The Indian expenditure on the arms traffic operations in 1910-11 is estimated to exceed that of 1909-10 by R6·18 lakhs.

In addition, the new recurring expenditure and the higher initial expenditure contemplated in the Schedule for 1910-11 involves an increase of R13·78 lakhs.

An increase of R7·25 lakhs under the very large but fluctuating head of pay of regimental officers and soldiers, British and Indian, also requires mention.

183. The various increases above specified aggregate R64·89 lakhs (£432,600). Against this amount certain reductions of expenditure must be set off, of which the following, totalling R17·70 lakhs (£118,000), may be separately enumerated. (1) A further decrease of R6·94 lakhs under food supplies and compensation which reduces the provision for food charges in the Budget of 1910-11 to R21·70 lakhs less than that included in the Budget of the current year. (2) A decrease of R4·39 lakhs in local Ordnance charges partly connected with economies in factories and arsenals. (3) Additional savings of R2·50 lakhs on proficiency pay. (4) A reduction of R1·00 lakh arising from the reorganization of the coast defence companies of artillery. (5) The bonus given in 1909-10 (R1·04 lakhs) does not re-appear. (6) The provision for hutting is less by R1·83 lakhs as any further allotments for the improvement of the Indian Infantry lines will be provided from 1910-11 through the Military Works head.

184 The Home estimates for 1910-11 propose an expenditure of £4,848,400 as compared with £4,644,200 in the Revised, *i.e.*, an increase of £204,200. But as already explained certain adjustments require to be made to arrive at the figure for Home expenditure actually intended, namely (1) an addition of £84,200 to the sum of £28,000 already included in the Home estimates for the arms traffic operations, (2) an addition of £34,100 to the sum provided for the purchase of rifles, (3) a deduction of £69,400 representing the expected gross saving from the use of the *Dufferin* in the trooping service; and (4) a deduction of £58,400 representing a reduction in the earlier forecast of Ordnance stores. The true increase in the Home expenditure is thus £194,700.

The increase is mainly attributable to the arms traffic operations, and to the sums, aggregating £90,500, which have been provided for the purchase of rifles. The important variations under other heads may be summarized as (1) an increase of £40,500 in the retired pay of British forces, which is at present a developing charge, (2) an increase of £27,600 in the capitation rate, which depends on the strength of British troops from time to time; (3) a further decrease of £20,000 in the retired pay of Indian Service officers; and (4) an excess of £45,000 in the saving expected from the use of the *Dufferin* as compared with the saving attained in the current year.

185. The Budget anticipates receipts amounting to R1,51·42 lakhs (£1,009,400), *i.e.*, an improvement, as compared with the Revised, of R8·24 lakhs in India, and £17,200 in England. The most important items are in addition of R6·16 lakhs in connection with the new clothing allowance scheme and of R1·68 lakhs under dairies, representing larger receipts arising from their more extended operations.

186. The net Army expenditure for 1910-11 thus exceeds the probable actuals of 1909-10 by £468,400. The facts leading to this result will be summarized in dealing with net military expenditure as a whole.

187. The main differences between the Budget of 1910-11 and that of 1909-10 may be briefly stated. The Indian expenditure to be incurred in the coming year, after adjustment as above explained, exceeds the provision in the original estimate for 1909-10 by Rs 37.87 lakhs (£252,500), but the Home figures, similarly corrected, show a reduction of Rs 17.24 lakhs (£114,900). Taking both together, the increase is Rs 20.63 lakhs (£137,600). The increase in India is broadly due to the additional cost of railway movements, increase in the Schedule, the new clothing scheme, increased provision for horses and mules, larger provision under regimental pay and allowances, the increase of pensionary charges of Indian troops, and expenditure in connection with the arms traffic operations; partly counterbalanced by a large improvement under food supplies, by savings on proficiency pay, and by considerably reduced ordnance requirements. The savings in England are accounted for, as already stated, by very large reductions in the store demands, and also by economies in trooping charges; partly counterbalanced by expenditure at Home in connection with the arms traffic operations.

188. The receipts anticipated in the new Budget show an improvement, as compared with the Budget of 1909-10, of Rs 12.39 lakhs (£82,500), the principal addition being the expected receipts from soldiers under the new clothing scheme.

189. The net expenditure shows an excess of £55,100.

190. The Schedule expenditure incorporated in the Budget, 1910-11, is Rs 38.57 lakhs (£257,100), as compared with Rs 27.35 lakhs (£182,300) in the Revised and Rs 33.25 lakhs (£221,600) in the Budget of 1909-10. The following are the more important measures to be undertaken or under consideration:—

	Further Expenditure proposed in 1910-11 (India and Home).	
	Lakhs.	Equivalent in £
<i>(a) Measures in progress.</i>		
(1) Addition of 8 new artillery ammunition columns	2.39	15,900
(2) Re-armament of horse and field artillery	3.77	25,100
(3) Light entrenching tools	2.08	13,900
(4) Extension of dairies	2.00	13,300
(5) Establishment of a cavalry school	.55	3,700
<i>(b) New Measures.</i>		
(6) Formation of 4 Signal Companies	4.31	28,700
(7) Purchase of short rifles for regular troops	10.33	68,900
(8) Re-armament of Militia	3.40	22,700
(9) Rifle carrying equipment for Indian cavalry units	1.50	10,000
(10) Acquisition of land for rifle ranges, etc., in Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment	.85	5,700
(11) Provision for increase in pay of transport establishments	1.90	12,700
(12) Creation of an Inspection Branch of the Ordnance Department and reorganisation of the system of Ordnance Factory Accounts	1.20	8,000
(13) Purchase of 250 reserve artillery horses	2.07	13,800

XXXIII AND 46A.—MARINE.

		Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11. Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE—							
India	R	41,33,693	35,96,072	36,68,371	36,52,000	36,72,000	38,33,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	275,579	239,238	244,571	243,500	244,800	255,500
England	£	386,789	245,286	232,388	230,300	234,300	228,800
Total	£	662,368	485,024	476,957	473,800	479,100	484,300
RECEIPTS—							
India	R	22,21,896	13,15,296	18,81,727	10,42,000	11,58,000	11,20,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	148,126	87,686	125,448	69,500	77,200	74,700
England	£	49	...	...	...	...	...
Total	£	148,175	87,686	125,448	69,500	77,200	74,700
NET EXPENDITURE	£	514,193	397,338	351,509	404,300	401,900	409,600

Revised, 1909-10.

191. The total expenditure (India and Home) anticipated in the Revised exceeds the Budget provision by £5,300. The total receipts show an increase of £7,700. The net figure is thus £2,400 less than the Budget. More extensive repairs and larger issues of coal have been made on behalf of vessels of the Royal Navy, with correspondingly higher receipts. A reduction of £7,000 is expected in the expenditure on stores and coal for vessels of the Royal Indian Marine, but heavier repairs have been undertaken and an expenditure of £4,500 has been incurred in fitting and supplying the *Dufferin* for trooping work.

192. £3,300 were provided towards the construction of a tug to replace the *Elephanta* and it is expected that this amount will be fully spent.

Budget, 1910-11.

193. The Budget for 1910-11 anticipates an increase of £5,200 in expenditure, and a decrease of £2,500 in receipts, or a net increase of £7,700. All charges on account of the arms traffic operations are being treated as special service expenditure and included under the Army head.

This net increase is mainly due to a provision of £9,500 for stores and coal for use by the *Dufferin* while engaged in trooping service. A decrease of £15,300 in the receipts anticipated from Local Governments and the Royal Navy on account of work done for them, is counterbalanced by an increase of £14,400 in the hire of vessels for the Colonial trooping service which will ultimately be recovered from the Imperial Government.

194. The Budget provides £9,900 for the completion of the tug to replace the *Elephanta*.

XXXIV and 47. MILITARY WORKS.

		Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	90,95,204	95,90,397	97,63,147	87,73,000	94,00,000	97,07,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	666,347	639,360	650,877	584,900	626,700	647,100
England	£	35,146	44,641	29,023	48,900	20,000	18,300
TOTAL		£	641,493	684,001	679,900	638,800	665,400
RECEIPTS.							
India	R	7,64,984	8,59,015	8,88,805	8,83,000	10,50,000	9,50,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	50,999	57,268	59,254	58,800	70,000	63,300
England	£	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		£	50,999	57,268	59,254	58,800	63,300
Net expenditure Ordinary		£	590,494	626,733	620,646	575,000	602,100
SPECIAL DEMANDS EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	69,33,712	68,54,137	41,31,267	33,11,000	29,00,000	30,93,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	462,247	456,943	275,418	220,700	193,300	206,200
England	£	23,775	25,999	12,044	1,100	13,500	8,000
TOTAL		£	486,022	482,942	287,462	221,800	214,200
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE		£	1,076,516	1,109,675	908,108	796,800	816,300

195. Under this head, Ordinary expenditure, and expenditure on "Special Demands" i.e., on Military Works Schedule measures, are separately compiled in the ordinary course of accounting, and can therefore be separately examined.

Revised, 1909-10.

196. Under Ordinary expenditure the Revised anticipates an excess of ₹1'94 lakhs (£12,900) which is due to the transfer, during the course of the year, of charges (amounting to ₹2'71 lakhs) connected with the maintenance of electrical installations and some other items from Special Demands. A small lapse is anticipated in the allotments for actual works.

197. The Military Works receipts represent the rent of military quarters, etc., and the sale-proceeds of materials. The rent receipts are increasing with the yearly additions to the number of quarters constructed. The main cause of the improvement of ₹1'67 lakhs (£11,200) anticipated in the Revised is, however, the occurrence of arrear payments.

198. The expected improvement of ₹2'21 lakhs (£14,700) under Special Demands is due to the transfer mentioned above. Otherwise the budget provision is being very fully utilized, an additional expenditure of ₹5'00 lakhs having been authorised in the course of the year to enable the Commander-in-Chief to make an immediate beginning with the improvement of the Indian Infantry lines.

The bulk of the funds provided in the Budget for Schedule expenditure has been applied to buildings in progress in Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment where accommodation is required for additional troops, and to meet the requirements of the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore and the new Kirkee Arsenal. ₹1'00 lakh was also allotted during the year for the

conversion of vacant military buildings at Saugor to accommodate the Cavalry School which is being instituted in that place.

On Military Works expenditure as a whole, a net saving of £13,000 is expected.

Budget, 1910-11.

199 The Ordinary Military Works grant for 1910-11 has been fixed at R99.82 lakhs (£665,400), i.e., R4.76 lakhs (£31,600) in excess of the figure adopted in 1909-10. The increase is partly due to the transfer of charges for electrical installations, etc., already mentioned, and partly to a slight expansion of the grant which was somewhat restricted in the current year.

The increase of R 67 lakh (£4,500) shewn in the estimate for receipts allows for a further improvement in the rents from officers' quarters, etc.

200. The provision made for Special Demands, namely R32.13 lakhs (£214,200), is R1.15 lakhs (£7,600) below the Budget estimate of the current year, but would have been slightly higher but for the transfer of charges already mentioned. A large part of this sum has been allotted, in relatively small amounts, to the prosecution of work already in progress in the cantonments mentioned above. The principal new works proposed are:—

	Expenditure to be incurred in 1910-11	
	Lakhs R	Equivalent in £
(1) Accommodation for 2 additional companies of British Infantry at Kirkee Arsenal .	2 00	13,300
(2) Piped water supply on the Ridge at Jubbulpore	1 00	6,700
(3) Officers' quarters, mess house and hospital accommodation for British troops in the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment .	1 50	10,000
(4) Accommodation for 4 signal companies to be raised in 1910-11	1 00	6,700
(5) Special storage accommodation for cordite in several arsenals	1 20	8,000
(6) Payments to meet the cost of adapting the railway bridges over the Beas and Sutlej rivers for use as roads for military traffic .	1 72	11,500
(7) Improvement of the water-supply at Bangalore, Bannu and Cawnpore	1 05	7,000

A further provision of R5.00 lakhs is also made for continuing the improvement of the Indian Infantry lines.

201 The net expenditure proposed in 1910-11 is thus R2.94 lakhs (£19,500) above the Budget figure for 1909-10, the increase being shared in effect, as already stated, between Ordinary and Special Demands.

47A SPECIAL DEFENCES.

		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised	
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	14,11,302	14,31,376	2,55,230	1,79,000	1,76,000	22,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	94,087	95,425	17,015	11,900	11,700	1,500
England	£	44,271	20,862	12,039	16,000	25,000	
TOTAL	£	138,358	116,287	29,044	27,900	36,700	1,500

202. The Revised shows a trifling decrease of £200 under Indian expenditure and an increase of £9,000 under Home expenditure due to the Secretary of State's anticipation of increased payments in England for coast defence armaments.

The original programme of Special Defences is rapidly approaching completion and the only provision made in 1910-11 is that of R 22 lakh (£1,500 for expenditure in India, no outlay being anticipated at Home.

The entire charges are treated as appertaining to the Schedule.

MILITARY SERVICES : SUMMARY.

		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-11, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE—							
India	R	23,36,60,496	23,11,51,437	23,26,56,245	23,18,72,000	23,07,05,000	23,62,56,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	15,577,365	15,410,096	15,510,417	15,458,100	15,380,300	15,750,400
England	£	6,008,721	5,005,691	5,140,212	5,250,100	4,937,300	5,103,500
Total Expenditure	£	21,586,080	20,415,787	20,650,629	20,708,200	20,317,600	20,853,900
RECEIPTS—							
India	R	1,41,70,508	1,14,22,735	1,05,77,102	96,15,000	1,02,27,000	1,09,13,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	944,700	761,516	705,140	641,000	681,800	727,500
England	£	472,043	405,917	342,501	414,200	402,700	419,900
Total Receipts	£	1,416,743	1,167,433	1,047,641	1,055,200	1,084,500	1,147,400
NET EXPENDITURE	£	20,169,343	19,248,354	19,602,998	19,653,000	19,233,100	19,706,500

203. On a comparison of the estimates for Military Services as a whole with the Budget for 1909-1910, the Revised shows a decrease of £419,900, and the Budget for 1910-1911 an increase of £53,500, in net expenditure. These results cannot be correctly attributed to a few selected items alone; but the classes of charges enumerated below have exercised a marked influence, and on other grounds require special prominence. The portion of the saving in the Revised for which they do not account is mainly due to miscellaneous lapses under other heads of the Home estimates. As regards the Budget, the close approximation between the net increase exhibited under these special items to the net increase shown by the Budget as a whole is to some extent illusory, as other reductions are anticipated in the Home estimates which will be counter-balanced by miscellaneous increases and fluctuations in the Indian figures. The selected items are as follows:—

	Budget 1909-10.	Revised 1909-10, more (+) less (—) than Budget 1909-10.	Budget 1910-11, more (+) less (—) than Budget 1909-10.
	£	£	£
All food charges	1,951,700	—98,300	—144,700
Conveyance charges	299,000	+19,300	+116,100
Home stores	639,700	—218,900	—124,100
Indian Ordnance charges	702,100	—18,900	—37,600
Arms Traffic operations . . . . .	...	+44,900	+173,500
Schedule, recurring expenditure, 1910-11. . . . .	...	...	+57,100
TOTAL	3,592,500	—271,900	+40,300
All Military Heads—Net	19,653,000	—419,900	+53,500

204. The improvement under food charges is mainly due, as already stated, to a fall in prices, but stricter administration of the compensation charges has also contributed to the final result. As the following figures will show, there is still room for a considerable further fall :—

Years	Compensation charges.	Other food charges.	Total.
	£	£	£
Average for four years 1901-02 to 1904-05	214,800	982,900	1,197,700
1905-06	279,100	1,117,500	1,396,600
1906-07	342,600	1,259,700	1,602,300
1907-08	426,700	1,239,200	1,659,900
1908-09	574,000	1,473,100	2,047,100
1909-10 (Revised)	422,900	1,430,600	1,853,500
1910-11 (Budget)	400,000	1,407,100	1,807,100

205. The recent course of the conveyance charges is also of interest. The following figures relate to railway charges only :—

	£
1906-07	333,900
1907-08	294,300
1908-09	261,100
1909-10 (Revised)	259,300
1910-11 (Budget)	354,500

The fall in 1907-08 is partly attributable to the new vehicle and maundage rates temporarily introduced on the 1st January 1908. These were in full force throughout 1908-09 and 1909-10. As already explained, it has been necessary to make tentative provision for the higher rates now demanded by the railway companies with effect from the 1st January 1910, i.e., the provision for 1910-11 covers arrear payments as well as a higher scale throughout the coming year.

206. As regards Home stores, the Revised, as already explained, shows a reduction of £218,900. The lower figure is being maintained in the coming year apart from the special expenditure on rifles, and in addition to the diminution in the miscellaneous demands for Ordnance stores, to which the reductions at Home are mainly due, there has also been, as the foregoing table shows, a considerable decline in the Indian factory and arsenal charges.

207. The combined Indian and Home provision made for expenditure on the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf amounts to £44,900 in 1909-10, and £173,500 in 1910-11, all under the Army head. But for this Special Service charge, the Budget for the coming year would have shown a reduction on that of 1909-10 amounting to £120,000.

208. The Schedule provision for the current year was stated in March last to be £474,900. This, however, took account of some recurring expenditure already attained, the Schedule following in this respect, though with some modification, the system in force since 1904-05. As explained in paragraph 179 above, the Schedule will in future only show new expenditure to be incurred in any year. Reducing the Budget figure for 1909-10 to this basis, the Schedules of the two years compare as follows :—

	India.		Home		Total
	Initial	Recurring.	Initial	Recurring.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Budget, 1909-10 .	277,800	18,700	73,100	2,300	371,900
Revised, do. .	258,900	13,700	51,800	2,200	326,600
Budget, 1910-11 .	334,300	54,300	91,300	2,800	482,700

Though the Schedule proposed for 1910-11 is thus higher than that of the current year, it still remains much below the standard accepted in the years 1904-05 to 1908-09, when the system of a Special Grant was in force and the annual provision for new Schedule expenditure never fell below £1,000,000.

212. The details of the Budget grant for 1910-1911 are shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	Open lines.	CONSTRUCTION OF	
		Lines in progress.	New lines
I.—OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS.—			
1. Assam-Bengal :—			
(i) Open line	25'05	...	...
(ii) Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar . . . . .	...	1'52	...
(iii) Kalaura-Sylhet . . . . .	...	14'40	...
2 Bezwada Extension	0'06	...	...
3 Bombay, Baroda and Central India :—			
(i) Main line	75'00	...	...
(ii) Rajputana—Malwa	40 00	...	...
4 Burma Extensions :—			
(i) Open line	1'75	...	...
(ii) Southern Shan States . . . . .	...	...	30'00
5 Dhone-Kurnool	0'40	...	...
6. East Indian :—			
(i) Open line	112'00	...	...
(ii) Bhagalpur-Bausi . . . . .	...	12 00	...
(iii) Hugh-Katwa . . . . .	...	35 00	...
(iv) Katwa-Barharwa . . . . .	...	20 00	...
7. Eastern Bengal System :—			
(i) Open line	111'14	...	...
(ii) Lower Ganges Bridge . . . . .	...	40 00	...
(iii) Rangia-Tangla . . . . .	...	...	10'00
8 Great Indian Peninsula System :—			
(i) Open line	135'95	...	...
(ii) Bombay Harbour Branch . . . . .	...	4'00	...
(iii) Itarsi-Nagpur, etc. . . . .	...	40'00	...
9 Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	—0'98	...	...
10 Nagda-Muttra	3'68	..	...
11. North-Western :—			
(i) Open line	255'77	...	...
(ii) Shorkot Road—Chichoki . . . . .	...	45'00	...
(iii) Trans-Indus (Kalabagh-Bannu, etc.) . . . . .	...	...	25'00
12. Oudh and Rohilkhand :—			
(i) Open line	41'14*	...	...
(ii) Balamau-Sitapur and Rosa-Sitapur . . . . .	...	35'13	...
(iii) Allahabad-Rae Bareilly-Cawnpur . . . . .	...	44'00	...
13. South-Indian System	93'74	...	...
14 Tirhoot and extensions :—			
(i) Open line	17'04†	...	...
(ii) Samastipore-Roserah . . . . .	...	...	10'00
	911'74	291'05	475'00
II.—OUTLAY OF COMPANIES —			
(a) Indian Railway Companies :—			
1. Bengal Nagpur	99'71	65'83	10 00
2. Burma	75'00	5'00	...
3. Indian Midland	23 22	...	...
4. Lucknow Bareilly	—1'17	...	...
5 Madras and Southern Marhatta	72'87	1'35	...
(b) Branch line Companies with firm Guarantee	0'40	...	...
	270'03	72'18	10'00

* Includes '17 for a short branch line under construction.

† Includes '23 for a short branch line under construction.

213. As in previous years, a greater portion of the grant in 1910-1911, both in the case of State and Companies' lines, has been allotted for open line works and rolling-stock; this is also in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Railway Finance Committee that the equipment of existing lines should take precedence of the construction of new lines.

In making allotments for new lines, the needs of the several provinces have been very carefully considered. The Southern Shan States line is one of considerable administrative importance and will open up and develop the fertile valleys and plateaux of these States, the progress of which has hitherto been much retarded for want of communications. The Rangia-Tangla branch of the Dhubri-Gauhati extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway will be of considerable service to the tea industry, and to the general public in the Mangaldai Subdivision in Assam which is very poorly provided with communications. The Kalabagh-Bannu line will tap the valuable Makerwal coal-fields and will assist in developing a backward portion of the Frontier Province. The Samastipur-Roserah line in Bengal is required to provide railway connection in a district which is badly provided with roads. The Balaghat-Katangi branch of the Bengal Nagpur railway, which is the only new line to be constructed from the capital of Companies, will serve the manganese industry in the Central Provinces, and will carry the supply of this mineral which will be used in the manufacture of steel at the Tata works at Kalmati.

214. The figures in the table in paragraph 211 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee. Including this expenditure, and also some small expenditure from Provincial Revenues, the total outlay on Railway Construction in the three years is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1908-1909	Revised Estimate, 1909 1910	Budget Estimate, 1910 1911.
	R	R	R
Total as in preceding table	15,06,76,066	13,85,35,000	16,30,00,000
Famine Protective Lines	1,048	2,22,000	5,00,000
Branch Lines not on firm guarantee	87,964	11,73,000	18,04,000
Provincial State Line	6,235	23,000	4,000
Grand total in Rupees	15,07,71,313	13,99,53,000	16,53,08,000
Grand total in £ sterling at R15 to the £	10,051,421	9,330,200	11,020,500

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

215. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
Total in Rupees . . .	1,47,52,336	1,50,00,000	1,60,00,000	1,70,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	983,489	1,000,000	1,066,700	1,133,300

216. The Budget grant of 150 lakhs has been raised to 160 lakhs in the Revised, and it is expected that the latter figure will be fully spent during the current year. The grant in next year's Budget has been fixed at 170 lakhs as it appears probable from the progress of expenditure that the increased allotment will be usefully employed. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of 1909-1910 as now revised and in that of 1910-1911, and the amount to be spent on each:—

Name of project.	Expenditure in	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	R	R
Canals in operation—		
Mandalay Canal	1,47,000	4,000
Shwebo "	3,22,000	2,03,000
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras branches	3,13,000	6,98,000
Lower Ganges Canal	1,72,000	1,37,000
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	41,000	9,000
Agra Canal	1,36,000	1,49,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	43,000	32,000
Western " "	14,000	20,000
Upper Bari Doab "	1,96,000	2,00,000
Sirhind Canal	47,000	2,00,000
Lower Chenab Canal	1,53,000	3,00,000
Lower Jhelum "	1,08,000	3,00,000
Indus Inundation Canals	1,05,000	3,20,000
Godavari Delta	37,000	44,000
Kistna "	1,70,000	65,000
Cauvery "	1,00,000	1,07,000
Periyar Project	1,34,000	1,42,000
Jamrao Canal	—74,000	—1,55,000
Canals under construction—		
Mon Canals	7,21,000	6,25,000
Ye-u Canal	83,000	6,68,000
Upper Chenab Canal	41,29,000	36,00,000
Upper Jhelum "	39,68,000	40,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	24,85,000	22,50,000
Upper Swat River Canal	16,24,000	20,15,000
Nagavalli River Project	1,54,000	2,12,000
Divi Island Project	90,000	1,22,000
Other Projects	5,82,000	7,33,000
TOTAL R	1,60,00,000	1,70,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,066,700	1,133,300

A greater portion of the grant will be again applied to push on work in connection with the Triple Canal project in the Punjab and with the Upper Swat River Canal in the Frontier Province.

WAYS AND MEANS.

HOME TREASURY.

217. The bulk of the payments made in England on account of the Government of India consists of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues; and if this represented the only charges, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the expenditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however, necessitates heavy borrowing; and a greater portion of the money required is usually raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Companies. A further complication is introduced by the practice, under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them and paid into the Home Treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country and are treated in the Home Accounts and Estimates as remittances to or from India respectively. The transactions connected with the Gold Standard Reserve, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the receipts and charges of the Home Treasury without affecting the general Ways and Means programme.

218. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the Home Treasury for 1909-1910 and in the Budget Estimate of 1910-1911.

	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
RECEIPTS.			
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—	£	£	£
For Capital outlay	1,300	2,100	1,800
* For discharge of Debentures	3,491,400	150,000	2,848,400
† Permanent Debt to be incurred for the redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	3,654,100
† Temporary Debt to be raised for the discharge of Railway Capital Stock . . . . .	...	...	2,250,000
Temporary debt renewed	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	2,230,000	10,505,700	10,410,500
Other items	1,000	1,000	1,000
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,404,700	2,464,900	3,112,800
Other transactions	382,300	379,600	357,000
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	14,510,700	19,503,300	28,635,600
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	18,717,000	18,453,300	19,050,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	2,289,300	2,202,000	1,928,300
† Redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	5,914,100
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,419,400	1,418,100	1,386,900
* Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	3,491,400	205,200	2,845,400
Permanent Debt discharged	179,400	179,400	817,900
Temporary Debt discharged	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve : Investments	2,230,000	8,911,400	11,151,600
Other transactions	1,500	1,200	1,200
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	3,130,000	2,373,200	3,444,400
Payments in respect of Bills of Exchange on London sold in India . . . . .	...	156,000	...
Other transactions	445,700	498,400	379,400
Total Disbursements	37,903,700	40,395,000	52,912,700
NET DISBURSEMENT	23,393,000	20,891,700	24,277,100
<i>Financed as follows :</i>			
Council Bills	16,200,000	17,000,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	2,823,700	8,199,600	1,637,500
Reduction of cash balance	4,369,300	—4,304,900	6,139,500
TOTAL	23,393,000	20,894,700	24,277,100
Opening Balance *	7,697,989	8,453,715	12,758,615
Closing Balance	3,328,689	12,758,615	6,610,115

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursement under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

† These entries arise in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway, and do not otherwise affect the Ways and Means of the year.

219. The net disbursements in 1909-1910 are now taken at £20,894,700 or £2,498,300 less than the Budget. The transactions relating to the Gold Standard Reserve described in paragraph 229 below have resulted in a net addition of £1,594,300 to the balances of the Home Treasury. The balance of the drop in the net disbursements, amounting to £904,000, is mainly due to smaller advances (to the extent of £756,800) to Companies working purchased railways and to a reduction (£263,700) in the expenditure chargeable to revenue, the greater portion of which occurs under purchase of military stores. These decreases have been in part counterbalanced by the payment of sterling bills (£156,000) drawn in India in September 1909 with the object of steadying exchange.

220. As a result of the revival in the export trade, the total drawings of the Secretary of State in the current year are expected to amount to £23,630,000. Of this £6,630,000 will be appropriated in repaying to the Gold Standard Reserve the balance of the gold withdrawn from it in 1908-1909 in support of exchange; and the remaining £17,000,000 will be available to meet the disbursements of the Home Treasury, against a Budget estimate of £16,200,000. The amount received during the year in the Treasury in respect of sterling loans will also exceed the Budget by £5,375,900 owing to the reasons explained in paragraph 223 below. The total of these various improvements amounts to £8,674,200 and the result will be that the balances of the Treasury will be increased during the year by £4,304,900 instead of being drawn upon to the extent of £4,369,300.

221. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows :—

RECEIPTS

Subscribed Capital.

	Budget, 1909-1910 £	Revised, 1909-1910 £
To discharge Debentures—		
Assam-Bengal Railway	620,900	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	2,335,500	...
Indian Midland Railway	191,000	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	345,000	150,000
	<u>3,491,400</u>	<u>150,000</u>
To meet Capital outlay—		
Miscellaneous (Transfer fees, etc)	1,300	2,100
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>3,492,700</u>	<u>152,100</u>
	ISSUES	
For discharge of Debentures	3,491,400	205,200
For Capital outlay, i.e., Stores, Establishment Charges, etc	1,419,400	1,418,100
TOTAL	<u>4,910,800</u>	<u>1,623,300</u>

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was the only line which was able to raise any fresh capital to replace debentures which had matured. Debentures to the extent of £3,311,400 were renewed at a discount of £25,000 and those for another £30,000 were discharged.

222. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by Companies.

	Budget, 1909-1910. £	Revised, 1909-1910. £
RECEIPTS.		
Debentures raised—		
East Indian Railway for additional capital expenditure	2,400,000	2,459,400
Transfer fees, etc	4,700	5,500
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>2,404,700</u>	<u>2,464,900</u>
ISSUES.		
Rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,001,200	770,000
South Indian Railway	342,500	316,500
Bengal and North-Western Railway	54,300	50,200
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,067,700	583,200
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	634,300	621,500
TOTAL	<u>3,130,000</u>	<u>2,371,400</u>
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company		
Interest on Debenture Stock allocated to State works	...	1,800
TOTAL ISSUES	<u>3,130,000</u>	<u>2,373,200</u>

The East Indian Railway Company was able to raise Debenture stock of the face value of £2,550,000, realising the amount shown above.

223. Of the sum of £8,199,600 shown against Permanent Debt in the table in paragraph 218, £2,699,600 represent receipts in respect of the loan of £7½ million issued in February 1909. A new 3½ per cent. sterling loan of £7½ million was issued in January 1910 at the fixed price of £96½. As in the case of the loan issued in the previous year, credit will be taken in the accounts only for the actual money received, and a sinking fund created for the redemption of liabilities incurred in excess of this sum. Of the net amount receivable, £5,500,000 will be received in the current year and the balance of £1,637,600 in 1910-1911.

224. The whole of the £6 million India Bills which fell due during the year were renewed for 12 months, the average prices of issue being as shown below :

- (i) £1 million (which fell due on 11th April, 1909) at £97-16-0 32
- (ii) £2½ " (" " " " 16th June, 1909) at £96-18-0 57
- (iii) £2½ " (" " " " 1st December, 1909) at £96-16-1 71.

225. The Budget Estimates provide for a net disbursement of £24,277,100 including a payment of £817,900 for the discharge of Railway debentures which mature during the year. The increase of £884,100 over the net disbursement in the current year's Budget is the net result of the following variations —

	<i>Worse.</i>	£
Net expenditure on Revenue account, <i>more</i>	.	333,500
Deposits, Advances and miscellaneous Remittance transactions, net	.	699,800
Permanent Debt discharged, <i>more</i>	.	638,500
	<i>Better.</i>	
Net payments to Railway Companies, <i>less</i>	.	426,700*
Outlay on State Railways, <i>less</i>	.	358,700
Outlay on Irrigation Works, <i>less</i>	.	2,300

226 The principal difference under Deposit, Advance and miscellaneous Remittance transactions in the two years consists of a special net payment of £741,100 in 1910-1911 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, in connection with the investment of part of the liquid balances of the fund held at the end of the current year in the Home Treasury.

227. Of the net disbursement of £24,277,100, it is proposed to meet £16,500,000 by Council Bills supplemented by the sum of £1,637,600 to be received next year on account of the balance of the 7½ million sterling loan of the current year. The difference between the sum of these two items and the amount of net disbursement will be met by drawing on the Secretary of State's cash balances, which are estimated to stand on 31st March 1911 at £6,619,115, inclusive of £1,323,018, held as cash at short notice on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

228. The estimates also provide for the repayment at par of £2,250,000 capital stock of the Indian Midland Railway on the 31st December 1910, when the present contract with the Company will terminate, as well as for the assumption by the Secretary of State of the liability of that Company for debentures amounting to £3,654,100. It is proposed to provide the funds required to meet the repayment of the Capital Stock by the issue of temporary debt. The whole of the India Bills, amounting to £6 millions, which fall due in 1910-1911 will, also be renewed.

	Budget, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
* RECEIPTS—	£	£
Capital deposited by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	1,300	1,800
For discharge of debentures	3,491,400	2,842,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	2,404,700	3,112,800
Total receipts	5,897,400	5,963,000
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railway and Irrigation capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,419,400	1,386,900
Payment for discharge of debentures	3,491,400	2,842,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
*Railway Transactions	3,130,000	3,444,400
Total disbursements	8,040,800	7,673,700
NET DISBURSEMENTS	2,143,400	1,716,700
Decrease		426,700

229. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England.—

	1909-1910.		1910-1911.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS	£	£	£
(a) Dividends on investments, discount on Treasury Bills and Interest on Loans at short notice	230,000	253,800	398,000
(b) National War Loan Stock and Bonds and British and Colonial Treasury Bills paid off	2,000,000	3,621,900	10,012,500
(c) Remitted from India by Council Bills . . . . .	...	6,630,000	...
TOTAL	2,230,000	10,505,700	10,410,500

• CHARGES.

Investments made	2,230,000	8,911,400	11,151,600
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230. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
	£	£	£
Opening balance—			
Invested	7,694,300	7,414,500	12,704,000
Uninvested—			
(1) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice . . . . .	...	469,800	2,064,100
(2) Held in rupees in India	10,808,600	10,586,700	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	300	400	...
	<u>18,503,200</u>	<u>18,471,400</u>	<u>18,768,100</u>
Closing balance—			
Invested	7,924,300	12,704,000	13,843,100
Uninvested—			
(1) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice . . . . .	..	2,064,100	1,323,000
(2) Held in rupees in India	10,808,600	14,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	300	.	...
	<u>18,733,200</u>	<u>18,768,100</u>	<u>19,166,100</u>
Interest on investments	230,000	253,800	398,000
Interest on temporary loan to the Government of India and other adjustments in India . . . . .	...	42,900	...

231. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 :—

	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
RECEIPTS.			
	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,200,000	17,000,000*	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock)	2,823,700	8,199,600	1,637,600
Temporary Debt raised	6,000,000	6,000,000	8,250,000
Permanent Debt incurred for the redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	3,654,100
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Rail- way Companies	3,491,400	150,000	2,848,400
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Rail- way Companies working purchased Railways	2,400,000	2,459,400	3,107,500
	—	—	—
OUTGOINGS.			
Redemption of Railway Li- abilities . . . . .	...	...	5,904,100
Permanent Debt discharged	179,400	179,400	817,900
Temporary Debt discharged	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Discharge of other Railway Companies' Debentures	3,491,400	205,200	2,848,400
Discharge of Debentures of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . . . . .	...	...	510,000
	—	—	—

232. The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

* Exclusive of £6,630,000 appropriated for the Gold Standard Reserve.

INDIA.

233. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 :—

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1909-1910		REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.	
	Rupee figures	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £ 1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £ 1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £ 1.
RECEIPTS						
1 Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	28,42,19,000	18,947,900	28,08,43,000	18,722,800	28,94,47,000	19,296,400
2 Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (net)	3,60,00,000	2,400,000	3,68,91,000	2,459,400	3,89,63,000	2,597,500
3 Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	...	...	10,00,000	66,700	...	...
4 Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	10,40,000	69,300	10,65,000	71,000	18,34,000	122,200
5 Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	1,28,02,000	853,500	1,27,43,000	849,500	1,67,86,000	1,119,200
6 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	44,34,000	295,600	63,80,000	428,700	73,00,000	508,000
7 Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	76,21,000	508,000	85,29,000	568,600	67,06,000	447,100
8 Remittance account between England and India— Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital Sterling bills drawn in India	4,68,80,000	3,125,300	3,55,16,000	2,367,700	4,39,37,000	2,929,100
			23,40,000	156,000	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS EXCLUDING LOANS	39,29,96,000	26,199,600	38,55,07,000	25,700,400	40,51,73,000	27,011,500
DISBURSEMENTS.						
9 Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue— (a) State Railways and Irrigation Works	9,45,72,000	6,304,800	8,68,79,000	5,792,000	11,58,54,000	7,723,600
(b) Outlay by Companies (net)	1,58,64,000	1,057,600	1,45,59,000	970,600	1,62,49,000	1,083,200
10 Permanent Debt discharged (net)	19,28,000	128,600	22,87,000	152,400	19,26,000	128,400
11 Provincial surpluses (–) or deficits (+)	30,08,000	200,500	–1,02,52,000	–683,500	95,07,000	633,800
12 Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	–42,33,000	–282,300	–1,29,90,000	–866,000	–20,34,000	–135,600
13 Remittance account between England and India— (a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net)	3,60,00,000	2,400,000	3,68,91,000	2,459,400	3,89,63,000	2,597,500
(b) Other transactions (net)	–5,57,000	–37,100	–14,14,000	–94,300	–3,22,000	–21,400
14 Council Bills ‡	24,09,03,000	16,004,300	26,05,30,000	17,369,100	24,15,16,000	16,101,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	38,75,47,000	25,836,400	37,64,96,000	25,099,700	42,16,59,000	28,110,600
NET DISBURSEMENTS	–54,49,000	–363,200	–90,11,000	–600,700	1,64,86,000	1,099,100
FINANCED AS FOLLOWS						
Permanent Debt incurred	2,50,00,000	1,666,700	2,50,00,000	1,666,700	1,50,00,000	1,000,000
Reduction of + or addition to – Treasury Balances	–3,04,49,000	–2,029,900	–3,40,11,000	–2,267,400	14,86,000	99,100
TOTAL	–54,49,000	–363,200	–90,11,000	–600,700	1,64,86,000	1,099,100
Opening Balance	15,34,89,000	10,232,600	15,35,37,000	10,235,800	18,75,48,000	12,503,200
Closing Balance	18,39,38,000	12,268,500	18,75,48,000	12,503,200	18,00,62,000	12,404,100

* The figures under heads 2 and 13 (a) balance each other.

† Head 11 represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

‡ The figures shown under head 14 differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

234 In the Budget Estimate of 1909-1910, the cash balance in Indian Treasuries on 1st April 1909 was taken at 15.35 lakhs. It was estimated (1) that the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to 28.42 lakhs, (2) that the net deposits in Savings Banks and Provident Institutions would increase during the year by 128 lakhs, (3) that a sum of 44 lakhs would be available from the

Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, (4) that the remittance transactions of Railway Companies would result in a net credit in India of 469 lakhs, (5) that repayments of loans granted to cultivators, municipalities, etc., in previous years would exceed the net amount of such loans to be issued during the year by 42 lakhs, and (6) that miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions would yield a net receipt of 92 lakhs. On the other hand, provision was made (1) for a net expenditure of 30 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) for capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of 11,04 lakhs, (3) for the discharge of 19 lakhs of the permanent debt, and (4) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of 24,10 lakhs. The total receipts amounting to 36,17 lakhs were sufficient to meet the total payment of 35,63 lakhs. But as the cash balances at the end of the year would have stood at the inconveniently low figure of 15,89 lakhs, it was proposed to replenish it by a loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

235. The results according to the Revised Estimates show considerable variations from this forecast. The year opened with a balance which was nearly the same as the Budget forecast, and the full amount of the contemplated rupee loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores was raised in July. The revenue returns in the earlier months of the year, however, proved disappointing, while the Secretary of State's drawings were brisker than was anticipated. By the end of October the balances had fallen to 10 crores, and as they did not materially improve by the end of November, a sum of 3 crores had to be borrowed temporarily from the Gold Standard Reserve in the following month to meet the demands of the Home Treasury. The large amounts of opium revenue which have been coming in since November and the improvement in the Railway receipts have, however, wholly altered the situation. The whole of the temporary loan taken from the Gold Standard Reserve will be repaid by payment of Council Bills the proceeds of which are being appropriated by the Secretary of State for permanent or temporary investment on behalf of the Reserve in England; and we now expect to remit to the Secretary of State in aid of the Home Treasury £800,000 more than we budgeted, and still to close the year with a balance of 18,75 lakhs. Taking India as a whole, there will be an improvement of 99 lakhs over the Budget in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments; though as a result of the large assignments from Imperial to Provincial described in paragraph 59, this would appear in the accounts as a gain of 133 lakhs in the Provincial balances and a loss of 34 lakhs in the net Imperial revenue. A sum of 10 lakhs has been received from Native States towards the cost of construction of State railways, and one of 23 lakhs by the sale of sterling bills on London in September 1909, with a view to steady exchange. The amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt will exceed the Budget by 21 lakhs and the net receipts in connection with *lakavi* and other loans will be more by 88 lakhs. There will also be an increase of 18 lakhs in the net receipts from miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, while a large saving of 90 lakhs will take place in the Budget provision for capital expenditure on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and on canals. The total improvement from all these sources amounts to 349 lakhs. But on the other hand the net credits from remittances of Railway Companies will fall short of the Budget Estimate by 114 lakhs, there will be an increase of 195 lakhs in the payment of Council Bills from treasury balances, and there will be a small increase of 4 lakhs in the amount of permanent debt discharged. The closing balances on 31st March 1910 will thus be 36 lakhs more than the Budget Estimate of 18,39 lakhs.

236. In paragraph 206 of the last Financial Statement it was announced, subject to the usual reservations, that a new $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rupee loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores would be raised in 1909-1910. Tenders for this loan were opened on the 28th July, and the result was as follows —

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders	Minimum rate accepted
R	R	R a p	R a p.
6,85,22,300	2,50,00,000	93 15 007	93 12 0

237. In 1910-1911 the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at 28,94 lakhs; Savings Banks and similar deposits are expected to yield a net receipt of 168 lakhs; a sum of 75 lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, the remittance and capital transactions of Railway

Companies are likely to result in a net credit in India of 458 lakhs; repayments of loans granted to cultivators, municipalities, etc., in previous years will exceed the net amount of such loans to be issued during the year by 20 lakhs, and deposits and miscellaneous remittance transactions are expected to show a net receipt of 70 lakhs. On the other hand provision has been made. (1) for an expenditure of 95 lakhs from Provincial balances, and of 19 lakhs in connection with the redemption of permanent debt; (2) for capital expenditure of 13,21 lakhs in India on Railways and Canals, and (3) for payment of Council Bills to the extent of 24,15 lakhs. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates 38,50 lakhs, while the receipts at its disposal amount to only 36,85 lakhs.

238. It will not be possible to provide any considerable portion of the additional funds required from the cash balances which are expected to stand at the beginning of the year at 18,75 lakhs. It is accordingly intended to raise a new rupee loan of 1½ crores in 1910-1911. With a loan of this amount it will be possible to close the year, according to the present estimate, with a balance of about 18,60 lakhs. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with present intentions, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

239. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 —

YEAR	Net additions to deposits, cash	Interest	Total addition.
	₹	₹	₹
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903	52,40,000	39,00,000	91,40,000
1903-1904	66,99,000	42,15,000	1,09,14,000
1904-1905	78,94,000	45,87,000	1,24,81,000
1905-1906	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-1907	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-1908	14,86,000	53,50,000	68,36,000
1908-1909	—26,22,000	54,63,000	28,41,000
1909-1910 (Revised)	60,78,000	57,09,000	1,17,87,000
1910-1911 (Budget)	94,85,000	61,72,000	1,55,57,000

240. The Budget estimate of 25 lakhs for net deposits in Postal Savings Banks in the current year will be almost wholly realised. For next year the estimate of deposits in these Banks is taken at 40 lakhs and the deposits in the new General Provident Fund for Government servants are expected to grow by 44 lakhs.

J. S. MESTON.

The 25th February 1910.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1910.

No. 213. — Mr. A. P. Charles is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 3rd March 1910.

No. 218—Mr. G Bower is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 19th March 1910.

The 22nd February 1910.

No. 222.—The Honourable Harold Arthur Smart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, sub *promoted* Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 11th February 1910.

MADRAS.

The 22nd February 1910.

No. 176—The services of Captain G. P. T. Sube, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

2. The Home Department notification No. 18, dated the 2nd February 1910, is hereby cancelled.

The 22nd February 1910.

No. 187—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S., officiating Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, is appointed to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Madras, with effect from the 1st March 1910.

No. 188—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Manifold, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, during the absence on leave of Colonel R. D. Murray, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

JAILS.

The 21st February 1910

No. 50.—The services of Captain A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the Jail Department.

POLICE.

The 23rd February 1910

No. 108—The services of Lieutenant J. G. Skene, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th February 1910.

No. 96.—The Reverend W. Thomson, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain of that church, with effect from the 22nd February 1910.

H. A. STUART, c

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1910.

No. 209—27-2.—Captain M. O'C. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, officiated as Assistant Surveyor General from 1st to 6th February 1910 inclusive.

No. 210-27-3.—Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General, with effect from the 7th February 1910, and is further—

The 25th February 1910.

No. 194-11-4.—With reference to Rule 8, clause (b) of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of Bombay has appointed the Honourable Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., an Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* the Honourable Mr. W. W. New, I.C.S.,

FORESTS.

The 25th February 1910.

No. 240-F.—193-35.—Mr G C Clarence, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, is appointed an Assistant Conservator, with effect from the 14th February 1910, and is posted to Burma.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 24th February 1910

No. 13.—Mr. G M. Harriott, C.I.E, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 18th February 1910. He will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, with effect from the same date

The 24th February 1910

No. 14.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch.—

No.	Name.	From	To	With effect from
1	Mr. G. B. Goyder	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade, permanent.	16th December 1909
2	Mr. W. Courtenay	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, <i>s. p. t.</i>	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, permanent.	Ditto
3	Mr J. C Bell	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, <i>s. p. t.</i>	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, permanent	Ditto
4	Mr. R. F. G. Scott	Deputy Examiner, class I, <i>s. p. t.</i>	Deputy Examiner, class I, permanent	Ditto
5	Mr. B. Stanley	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, supernumerary	Examiner class IV, 2nd grade, <i>s. p. t.</i> , supernumerary	Ditto.
6	Mr T. Ryan	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, <i>s. p. t.</i>	Ditto
7	Mr. N C McLeod	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary	Examiner, class, IV, 3rd grade, <i>s. p. t.</i>	Ditto

No.	Name.	From	To	With effect from
8	Mr. H. P. Judge	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I, s p t	16th December 1909.
9	Mr. A. D. Butterfield	Deputy Examiner, class I	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary	Ditto.
10	Mr. W. Kelly	Deputy Examiner, class II	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Ditto
11	Mr. J. M. Hartley	Examiner, class III, temporary	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	1st January 1910.
12	Mr. A. D. Butterfield	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I	Ditto.
13	Mr. W. Kelly	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Deputy Examiner, class II	Ditto
14	Mr. N. C. McLeod	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, s p t	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, permanent.	20th January 1910
15	Mr. H. P. Judge	Deputy Examiner, class I, s p t	Deputy Examiner, class I, permanent	Ditto.
16	Mr. A. W. Smart	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, s p t	Ditto.
17	Mr. A. G. F. Napier	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Deputy Examiner, class I, s p t	Ditto.
18	Mr. A. D. Butterfield	Deputy Examiner, class I,	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary	Ditto.
19	Mr. W. Kelly	Deputy Examiner, class II	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Ditto.
20	Mr. H. M. C. Trotter	Examiner, class II, temporary	Examiner, class II, permanent	1st February 1910
21	Mr. W. A. F. Carnduff	Examiner, class III, temporary	Examiner, class III, permanent	Ditto.
22	Pandit Gangarama Kaula	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade, permanent	Ditto
23	Mr. B. Stanley	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, s p t supy	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, permanent, supernumery	Ditto.
24	Mr. T. Ryan	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade s p t	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, permanent	Ditto
25	Mr. A. W. Smart	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, s p t	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, permanent	Ditto.
26	Mr. F. J. Preece	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, s p t	Ditto.
27	Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, s p t	Ditto.
28	Mr. W. R. Stevenson	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Deputy Examiner, class I, s p t	Ditto.
29	Mr. G. W. V. de Rhee Philips	Examiner, class III	Examiner, class II, temporary	Ditto.
30	Mr. J. M. Hartley	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade	Examiner, class III, temporary	Ditto.
31	Mr. R. B. C. Scott	Deputy Examiner, class I	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary	Ditto.
32	Mr. S. M. I. Bean	Deputy Examiner, class II	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Ditto.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st February 1910.

No. 364-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to Berar, the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India:

Provided, firstly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said Act, any court having jurisdiction within Berar may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, secondly, that all references in the said Act to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be read as referring to Berar and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively;

Provided, thirdly, that all references in the said Act to the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be read as referring to the Indian Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, respectively, as applied to Berar.

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3879-I B, dated the 31st August 1900, and so much of notification No. 1811-I. B., dated the 1st July 1898, as relates to the Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864), are hereby cancelled.

No. 570-Est. A.—With reference to Rule IV of the Rules published in notification No. 1680-G., dated the 27th July 1906, the undermentioned officer is confirmed in the Political Department as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class:—

Lieutenant W G Neale.

The 24th February 1910.

No. 623-Est A—Mr H. N. Bolton, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar Division, with effect from the 11th February 1910.

The 25th February 1910.

No. 397-I-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court situate in the Baroda State, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, shall, if sent to any Court so established or continued in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, be served by that Court as if the summons had been issued by itself, and, after being so served, be returned with an endorsement of such service under the hand of the Judge of the Court.

No. 398-I-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, may be sent for service to any Civil Court of the Baroda State, and that if such Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service.

No. 399-I-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that a decree of any Civil Court situate in the Baroda State, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may, if sent for execution to a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, be executed by that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute, within the limits of its jurisdiction, a decree made by itself.

No. 415-G—It is notified for general information that the office of Vice-Consul for Chile at Calcutta has been abolished.

S H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1910.

No. 891-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

January 1910

Lakhs of Rupees.

	JANUARY.		TO END OF JANUARY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1909-1910	1908-1909	1909-1910	1908-1909	Budget, 1909-1910	Actuals, 1908-1909.
Civil Revenue						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5.54	5.20	20.54	18.43	32.97	31.28
Opium	71	53	6.07	7.84	6.03	8.83
Salt	42	37	3.93	3.89	4.98	4.91
Stamps	56	53	5.50	5.19	6.71	6.52
Excise	88	84	7.87	7.74	10.16	9.57
Provincial Rates	12	13	69	68	80	80
Customs	66	63	5.88	5.93	7.54	7.25
Assessed Taxes	21	21	1.80	1.80	2.22	2.17
Forest	27	27	1.75	1.60	2.69	2.55
Registration	4	5	53	53	06	05
Tributes from Native States	24	25	58	60	88	88
Other Civil Revenue	41	33	3.02	2.78	4.42	4.17
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	10.06	9.34	58.76	57.10	80.60	79.58
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—99	—91	—4.08	—3.97	—4.45	—4.39
Opium	—4	—4	—1.61	—1.82	—1.64	—1.25
Famine Relief			—9	—90	—75	—1.30
Other Civil Expenditure	—2.76	—3.33	—28.25	—28.78	—37.55	—37.48
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	—3.79	—4.28	—34.06	—35.47	—44.39	—45.02
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, - Receipts less than issues)	+ 16	+ 8	+ 1.09	+ 5	+ 1.60	+ 32
Marine	—4	—3	—29	—30	—34	—31
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 10	+ 62	+ 94	+ 88	+ 1.59
Military Issues	— 1.74	—1.88	— 16.86	— 17.32	—21.16	—21.63
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+ 74	+ 62	+ 4.01	+ 3.74	+ 51.25	+ 47.29
State Railways	+ 3.81	+ 3.42	+ 31.05	+ 28.06		
East Indian Railway	+ 62	+ 60	+ 5.70	+ 5.65		
Telegraph	+ 1	+ 6	+ 18	+ 51		
TOTAL	+ 5.20	+ 4.70	+ 40.94	+ 37.96	+ 51.86	+ 47.93
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—1.38	—1.09	—9.56	—10.42	— 44.26	— 44.51
State Railways	—1.94	—3.04	—21.52	—21.52		
East Indian Railway	— 25	—32	—3.09	—3.29		
Telegraph	—11	—12	—1.05	—1.03		
TOTAL	—3.38	—3.57	—35.25	—36.25	—45.98	—45.65
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	+ 25	—60	—9.75	—14.92	—13.14	—17.97
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, —Receipts less than payments)		—5	+ 2.28	+ 1.78	+ 2.31	+ 1.74
Temporary Advances from Gold Standard Reserve			+ 3.00	+ 3.75		
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 11	+ 9	—5	+ 18	...	+ 22
Currency Transfers for Gold in England				—3.31	..	—3.31
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit					..	..
Exchange on Remittance Accounts		—1		+ 2		+ 4
Colonial Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	—3.94	—5.76	—23.36	—13.51	—24.10	—17.74
Sale of Demand Drafts on London			+ 23	—10	..	..
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 86	+ 3.21	+ 1.31	—3.53	+ 1.70	—1.47
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2.97	—2.52	—16.59	—14.72	—20.09	—20.52
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 3.55	+ 1.94	—1.64	—8.01	+ 3.04	—3.93
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10.16	9.33	15.35	19.28	15.35	19.28
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13.71	11.27	13.71	11.27	18.39	15.35

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.
FUNDS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1910.

Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

No. 366-P—The amended Appendix to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations referred to in Notification No 330-P., dated the 18th February 1910, in the issue of the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th February 1910, is published below:—

APPENDIX.

Reports and applications under these Regulations should be made:—

1. To the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Lucknow, when the subscriber (except Royal Indian Marine) is drawing pay or pension in India or at a colonial station (including China) where a unit of the Indian Army is stationed

2 To the Examiner of Marine Accounts, Bombay, in the case of officers of the Royal Indian Marine drawing pay or pension in India.

3. To the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S W., if the subscriber is drawing his pay or pension elsewhere, or if the subscriber, after receiving in India or at a colonial station in advance the pay for the privilege leave portion of combined leave, proposes to draw his furlough pay elsewhere.

Form (A) of a letter from an Officer with whom it is optional under Regulation 2 to contribute under these regulations, announcing his intention to do so.

Sir,

I have the honour to announce my intention of contributing for pensions for my family under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No 1315, dated 28th December 1872.

I agree to be bound in every respect by the said regulations and by any orders in modification thereof that may be hereafter passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on the

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follow:—

Form (B) of a Letter from an Officer, reporting his having joined the service of the Government of India, married. (See Regulation 14.)

Sir,

With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honour to report that I was admitted to the service of the Government of India, married, on the

19

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on the

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith submitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follow:—

Form (C) of a letter reporting marriage. (See Regulation 14.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report my marriage on the 19, to Miss

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

I wish to pay the donation for which I have become liable in—^{one sum} 12 monthly instalments including

interest

Form D of a Letter reporting the Birth of a child. (See Regulations 14 and 15.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report the birth to me of a male (female) child on the _____, and I request that the name _____ may be entered in the pension register kept under the Military Family Pension Regulations.

I wish to pay the donations for which I have become liable in _____ ^{one sum} / 12 monthly instalments including interest _____

Form (E)—Report of Death (See Regulation 14.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report the decease on the _____ of my son (daughter) born on the _____ (or of my wife).

Form (F) of Application for the Commuted Value of the Pension of a Male Orphan over 16 years of age. (See Regulation 21)

Sir,

I, A B, being the mother (or guardian) of C. D, son of E F., late a _____ in the service of the Government of India, having now an opportunity of placing my son (or ward) in a suitable position, request that the commuted value of the remaining portion of his pension may be granted to me under my guarantee for its proper application to his use

The age of my son (or ward) is now _____ years _____ months, and I submit herewith a certificate of his health _____

Form (G)—Medical certificate to be furnished by Mother or Guardian applying for commutation of a Male Orphan's Annuity. (See Regulation 21)

We do hereby certify that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of the health of C D., son of the late E F., and that we consider him free from any disease likely to prevent his attaining the age of 21 years.

(Sd.) G H., M. D.

„ I K. „

Form (H)—Mother's or Guardian's Receipt for Commuted Value of a Male Orphan's Annuity. (See Regulation 21)

I, A B, mother (or guardian) of C D., son of the late E. F., in consideration of the payment to me of the sum of _____ being the commuted value of the pension receivable by the said C. D. from _____ till he attains the age of 21 years, do hereby bind myself to account, it called on by the Secretary of State for India, for the due application of the said sum for the use and benefit of the said C. D.

J B BRUNYATE,

Joint Secy to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1910.

No. 1519---3.—THE following statement showing the receipts and charges for the year 1908-09 on account of the Madras Coast Lights and of the Capital Account established in connection therewith is published for general information :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th February 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

No. 151—Brevet-Colonel J. M. Stewart, **A.D.C.**, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, *vice* Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, **C.I.E.**, **D.S.O.**, Indian Army, proceeding on combined leave, with effect from the 2nd March 1910.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 152—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Lieutenants—

Richard Hassell Sheepshanks,—18th December 1909
 John Victor Drought,—26th September 1909
 Arthur Hugh Ackland Empson,—30th October 1909.
 Edward Dudley Metcalfe,—8th November 1909
 Clive Essington Boulton, }
 Arthur Elsdale Meredith, } —25th October 1909
 Harold Edmund George Paget,—27th December 1909
 Guy Greville Napier,—11th December 1909
 Harold Victor Lewis, }
 James Deas Fulton, } —15th November 1909
 Claude Lancelot Andrewes,—9th November 1909.
 Thomas Howard Battyc,—8th November 1909
 Arthur Godfrey Armstrong,—25th November 1909
 Gerald Cecil Gibson Gray,—28th November 1909.
 Walter Greville Bagot-Chester,—7th November 1909
 Arthur Henry Norman Gatherer,—13th December 1909
 Wickham Leathes Harvey,—7th November 1909
 Richard Outram Chamier,—8th November 1909
 Richard Conyers Ruck, }
 Ronald Alister Percival Grant, } —7th November 1909
 Douglas Hobart,—26th November 1909
 Roy Parnell Henstock,—8th November 1909.
 Ralph Ashenhurst Mackean,—12th December 1909
 Thomas Mervyn Osborne Catterson-Smith,—9th November 1909.
 Norman George Rogers Coats,—7th November 1909.
 Arthur Donald Dundas Carter,—27th November 1909.
 Arthur Freer Spreckley,—26th November 1909.
 Vernon William Corbyn Moore-Lane, }
 Francis Edward Myddelton-Gavey, } —7th November 1909
 Walter Lamond Farwell,—8th November 1909.
 Philip Henry Myles,—7th November 1909
 William Le Couteur Brodrick,—23rd October 1909
 Edmund Cyril Staples,—15th November 1909
 Thomas deBurgh,—8th November 1909.
 Alfred Myers Dawes,—25th November 1909.
 Edward Ponsonby Watts,—2nd December 1909
 Henry Gordon Foster Forbes,—28th November 1909.
 Gerald Vincent Hughes,—7th November 1909
 Oscar Owen Curtis,—8th November 1909.
 Horace Anthony Garstin,—9th November 1909

Douglas Bainbridge,—28th November 1909.
 Guy Hugh Astley Pearson,—9th November 1909.
 Charles Offley Harvey,—28th November 1909.
 Arthur Septimus Brooke,—8th November 1909.
 Kenneth Charles Stuart Erskine,—14th November 1909.
 Lawrence Smith,—7th November 1909.
 Ian Hay Steuart Clarke,—11th December 1909
 Nigel Laurie Mitchell-Carruthers,—7th November 1909
 Edward Claude Mockler,—8th November 1909
 Sir Norman Roderick Alexander David Leslie, *Bart.*,—15th November 1909
 Reginald Magnus Trail,—12th December 1909.
 Wyndham Biddulph Shakespear,—14th December 1909.
 Harold Esmond Haddon,—11th November 1909.
 Ashton Gerard Oswald Mosley Mayne,—9th December 1909.
 Edwin Percival Yeates,—30th November 1909
 Rawdon Douglas Wright,—11th December 1909
 Raymond Guy MacGregor,—31st December 1909
 John Cyril Atkinson,
 Alfred William Pulvermann, }—11th December 1909
 James Coulthard Walker,—23rd October 1909.
 Robert Stanley Bullock,—28th December 1909.
 Hugh William Andrews,
 William Moresby Tate, }—11th December 1909
 Harold Gordon Canny Laird,
 Arthur Lennox Skinner, }—10th December 1909
 Oswald Mather,—11th December 1909.
 Arthur Harrison Oliver,—28th November 1909
 Malcolm Ellis Morton Meade,—5th December 1909
 Murray Chamberlain Gervase Mathew,
 Robert Charles Crawford Liston, }—11th December 1909.
 Edwin Masters,—1st December 1909.
 John Cartwright Brewer,—13th December 1909
 Godfrey Julius Jeppe Johnston,—11th December 1909
 Lionel Lindsay Buckland,—14th December 1909
 John Oliver Nicolls,—11th December 1909.
 Eric Debonnair Theophilus Metcalfe,—30th November 1909
 Ralph Alec Reilly,—1st December 1909.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 153.—The following extracts are published for general information —

"*London Gazette*", dated 1st February 1910, pages 781, 782 and 783.

War Office, Whitehall,
 1st February 1910.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 1st February 1910 —
 Malden B. Bicknell, *vice* H. S. Nelson, and to be seconded for service with the
 Indian Ordnance Department

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Bonham-Carter retires on an Indian pension. Dated the 30th January 1910

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned University Candidates to be Second Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army Dated 20th January 1909, with precedence next below C. F. Scroope, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 2nd February 1910 —

Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Cartaret Strahan, from Unattached List, Territorial Force.
 Second Lieutenant Kenneth Sinclair Thomson, from King's Colonials Yeomanry.
 Second Lieutenant Alastair Donaldson, from Unattached List, Territorial Force.
 Second Lieutenant Harold Steward, from Unattached List, Territorial Force.
 Second Lieutenant James Crompton, from Unattached List, Territorial Force.
 Second Lieutenant George Lawden Boys Stones, from Unattached List, Territorial Force

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 154 — The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

19th January 1910.

George Milford Evans, Commandant, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment)

6th February 1910

William Ayerst, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

19th February 1910.

Claude Harold Rowcroft, 9th Hodson's Horse

20th February 1910.

William Herbert Pennington, 12th Cavalry.

Graham Walton, 46th Punjab Is.

Alan Melville, 122nd Rajputana Infantry

Allan Copinger Wall, 8th Gurkha Rifles

James Robert Gaussen, D S O, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Vivian Henry Branson, 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Aubrey Vivian Searle, 80th Carnatic Infantry

Francis Charles Owens, Supernumerary List.

William Johnstone Cates, Supply and Transport Corps.

John Deane Reece, 80th Carnatic Infantry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

8th January 1910.

Edward Hepburn Clay Brander, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

James Henry George Buller, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

22nd January 1910.

William Angelo Tate Ferris, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

25th February 1910.

Maurice George Lee, 40th Pathans.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

19th April 1909.

Richard Hassell Sheepshanks, 12th Cavalry.

17th November 1909

John Victor Drought, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry

Arthur Hugh Ackland, Empson, 8th Cavalry

Edward Dudley Metcalfe, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Clive Essington Boulton, 5th Light Infantry

Arthur Elsdale Meredith, 114th Mahrattas.

Harold Edmund George Paget, 46th Punjabis

Guy Greville Napier, 35th Sikhs

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 155.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Donald Smith Ollenbach (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*),

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant William John Alexander Hogan (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*),

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick George Fox (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*),

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas William Minty (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*), and

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Alexander Adolphus Cotton to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain,

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Frank O'Connor, superannuated, with effect from the 31st January 1910.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

Bombay Establishment.

No. 156.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 18th October 1909.—

No. 217, Benjamin Reuben.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle

No. 157.—Store-Sergeant Alfred Spooner to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Simon Mackintosh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd January 1910

Southern Circle.

No. 158.—Conductor Charles James Payne, supernumerary to the establishment, on reversion from the seconded list, to be absorbed, *vice* Richard Buckley Walker, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th January 1910

No. 159.—Conductor Robert Heaton, supernumerary to the establishment, to be absorbed, *vice* Noel Clegg, deceased, with effect from the 21st January 1910

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 160.—Sergeant Reginald Hamilton Richmond to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* William James Allen, retired, with effect from the 17th August 1909

No. 161.—Sergeant William Hurst to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Robert Lilburn, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th November 1909.

No. 162 —Sergeant Samuel Gifford, *since deceased*, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* George John Piper, retired ; with effect from the 25th November 1909.

No. 163.—Sub-Conductor George Henry Frost is absorbed in that rank, *vice* Samuel Gifford, deceased , with effect from the 22nd January 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 164 —The following promotions are made —

8th Rajputs

Havildar Harkarn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarju Singh, transferred to the pension establishment , with effect from the 31st January 1910

40th Pathans

Jemadar Saiyid Jan to be Subadar, *vice* Said Khan, discharged with gratuity , with effect from the 6th August 1908.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)

Jemadar Manjit Gharti to be Subadar and Havildar Narbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Birbal Sing Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment , with effect from the 16th January 1910

18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers

No. 165.—In Army Department Notification No. 1147, dated the 24th December 1909, making promotions in the above regiment, *for* " 24th October 1909 " *read* " 25th October 1909 "

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles

No. 166 —In Army Department Notification No. 1147, dated the 24th December 1909, promoting Havildars Tekbir Limbu and Sahabir Ihapa to Jemadars, *for* " 7th April 1909 " *read* " 8th April 1909 " and *for* " 31st July 1909 " *read* " 1st August 1909."

RETIREMENTS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 167.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Ayerst, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th February 1910

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

No. 168.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer, with honorary rank, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th February 1910:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Lawrence John O'Reilly.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

Behar Light Horse.

No. 169 —Second Lieutenant Claude Leonard Bell to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 1st January 1910.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

No. 170 —Captain Henry Hollington Sawyer, Sind Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant. Dated 18th February 1910

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 171.—Second Lieutenant Robert Read to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. J. Webb, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated 1st December 1909.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 172.—Cyril George Newhouse to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* F. W. Thorp, promoted. Dated 1st January 1910.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles

No. 173.—Lieutenant George Jameson Swann resigns his commission. Dated 1st February 1910

Robert Roper Yeomans to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 24th January 1910

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 174.—Lieutenant Lawrence Barton McLaren to be Captain, *vice* F. D. Topham, V.D., promoted. Dated 1st October 1909

Second Lieutenant Edward Valentine Blomfield to be Lieutenant, *vice* L. B. McLaren, promoted Dated 1st October 1909.

Herbert Lee Wright to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 175.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer.—

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain George David Hepworth Robottom.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th February 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 27th January and 23rd February 1910.—

Corps.	Rank and name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Supernumerary List	Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Inglis.	10th February 1910.	Peshawar	...	...

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th February 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 14.—The services of Engineer F Olford, Royal Indian Marine, 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under the Government of Bengal, will continue to be at the disposal of that Government for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, *vice* Chief Engineer E. G. Venn, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 1st December 1909.

No. 15.—The services of Engineer C. F. Laslett, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, *vice* Engineer F. Olford, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st December 1909.

No. 16.—The services of Chief Engineer E. G. Venn, Royal Indian Marine, were retained by the Government of Bengal for the 1st December 1909, for employment as officiating 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor.

LEAVE.

No. 17.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Engineer T G J Harvey, Royal Indian Marine, for 1 day (p a).

RETIREMENTS.

No. 18.—Chief Engineer J. Andrews, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th April 1910

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD)

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 21st February 1910

No. 46.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Bhavnagar Durbar of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Sihor, a station on the existing Bhavnagar line to Palitana, a distance of 17·76 miles.

The 24th February 1910.

No. 47.—Mr Ram Ki-hen, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Nagda Muttra State Railway, to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on the expiry of his privilege leave.

25th February 1910.

No. 48.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for four months in extension of that notified in Railway Board's Notification No. 324 of the 22nd October 1909

No. 49.—Corrigendum —*In Railway Board Notification No. 18 of the 27th January 1910 replacing the services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for 31st January 1910 read 30th January 1910*

No. 50.—Mr E. A. S. Bell, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted combined leave for eight months (privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days and furlough for the remaining period) under Articles 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th March 1910, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 51.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No 50, dated the 25th February 1910, Captain G. F. F. Osborne, R.E., Executive Engineer and Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway

No. 52.—Mr. F. T. Millard, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th March 1910.

No. 53.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months under Articles 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th March 1910, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 54.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 53, dated the 25th February 1910, Major V. Murray, R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of that Railway

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1909.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 3686.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1909-1910 as compared with the corresponding period of 1908-1909.

[illegible]

INDIA.									
WHOLE YEAR.			APRIL TO DECEMBER.				APRIL TO DECEMBER.		
Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.		1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Expenditure.									
Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,89,50,000		12,89,50,000	9,14,18,000		12,89,50,000	9,14,18,000		
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,17,91,000		5,17,91,000	3,15,70,000		5,17,91,000	3,15,70,000		
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,32,43,000		4,32,43,000	2,90,32,000		4,32,43,000	2,90,32,000		
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	21,07,12,000		21,07,12,000	14,74,68,000		21,07,12,000	14,74,68,000		
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,47,79,000		3,47,79,000	2,63,53,000		3,47,79,000	2,63,53,000		
Famine Relief and Insurance	2,45,45,000		2,45,45,000	1,89,91,000		2,45,45,000	1,89,91,000		
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	26,04,21,000		26,04,21,000	18,69,28,000		26,04,21,000	18,69,28,000		
Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,89,78,000		2,89,78,000	1,05,34,000		2,89,78,000	1,05,34,000		
Other Public Works	6,62,44,000		6,62,44,000	4,24,44,000		6,62,44,000	4,24,44,000		
Military Services	23,26,60,000		23,26,60,000	16,55,85,000		23,26,60,000	16,55,85,000		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	1,08,23,18,000		1,08,23,18,000	75,75,39,000		1,08,23,18,000	75,75,39,000		
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	30,32,000		30,32,000			30,32,000			
Defect—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	—1,30,42,000		—1,30,42,000			—1,30,42,000			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	1,07,23,08,000		1,07,23,08,000	75,75,39,000		1,07,23,08,000	75,75,39,000		
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	4,20,55,000		4,20,55,000	59,05,000		4,20,55,000	59,05,000		
Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities				70,27,000			70,27,000		
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	4,20,55,000		4,20,55,000	1,29,32,000		4,20,55,000	1,29,32,000		
TOTAL.									
Debt, Deposits, and Advances.									
Permanent Debt (net discharged)									
Temporary do. (do.)									
Unfunded do. (do.)									
Deposits and Advances (net)	77,84,000		77,84,000	14,26,000		77,84,000	14,26,000		
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	34,25,000		34,25,000	2,63,32,000		34,25,000	2,63,32,000		
Lo. do. by Provincial Governments	4,16,96,000		4,16,96,000	3,98,21,000		4,16,96,000	3,98,21,000		
Loans to Local Boards									
Remittances, net.	5,28,39,000		5,28,39,000	6,70,43,000		5,28,39,000	6,70,43,000		
Secretary of State's Bills paid	17,14,77,000		17,14,77,000	7,75,61,000		17,14,77,000	7,75,61,000		
do. do. exchange	8,55,000		8,55,000	3,54,000		8,55,000	3,54,000		
Drafts on London (net)				10,10,000			10,10,000		
TOTAL.	28,40,80,000		28,40,80,000	21,17,26,000		28,40,80,000	21,17,26,000		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.	1,35,64,30,000		1,35,64,30,000	98,21,90,000		1,35,64,30,000	98,21,90,000		
Closing Balance	15,35,37,000		15,35,37,000	9,33,00,000		15,35,37,000	9,33,00,000		
GRAND TOTAL.	1,51,00,00,000		1,51,00,00,000	1,07,54,90,000		1,51,00,00,000	1,07,54,90,000		

The 25th February 1910.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1192 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st February 1910:—

- No. 73 of 1910 —Societe Anonyme "La Photographie des Couleurs", manufacturers, 24, Courte rue de l' Hopital, Antwerp, Belgium, Joseph Sury, engineer chemist, of Wyneghem, Belgium, and Edmond Bastyns, druggist, of 29, rue des Tanneurs, Antwerp, Belgium. *Printing on paper of photographs in color*
- No. 74 of 1910.—Societe Anonyme "La Photographie des Couleurs", manufacturers, 24 Courte rue de l' Hopital, Antwerp, Belgium, Joseph Sury, engineer chemist, of Wyneghem, Belgium, and Edmond Bastyns, druggist, of 29, rue des Tanneurs, Antwerp, Belgium. *Printing on paper of photographs in color.*
- No. 75 of 1910.—William George Yarworth Jones, engineer, of 218 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W C., England. *Improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres.*
- No. 76 of 1910.—Yarrow and Company (Bolton), Limited, sanitary engineers, of District Bank Chambers, Wood street, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, and Matthew Yarrow, surveyor, of the same address. *Improvements appertaining to machines for manufacturing earthenware pipes or mains, retorts and the like.*
- No. 77 of 1910—J Stone and Company, Limited, engineers, of Deptford in the county of Kent, England, and Alfred Henry Darker, engineer, of No 41, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, in the county aforesaid, in the employ of the said Company. *Improvements in secondary batteries.*
- No. 78 of 1910 —Henry Arthur Westmoreland, manufacturer, of La Court Terrace, Burntwood Lane, Earlsfield, London, S. W., England. *Improvements in Droppers and Standards.*
- No. 79 of 1910.—Alfred Worswick, engineer, of the Woodlands, Gathurst, in the county of Lancashire. *Improvements in propellers and the like.*
- No. 80 of 1910.—M. R Rangachari, Superintendent, Coles Memorial High School, Hindu Hostel, Kurnool, Madras Presidency. *Nava supari or the new substitute for arecanut*
- No. 81 of 1910.—Gavin Walker, engineer, of 31 Wills street, Melbourne West, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and relating to air-bridges of boiler furnaces.*
- No. 82 of 1910.—T V Sundaram Aiyar, clerk, Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle, Madras, residing at 296, Linghi Chetty street, and care of Dr O V Sabesa Aiyar, 5, Thambu Chetty street, Madras. *A key-board for typing tamil language.*
- No. 83 of 1910 —Munshi Hoosain Buksh, 1st grade sub-overseer, Military Works, Meerut Cantonment. *A double acting hand power water lift*
- No. 84 of 1910 --Pirojshaw Burjorji Godrej, safe maker, of the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co., Parel, Bombay. *Improvements in safes.*
- No. 85 of 1910 —Pirojshaw Burjorji Godrej, safe maker, of the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co., Parel, Bombay. *Improvements in non-conductors of heat applicable to fireproof safes*
- No. 86 of 1910.—William James Angus Morrow, engineer and contractor carrying on business as Morrow and Co., engineers and contractors at 8, Kyu street, Calcutta. *A hot water apparatus adaptable for Indian chulas or fire places made of bricks.*

No. 87 of 1910.—Alfred Eldred Waldimer Sharpe, late mechanic of the Car. and Wag. Dep., E. I. Railway, 129 Dhurumtollah street, Calcutta. *An improved type of journal bearing for railway rolling-stock.*

No. 88 of 1910.—Walter Perry Notcutt, merchant, of 8, White street, Moorfields, London, England. *An improved machine for cutting abrasive files.*

No. 89 of 1910.—John Joseph Rawlings, engineer, of 82, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, in the county of London, England, and Henry William Handcock and Alfred Herbert Dykes, consulting engineers, both of Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in and connected with the sheathing of electrical wires.*

No. 90 of 1910.—George Henry Benbow Steele, engineer, of 220 Lake street, Perth, Western Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, and Arthur Harold Boulter, carpenter, of 221, Park street, Subiaco, Western Australia, aforesaid, and Joseph Hargreaves, carpenter, of Kimberly street, Leederville, Western Australia, aforesaid. *An improved spark arriester.*

No. 91 of 1910.—Hans Kühl, doctor of philosophy, at 4a, Zehlendorferstrasse, Grosslichterfelde near Berlin. *New and useful manufacture of cement.*

No. 92 of 1910.—Arthur Ross, junior, engineer, 1, Glengal Road, Old Kent road, London, S.E., England. *Improvements in or relating to water-feeding and circulating devices for steam boilers.*

No. 93 of 1910. Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt, engineer, of 2, Rolandstrasse, Cassel-Wilhelmshohe, Germany, and Peter Thomsen also of Cassel-Wilhelmshohe, Germany. *Improvements in steam superheaters for locomotives*

No. 94 of 1910.—Alexander Spencer, engineer, of 77 and 79 Cannon street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in central buffer and draw gear apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

No. 95 of 1910.—John Peachey Crouch, engineer, of Ely House, Newton Heath, Manchester in the County of Lancaster, England, and James Etchells, electrician of 27, Lily lane, Moston, Manchester aforesaid. *Improvements in or relating to electric lighting or heating systems, especially applicable to train lighting.*

No. 96 of 1910.—John Peachey Crouch, engineer, of Ely House, Newton Heath, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, and James Etchells, electrician of 27, Lily lane, Moston, Manchester, aforesaid. *Improvements in or relating to electrical distribution systems.*

No. 97 of 1910.—Henri Donner of Sophieka 17, log. 8 Moscow, Russia. *An improved process and apparatus for obtaining an increase in the pressure of a liquid.*

No. 98 of 1910.—Societe Anonyme Electrometallurgique Procèdes Paul Girod, of Ugine (Savoie) France. *Improvements in the process of refining steel.*

No. 99 of 1910.—Albert Victor Naylor, engineer, residing at Engineers Workshop, G I P. Railway, Byculla, Bombay. *Improvements in coupling gear of railway vehicles.*

No. 100 of 1910.—William Henry Crutchley of Bury House, Wolverley, Kidderminster in the county of Worcester, England, Schoolmaster Arthur Edmund Boucher of Lowethorpe near Kidderminster in the county of Worcester, England. *Improvements in slate pencils.*

No. 101 of 1910.—Syamala, 582, Goods Shed street, Madura, Madura District, Madras Presidency. *A waterlift.*

No. 1193 P.—AN application for leave to file an amended specification in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act.

No. 105 of 1909.—Tracy Gavin Jones, manager, of Gavin Jones and Son, Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in chain pumps and the like for raising water or other liquid.*

No. 1194 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 104 of 1909.—Frederic Hodson, timber merchant, care of Post Box 53, Rangoon. *A portable forest sawing machine.* (Specification filed 9 February 1910.)
- No. 299 of 1909.—Black Sand and Gold Recovery Company, a corporation of the state of Arizona with office at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *A pipe dredge.* (Specification filed 31 January 1910.)
- No. 320 of 1909.—The Sub-Target Company, Limited, of 29a, Charing Cross road, London, W.C., England. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for rifle, gunnery and like practice.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 321 of 1909.—Murex Magnetic Company, Limited, of 55 and 56, Bishopsgate street within, London, England. *Improvements relating to the treatment of ores.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 322 of 1909.—Murex Magnetic Company, Limited, of 55 and 56, Bishopsgate street within, London, England. *Improvements relating to the treatment of ores or the like.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 323 of 1909.—Herbert William Garratt, locomotive engineer, of 25 Lewiston Place, Portland Avenue, Stamford Hill, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and relating to locomotive engines.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 324 of 1909.—Alexander Gibb and Thomas Graham Menzies, civil engineer, of Goytre House, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, and 130, Wellesley road, Chiswick, London, England, respectively. *Improvement in apparatus for laying concrete.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 325 of 1909.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagar, journalist, 27, Meadows street, and Dossabhoy Maneckji Wadia, mill manager, No 2, Wardon road, both of Bombay. *Improvements in or relating to carding engines.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 387 of 1909.—John Munster Schneider, assistant inspector of lights, Bombay Port Trust. *The improvement of ships lights, to be called Schneider's spinning reflector.* (Specification filed 5 February 1910.)
- No. 395 of 1909.—K. Tholasi Doss, bangle merchant, residing at No 6, Vinayaga Modally street, Madras. *The Tholasi Doss water lift.* (Specification filed 7 January 1910.)
- No. 417 of 1909.—Margaret Louisa Corrie, gentlewoman, of Villa Joyeuse, Biarritz, France. *A portable support for mosquito nets and similar contrivances.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 472 of 1909.—George Edward Marshall, trunk manufacturer, of 51, Queen's road, Bayswater, London, W. *Improvements in airtight or lined trunks, boxes, chests or like receptacles.* (Specification filed 10 February 1910.)
- No. 490 of 1909.—Sven Roltson Schmidt, gentleman, residing at Huntington, county of Suffolk and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in non-refillable bottles.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 498 of 1909.—Arthur Barker, engineer, of 20, Meads road, Wood Green, London, England. *Improvements in vaporizers or carburettors for internal combustion engines or motors.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 505 of 1909.—Edward Hudson and Walker Skelton Hudson, engineers, both of Gildersome Foundry, Gildersome, near Leeds in the county of York, England. *Improvements in wagons.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)
- No. 554 of 1909.—Lala Kanhialal Nandkishore, lock and safe manufacturer, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. *Improvements in locks.* (Specification filed 7 February 1910.)

No. 555 of 1909.—Lala Kashialal Nandkishore, lock and safe manufacturer, Kalbadevi road, Bombay. *Improvements in padlocks.* (Specification filed 7 February 1910.)

No. 571 of 1909.—John Lenton Hills, railway employé, of 1278, Hare street, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in locomotive ash pans.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)

No. 584 of 1909.—Burn and Company, Limited, engineers, Howrah, British India. *A paddy husker and polisher.* (Specification filed 4 January 1910.)

No. 585 of 1909.—Edward William Potter, engineer, St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal, India. *Automatically throwing a shuttle from side to side in the process of weaving cloth in a hand loom.* (Specification filed 24 January 1910.)

No. 597 of 1909.—William Jackson, engineer of Thorne Grove, Mannofield, near Aberdeen, in the county of Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaf or other produce.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)

No. 598 of 1909.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorne Grove, Mannofield, near Aberdeen, in the county of Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaf or other produce.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)

No. 629 of 1909.—Claude Albemarle Bettington, lieutenant in the British Land Forces, of the Junior United Service Club, 11 & 12, Charles street, St. James' and of 14, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for pulverising coal and other materials.* (Specification filed 9 February 1910.)

No. 659 of 1909.—W. R. Sykes, Interlocking Signal Company, Limited, and William Robert Sykes, engineer, both of 26, Voltaire road, Clapham, London, S. W., England. *Improvements in railway signalling.* (Specification filed 1 February 1910.)

No. 670 of 1909.—Claude Albemarle Bettington, lieutenant in the British Land Forces, of the Junior United Service Club, 11 & 12, Charles street, St. James', and of 14 Half Moon street, Piccadilly, in the county of London, England. *Improvements relating to steam generators.* (Specification filed 9 February 1910.)

No. 676 of 1909.—Charles Francis Jenkins, mechanical engineer, of 312, Ouray Building, Washington, in the district of Columbia, United States of America. *Improvements relating to machines for making spirally wound tubes.* (Specification filed 1 February 1910.)

No. 681 of 1909.—Axle Lubricating Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the state of New York, and having a place of business at 26 and 27 Produce Exchange Building in the city of New York, in the state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in lubricating devices particularly adapted for railway car axles.* (Specification filed 1 February 1910.)

No. 691 of 1909.—James Campbell Trainor, of 91a, Princess street, in the city of Dunedin in the dominion of New Zealand. *Improvement in discharging elevator for ships.* (Specification filed 8 February 1910.)

No. 693 of 1909.—Francis Conrad Osborn, mechanical engineer, of 65 & 67, West Larned street, Detroit, Michigan, in the United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to machines for making tubes from continuous strips or bands of paper or other material.* (Specification filed 8 February 1910.)

No. 695 of 1909.—Thomas Gare, engineer, of Bramble Beach, Warren Drive, New Brighton, in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of rubber articles from old or waste rubber.* (Specification filed 8 February 1910.)

No. 2 of 1910.—Herbert Sewill, stockbroker, late of 4 & 6, Copthall Avenue, but now of 42, Poultry, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in the means for suspending bird cages, flower pots and the like.* (Specification filed 11 February 1910.)

No. 3 of 1910.—Robert Stock, manufacturer, of 48-49, Copenickerstrasse, Berlin, S. O., Germany. *Improvements in or relating to motor ploughs and the like.* (Specification filed 10 February 1910.)

No. 1195 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 282 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering and conveying or transporting loads.* (From 22 February 1910 to 22 February 1911.)
- No. 434 of 1900.—John Edward Neale. *An improved telegraphic train signalling instrument.* (From 7 June 1910 to 7 June 1911.)
- No. 485 of 1901.—James Albert Chambers. *Improvements in the manufacture of glass articles and apparatus therefor.* (From 13 May 1910 to 13 May 1911.)
- No. 413 of 1902.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed.* (From 12 May 1910 to 12 May 1911.)
- No. 414 of 1902.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to machines for cracking and disintegrating cotton seed.* (From 12 May 1910 to 12 May 1911.)
- No. 355 of 1905.—The National Wire Bound Box Company. *Boxes and means for making blanks therefor.* (From 12 March 1910 to 12 March 1911.)
- No. 490 of 1905.—Robert Haylock Owen. *Improved appliances for use in ascertaining distances and altitudes, the same being particularly applicable in range finding.* (From 13 March 1910 to 13 March 1911.)
- No. 565 of 1905.—Bruno Vassel. *A new or improved composition for flooring and the like.* (From 14 February 1910 to 14 February 1911.)

No. 1196 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 460 of 1904.—George Sinclair. *Improvements in smoke consuming apparatus for steam boiler and other furnaces.* (Specification filed 14 November 1905.)
- No. 96 of 1905.—Francois Fernand Bourdil. *Improvements in microphones.* (Specification filed 13 November 1905.)
- No. 121 of 1905.—Donald Clark. *An improved process for the separation of gold from silver, and other metals and metallic substances with which it is commonly associated in slimes and in precipitates on zinc, or other metals or substances.* (Specification filed 13 November 1905.)
- No. 131 of 1905.—Guy P. Boys. *A box for carrying and keeping cartridges, entitled "The Comes cartridge magazine".* (Specification filed 14 November 1905.)
- No. 141 of 1905.—Rakhal Dass Khan. *An improved grinding, husking, and dhal-splitting machine.* (Specification filed 14 November 1905.)
- No. 176 of 1905.—Bertram Hunt. *Improvements in the separation of liquids from solids.* (Specification filed 13 November 1905.)
- No. 179 of 1905.—Thomas Goulding. *Improvements relating to cushions for billiard and like tables.* (Specification filed 18 November 1905.)
- No. 183 of 1905.—Nils Aall Krag. *Improvements in post marking or stamping and cancelling or franking machines.* (Specification filed 15 November 1905.)
- No. 187 of 1905.—His Highness Ram Singh, Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun and Arthur Noel Torphe. *An improved fibre or flax extractor.* (Specification filed 18 November 1905.)
- No. 191 of 1905.—William Pickering. *Improved process for making bread.* (Specification filed 13 November 1905.)
- No. 196 of 1905.—Harry Erskine Coles. *Improved means for carrying a rifle or shot gun on horseback.* (Specification filed 14 November 1905.)

No. 201 of 1905.—Thomas Steel Perkins and Ray Philip Jackson. *Improvements in or relating to multiple-unit control for electric motors.* (Specification filed 14 November 1905.)

No. 204 of 1905.—Thomas Hughes Delabere May. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for mixing substances together in regular proportions.* (Specification filed 18 November 1905.)

No. 208 of 1905.—Julius Leede. *Improvements in apparatus for making gas.* (Specification filed 18 November 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 418 of 1901—Christopher Rawson. *Improvements in indigo manufacture.* (Specification filed 12 November 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d.).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at—

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St George

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price Rs a
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " January to March, 1909	0 8
" " April to June, "	0 8
" " July to September, "	0 8
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

H G GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows :—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities ₹10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.
		" 1 " "	50 "
		" ½ " "	30 "
		" ¼ " "	30 "
		" 1 oz. "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	{	" ½ " "	60 "
		In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.
		" ½ " "	30 "
		" ¼ " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above ₹15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.**NOTICES.**

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price ₹6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price ₹3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price ₹3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price ₹2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian, obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price ₹7-8 per copy

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price ₹4 per copy

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price ₹6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price ₹5 per copy.

* N.B. — The languages in which specimen papers are published are —
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners,

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for contracts will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon on the dates noted against each article as specified below. Tenders presented elsewhere will be considered as liable to be informal.

Articles.	Stations where required.	Approximate requirements.	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
					R	
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	As provided for in the Schedule.			20 15 5	24th January 1910
Oil of sorts	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				70 45 15	24th January 1910.
Cooking utensils . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .				20 25	24th January 1910.
Shoes and nails for mules and ponies and shoes for bullocks.	{ Quetta . Karachi .				30 20	26th January 1910.
Materials for repairs of gear carts, etc.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				170 105 10	26th January 1910.
Miscellaneous articles for repairs of equipments of different arms of service.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				20 20 15	2nd February 1910.
Barrack and Hospital miscellaneous articles.	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .				15 15 5	9th February 1910.
Paulins, making up of	{ Quetta . Karachi .				50 10	9th February 1910.
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi .		1st April 1910.	31st March 1911.	125	5th February 1910
Provisions for Indian Troops.	{ Jask . Charbar . Karachi .				200 100 15	11th February 1910.
Gear for cattle . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .				100 35	11th February 1910.
Firewood	{ Karachi . Hyderabad .				325 120	15th February 1910.
		Lbs.				
Linseed, cleaned . . .	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	41,400 6,400 15,000			65 10 25	28th January 1910
		No.				
Chaguls, sewing of . .	{ Quetta . Karachi .	500 25			5	14th February 1910
		Lbs.				
Tar, Indian	{ Quetta . Karachi . Hyderabad .	22,000 10,000 630			25 11	31st January 1910.
Wool	{ Quetta . Karachi .	15,000 8,600			60 35	18th February 1910.
Potatoes	{ Karachi . Hyderabad .	4,75,000 2,05,000			350 200	4th February 1910.

Articles.	Stations where required	Approximate requirements	PERIOD.		Earnest-money deposit.	Date of opening tenders.
			From	To		
Charcoal	{ Quetta Karachi Hyderabad	lbs 70,000 10,000 11,000	1st April 1910.	31st March 1911	R 3	3rd February 1910.
Fowls, eggs and chickens	Quetta	As provided for in the Schedule			240	1st March 1909.

2. Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application from the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta, Station Supply Officer, Karachi, up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the dates previous to the receipt of tenders at Quetta and two days previously at Karachi and Hyderabad Sundays and holidays excepted.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officers on payment of rupee one per each set of tender form issued.

P C SAUNDERS, Captain,
Divisional Contract Officer,
4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA,
The 22nd December 1909.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0		7	14	0
8 " "	3	12	0		4	0	0
4 " "	1	14	0		2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0		9	6	0
8 " "	4	8	0		4	12	0
4 " "	2	4	0		2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers
7. Men trained in—

- (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
- (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1909, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	Budget Estimate for 1909-10.	Receipts in December 1909.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1909.
	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	23,00,000	1,62,507	13,34,177
II.—Opium	17,000	1,734	16,192
IV.—Stamps	5,10,000	32,438	3,73,239
V.—Excise	3,20,000	22,816	2,13,576
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,000	385	2,214
VII.—Customs . . . . .	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,000	13,012	1,07,192
IX.—Forest	2,72,000	3,390	1,28,206
X.—Registration	40,000	2,116	28,802
XI.—Tributes from Native States . . . . .	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	13,000	3,556	6,042
XIII.—Post Office . . . . .	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	97,000	4,818	77,720
XVIB.—Do. do. —Jails	21,000	2,503	13,806
XVII.—Police	71,000	5,627	52,581
XIX.—Education	1,000	41	549
XX.—Medical	1,000	67	384
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments . . . . .	...	...	36
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	18,000	1,479	8,398
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	1,797	7,918
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,27,000	6,966	54,247
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts . . . . .	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation . . . . .	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,07,000	6,592	78,302
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	40,64,000	2,71,844	25,03,581
Add—Debt Accounts . . . . .	...	47,16,449	4,08,13,725
TOTAL . . . . .	...	49,88,293	4,33,17,306
Opening Cash Balance . . . . .	...	11,21,779(a)	9,41,485(b)
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	61,10,072	4,42,58,791

(a) On the 1st December 1909.

(b) From 1st April 1909

OFFICE OF ACCT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAKHNAU;
February 1910.

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1909, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10

EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1909-10	Disbursements in December 1909	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st December 1909.
	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	31,000	984	23,064
2.—Assignments and Compensations	20,000	8,533	18,888
3.—Land Revenue	5,80,000	39,621	4,32,572
6.—Stamps	18,000	901	10,088
7.—Excise	9,000	784	6,206
8.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	..	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	175	713
11.—Forest	1,20,000	8,669	47,277
12.—Registration	10,000	1,060	7,516
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt . . . . .	..	..	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations . . . . .	...	...	...
15.—Post Office . . . . .	..	..	..
18.—General Administration	3,20,000	21,884	2,27,879
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,34,000	42,838	4,10,637
19B.—Do. do.—Jails	1,32,000	5,984	95,219
20.—Police	16,40,000	1,27,316	11,59,386
22.—Education	1,09,000	4,627	42,667
23.—Ecclesiastical	37,000	3,152	28,535
24.—Medical	2,00,000	9,503	88,506
25.—Political	31,20,000	2,27,301	20,82,184
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	4,845	24,016
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	10,998	49,754
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances . . . . .	..	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,19,000	11,815	90,443
30.—Stationery and Printing	77,000	5,928	41,405
32.—Miscellaneous	35,000	2,629	40,273
33.—Famine Relief . . . . .	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses . . . . .	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	40,000	2,073	6,626
45.—Civil Works	1,18,000	9,027	25,095
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	73,95,000	5,50,654	49,58,949
Add—Debt Accounts . . . . .	..	44,67,269	3,82,07,693
TOTAL . . . . .	..	50,17,923	4,31,66,642
Balance on 31st December 1909 . . . . .	..	10,92,149	10,92,149
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	..	61,10,072	4,42,58,791

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCT. GENL., PUNJAB,
Lahore,
February 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February 1910.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	R	a	p		R	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	3,04,00,903	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,02,82,765	0	0
Public Deposits				Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,34,17,629	6	2
at Head Office	69,50,820	13	3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,05,48,113	10	5
Public Deposits at Branches	82,29,875	14	8	Bills discounted and purchased	2,94,44,451	6	7
				Balances with other Banks	25,19,830	5	9
				Bullion	150	12	0
				Dead Stock	21,47,398	10	2
				Stamps	16,121	8	11
				Sundries	2,37,830	14	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,18,86,029	11	7				
Bank Post Bills, etc	2,65,333	12	2	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,91,29,285	14	10
Sundries	12,08,073	3	11	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,73,95,652	14	6
RUPRES	22,55,40,133	7	7	RUPRES	22,55,40,133	7	7

* Includes Govs. & Govs. value
† Do do do

R11,58,675 0 0
R2,50,980 0 0

R14,09,655 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th February 1910

C M BASFIN
Chief Accountant

L G DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 29.98

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th February 1910.

No. 13 — Third class Assistant Surgeon A. McCurtis, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantonment, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th January 1910

B G. SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1910.

No. 97-G.—Mr. N. U. K Leslie, Superintendent, has been granted combined leave for two years under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, that is, privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days under Article 260, combined with, furlough for the remaining period under Article 308 (b) of the above quoted Regulations with effect from the 5th of February 1910.

F. E. DEMPSTER,
Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1910.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Babu Jyotish Chandra Mitra, 5th Assistant Registrar, to be an Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, *vice* Babu Kailas Chandra Bhattacharyya, 2nd Assistant Registrar, deceased, and Mr. Satis Chandra Mitra, Barrister-at-Law and an Advocate of this Court, to be an Assistant Registrar, *vice* Babu Jyotish Chandra Mitra, promoted.

By order,

W. R. FINK,

Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Corrigendum.

Omit from the list of candidates successful at the Supplementary Entrance Examination held in December 1909,—which was published on page 70, Part I C of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and on page 201, Part II of the *India Gazette*, dated the 2nd and the 5th February 1910, respectively—the name of Matilal Ray of the W B. Union Institution, Wazirpur, (Roll. Bar 111), which was included in the list through oversight.

G. THIBAUT,

Registrar

SENATE HOUSE;

The 24th February, 1910.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 18th February 1910

No. 11.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for improving Miller's Road, near the bridge at the Cantonment Railway Station, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land	Area.	Boundaries.				REMARKS.
				North.	East	South.	West.	
At the junction of Miller's Road and Tankur Road in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Mrs. Pratt.	Town site.	1295 square feet.	Mrs. Pratt's property	Miller's Road.	Tankur Road.	Vacant land.	A plan of the land can be seen in the office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 22nd February 1910.

No 12.—The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(i) to revoke the appointment of the Reverend A. H. Baker as a Marriage Registrar for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, made in this Residency Notification No. 2141-2245, dated the 26th June 1888, and

(ii) to cancel the license granted to the said Reverend A. H. Baker in this Residency Notification No. 2142-2245, dated the 26th June 1888

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 18th February 1910

No. 420-S In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan proposes to make the following addition to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2306, dated the 29th April 1909.—

"Provided also that in case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment before the date aforesaid will receive consideration

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
First Assistant

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION

Sibi, the 18th February 1910.

No. 421-S —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan proposes to make the following addition at the end of rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909.—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1910

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment before the date aforesaid will receive consideration

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 19th February 1910.

No. 13—It is hereby notified that the following days in the year 1910 will be observed as holidays by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and of the Mysore Railways :—

Month.	Date.	Day of Week	Festival	REMARKS.
January	1st	Saturday	New Year's Day	General holiday.
Do.	14th & 15th	Friday and Saturday	Pongal	Hindu holidays
Do.	18th to 22nd	Tuesday to Saturday	Moharam	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	22nd	Saturday	Last day of Moharram	General holiday.
February	9th	Wednesday	Asn-Wednesday	Do.
Do.	18th	Friday	Madhvanavami	Hindu partial holiday.
March	9th	Wednesday	Sivaratri	Hindu holiday.
Do.	25th to 28th	Friday to Monday	Akhiri Chaharshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	25th	Friday	Easter holidays	General holidays
April	13th	Wednesday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
Do.	18th	Monday	Tamil New Year's Day	Do
May	5th	Thursday	Sreerama Navami	Do
Do.	12th	Thursday	Ascension day	General holiday
Do.	13th	Friday	Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram	Hindu holiday
June	18th	Saturday	Sri Sankaracharyara Jayanti	Do
July	27th	Wednesday	H. H. the Maharaja's Birthday	General holiday
August	19th	Friday	Tikacharyara Punyadivasa	Hindu holiday
Do.	20th	Saturday	Asvalayana Sravani	Do.
Do.	19th & 20th	Friday and Saturday	Apastamba Sravani	Do.
September	6th	Tuesday	Shab-e-barat	Muhammadan holidays
Do.	7th	Wednesday	Gouri	Hindu holiday
October	4th	Tuesday	Ganesha	Do.
Do.	5th	Wednesday	Commencement of Dasara	Do
Do.	12th	Wednesday	Ramzan	Muhammadan holiday
Do.	13th	Thursday	Mahanavami	Hindu holiday
Do.	31st	Monday	Vijaya Dasami	Do
November	3rd	Thursday	Dipavali	Do
December	12th & 13th	Monday and Tuesday	Baliodayami	Do
Do.	24th to 31st	Saturday to Saturday	Bakrid	Muhammadan holidays
			Christmas	General holidays

2. All Sundays.

3. The day which may be fixed for the celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately

4. The last Saturday in each month may also be allowed as a holiday if the state of work permits but not otherwise

5. Gentu New Year's Day, Ananta Chaturdasi, Mahalaya Amavasya are omitted from the above list as they fall on Sundays

6. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or presiding officer to the special classes concerned, if this can be done without detriment to the work of the Court.

7. The Courts abovementioned will be closed from the 11th April to 22nd May, both days inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,
N. S. TIRUMBI AIYANGAR,
Registrar.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th February 1910.

No. 7.—Mr. A. A. Richardson, Assistant Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *vis.*, privilege leave for 3 months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from 1st April 1910 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd February 1910.

No. 6.—Mr. W. R. Pearce, District Loco. Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for 18 months, *vis.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period under Articles 233 and 308 (b), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th March 1910.

W. A. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 10th February 1910.

No. 476.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent of the Warthganj Depot in the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for 1 month from the 28th December 1910.

The 12th February 1910.

No. 480.—Mr. H. H. Bryan, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the 20th December 1909, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Superintendent, or until further orders.

The 19th February 1910.

No. 490.—Mr. E. McCurley, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st February 1910, *vice* Mr. A. Hollingbery, Superintendent, deceased.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 15th February 1910.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 10th February 1910:—

Commander C. S. Hickman, R.I.M., Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, for 7 months.

The 17th February 1910.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India: *i.e.*, 10th February 1910:—

Lieutenant E. H. Casey, R.I.M., 6 months.

The 21st February 1910.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 14th February 1910:—

Sub-Lieutenant R. W. V. Beatty, R.I.M., 6 months.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

* Report of an Absentee without leave from the Inniskilling Dragoons, dated at Mhow, C. I., this 15th day of February 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—1925, Private, George Hennington.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Clerk.
Date of enlistment—6th April 1908.

Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Edmonton, London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—13th February 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Mhow, C. I.
Marks—None.
Under 2 years' service.

A. FRYER, Lt.-Colonel,
Comdg., the Inniskilling Dragoons.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Rawalpindi, this 20th day of February 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—6329, Private, Albert Derrick.
Age—30 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—4th January 1900. (Service counts from 11th March 1908.)

Place of enlistment—Bristol.
Parish and County in which born—St. Michaels, Bristol, England.
Date of absence—19th February 1910.
Place of absence—Rawalpindi.
Marks—Tattoo marks, both arms.
Absent without leave.
Under 2 years' service.

I. M. BONHAM-CARTER, Lieut., for Lieut.-Col.,
Comdg. 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 18th February 1910.

No. 563-4p.—Mr. C. L. C. Fox, Postmaster, Abbottabad, is appointed Postmaster, Srinagar, in the grade of Rs200—300, provisionally, with effect from the 31st January 1910, *vice* Mr. R. C. Vernal, Postmaster, Srinagar, retired.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 21st February 1910.

No 9—Captain H Hay Thorburn, I M S., made over charge of the Civil Medical duties at Malakand on the afternoon of the 24th September 1909 and resumed charge of the same on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1909.

No. 10—Captain H M Cruddas, I M S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Mardan Sub-division on the afternoon of the 8th February 1910, relieving Captain G. M. Millar, I M S.

By order, etc.,

S. E. PEARS,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST
FRONTIER PROVINCE**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 19th February 1910.

No 9—In supersession of Gazette order No. 5, dated the 5th January 1910, Haq Niwaz Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, will remain attached to the Bannu district

No 10 -Transfer.—Sheikh Muzaffarud Din, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Bannu to the Kohat district.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,

Inspector-General of Police, N -W. Frontier Province.

**OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 16th February 1910.

No. 76-L F—Under the provisions of section 200 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to withdraw, with effect from the 1st day of April 1910, the area comprised in the Municipality of Baffa in the Hazara District, from the operation of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891.

No 77-L F—In accordance with the provisions of section 210 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to declare that within the limits of the town of Baffa, in the Hazara District, as defined in the Punjab Government Notification Nos. 61, 609, 783, dated 27th January 1886, 30th August 1886, 27th November 1889, improved arrangements are required with respect to the matters mentioned in clauses (1) *b*, and (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), and (*k*) of section 72 of the said Act

No. 78-L F—Under the provisions of section 211 (1), clause (*d*) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), the following committee has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to provide for the recovery and expenditure of the taxation levied in the Notified Area of Baffa, in the Hazara District, and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts for the same, *vis.*,—

COMMITTEE.

Ex-officio.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

The Assistant Commissioner, Oghi.

The Tahsildar, Mansehra.

Non-Official.

Alam Khan.
Khadi Khan.
Lakhu Shah.
Hira Mall.
Mangal Sain.
Said Gul Khan

No. 79-L.F.—Under the powers vested in the Local Government by section 211 (1), clauses (a), (b), (c) and (e) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to extend the following sections of the said Act to the Notified Area of Baffa, in the Hazara District, and to declare that the said sections shall come into force therein from 1st April 1910 :—

Sections 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 76, 86, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, 103, 110, 125, 126, 129, 131, 133, 143, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 164, 166, 169, 201 and 203.

No. 80-L.F.—Under the provisions of section 211, sub-section 1, clause (a) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), the undermentioned taxes are imposed, with effect from the 1st day of April 1910, in the Notified Area of Baffa in the Hazara District :—

Octroi on goods as per octroi schedule published with the Punjab Government Notification No. 1281 of 7th September 1875.

The 19th February 1910.

No. 88-L.F.—Under the provisions of section 211, sub-section (1), clause (a) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to impose the undermentioned tax in the Notified Area of Berketgunj-Khwajagunj in the Peshawar District, with effect from the 1st April 1910 :—

1. On confection and fruit hawkers—annas 8 per mensem.
2. On ditto using hand carts—Re. 1 per mensem.
3. On cobblers and barbers sitting by the road—annas 4 per mensem.

The 21st February 1910.

No. 91-L.F.—In accordance with the provision of section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to notify that the following person is a member of the District Board of the Hazara District :—

Member appointed by name.

Arsalla Khan of Pohar.

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 17th February 1910.

No. 85-L.F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that Abdul Rehman is appointed, under section 12, sub-section (2), of the said Act, a member of the Municipal Committee of Haripur in the Hazara District, *vice* Malik Bala, deceased.

No. 110-L.F.—The Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 20 and 65 of the Excise Act (XII of 1896), is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to declare that the rules regulating the possession and sale of Cocaine, and of the preparation and admixture of Cocaine published with Notification No. 128, dated the 10th January 1907, as amended by Notification No. 3756, dated the 27th August 1907, are hereby made applicable to beta eucaïne, lactate eucaïne and holocaïne and every preparation and admixture of beta eucaïne, lactate eucaïne and holocaïne.

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**LEAVE.**

Peshawar, the 16th February 1910.

No. 97-J—Arbab Shamsuddin Khan, Munsif of Dera Ismail Khan, in the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan, is hereby granted privilege leave on half pay for two months and eight days under Article 271, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 7th February 1910.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

The 16th February 1910.

No. 98-J—Lala Ghansham Das, an accepted candidate on Register A for the post of Munsif, is hereby appointed to officiate as a Munsif of the 4th grade, *vice* Arbab Shamsuddin Khan, granted privilege leave on half pay for two months and eight days, and is posted to Dera Ismail Khan in the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 7th February 1910.

POWERS.

The 16th February 1910.

No 99-J—In exercise of the power conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, Lala Ghansham Das is appointed a Munsif of the 2nd class within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1910.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 22nd February 1910.

No. 302—908-M. I—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Rustamji Ardeshir on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, has obtained six months' leave without pay and was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 19th February 1910.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 5th February 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	15	1
2		Nawashahr (notified area).	4,114	2	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	63	25	2
3		Butla	7,029	4	1	5	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	37	52	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	4	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	65	28	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	20	42	62	30	13	17	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	...	6	2	4	6	44	21	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	13	6	19	13	6	7	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	6	55	37	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	6	11	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	5	57	36	8
9		Lakki	5,218	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	9
10		Dera Ismail Khan	20,287	19	9	28	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	52	28	10
11		Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	23	11	11
12	Mardan (Sub-Division)	Lank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13		Becket-Ganj-Khwaib Ganj (notified area)	5,566	1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	28	19	13
		TOTAL	183,882	76	78	154	84	40	44	...	1	...	47	1	...	2	29	14	17	31	44	24		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 5th February 1910. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 154 births were registered (76 males and 78 females), giving a birth-rate of 44 per mille of population, 84 deaths were registered (40 males and 44 females), giving a death-rate of 24 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 17th February 1910.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 12th February 1910

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1901.	BIRTHS			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE				Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males	Females.	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague.	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males	Females	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	2	3	2	1	1				1				1					46	31	1		
2		Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114		3	3	5	3	2					2		1		2	2		2	38	63	2		
3		Buttá	7,029	5	1	6	8	7	1					4				4	4		4	45	59	3		
4		Haripur	5,578	2	1	3	1		1					1								28	9	4		
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	55	32	87	41	19	22				22	1	9		9	2	6	8	62	29	5			
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area)	9,663	6	3	9	1		1					1								49	5	6		
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	11	5	16	12	8	4				6		2			3	1	4	46	35	7			
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	1	10	11	5	1	4				2				3			3	57	26	8			
9		Lakki	5,218	3	1	4															40		9			
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	19	13	23	16	4	12											3	42	29	10			
11		Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	1	1					4	3	5	1	3	1	3	4	23	6	11			
12		Tank (notified area)	4,402	1		1																12		12		
13		Becket Ganj-Khwaja Ganj (notified area)	5,566				2	1	1	1				2					1		1		19	13		
		TOTAL	183,882	98	72	170	94	45	49				46	4	17	1	26	13	13	26	48	27				

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 12th February 1910. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 170 births were registered (98 males and 72 females), giving a birth-rate of 48 per mille of population, 94 deaths were registered (45 males and 49 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 22nd February 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the Fasl Rabi of 1909-10 up to 31st January 1910.

Canals.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1910.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.				CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in canal at regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet, per second.		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	Name	Area irrigated during Jan. 1910.	Area irrigated to end of Jan. 1910.	Area irrigated to end of Jan. 1909.		
	Author- ized maximum gauge.	Actual through- out Jan. 1910.	Author- ized full supply.	Actual average through- out Jan. 1910.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.															
(1) Lower Swat River Canal.	61	216	865	150	Peshawar	99,341	22	1.45	4.06	Sugarcane*	1,947	4,766	3,637	The Canal ran for 3 days during the month.	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	143						Wheat	...	51,359	44,165
Escapeage	...	...	...	7						Barley	629	17,142	16,682
	...	...	...							Rape	...	2,146	2,095
Total	...	...	...	150		99,341	...	...		Shahtal	140	2,685	5,535
										Miscellaneous	334	21,243	21,854		
(2) Kabul River Canal	56	137	394	116	Peshawar	23,680	11	1.10	4.1	Total	3,050	99,341	93,968	The Canal ran for 27 days during the month.	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	90						Sugarcane*	...	2,756	2,307
Escapeage	...	...	...	26						Wheat	...	5,272	5,597
	...	...	...							Barley	...	2,792	2,244
Total	...	...	...	116		23,680	...	...		Rape	...	275	220
										Shahtal	...	4,109	3,586		
(3) Foharpur Canal	70	...	1,100	...	Dera Ismail Khan	3,652	2	2.16	0.92	Miscellaneous	...	8,476	7,562	The Canal was dry throughout the month.	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	...						Total	...	23,680	21,516
Escapeage	...	...	...	...						Sugarcane*	...	...	5
	...	...	...	...						Wheat	...	...	7,151
Total	...	...	...	...		3,652	...	...		Barley	...	3,652	17
										Gram	...	...	36
GRAND TOTAL		126,673	Miscellaneous	9,347		
										Total	16,556		
											3,050	126,673	132,040		

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi statement.

J. J. MULLALLY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province

LAHORE.

The 17th February 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February 1910.

RESERVE													REMARKS.
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			COIN AND BULLION					SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).					
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under consignment.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	In Transit between India and England.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	(a) Nominal value— Rs 10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value— Rs 2,24,24,200.
Calcutta :		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1,78,64,205	17,49,00,520	19,27,54,725	7,65,22,735	9,22,610	7,86,070	2,25,00,000			9,92,99,946	2,00,00,000	22,47,32,261		
Cawnpur :	2,41,09,510	2,41,09,510	6,72,63,436	47,95,560							7,22,58,996		
Lahore :	3,83,58,795	3,83,58,795	1,62,51,758	50,72,790							2,13,24,548		
Mumbai :	12,98,97,210	13,71,24,735	2,13,15,603	6,26,70,577							8,99,86,180		
Karachi :	1,43,63,705	1,43,63,705	39,78,955	2,97,555							33,76,510		
Madras :	5,69,85,940	5,87,55,435	4,46,60,335	46,48,770							4,93,09,105		
Bangalore :	3,94,77,220	3,94,77,220	4,74,46,875	13,17,075							4,87,63,950		
2,68,61,225	47,80,92,900	50,49,54,125	27,67,39,697	8,37,24,937	7,86,070	2,25,00,000				9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	50,37,51,550	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Offices and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue													2,05,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION R													50,35,46,550

Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Offices and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd February 1910.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd February 1910 consisted of—

(a) 600 lakhs, the permanent nucleus of its silver branch.
(b) 118 lakhs, representing payment into the Reserve of the proceeds of Sterling Bills on London, less amount remitted to England for investment.

718 lakhs.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

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- Prices and Wages in India, 26th issue. Foolsap. Board. Rs 2 or 3s. 6d. (5s.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part V Area, Population and Public Health including statistics relating to Area Population, Emigration, Births and Deaths Vaccination, etc., second issue. Foolsap. Board. Rs 1 or 1s 6d. (4s)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part VII. Educational including statistics relating to Education, Printing Presses, and Publications, second issue. Foolsap. Board Rs 1 or 1s 6d (4s)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part VIII. Local Funds including statistics relating to Municipalities, Local Boards and Port Trusts, second issue. Foolsap. Board Rs 1 or 1s. 6d (3s.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending 31st March 1909 and the four preceding years, to which are appended the Accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India, Vol I (Abstract and Detailed Tables of Imports and Exports, Forty-third issue, 1908-09 Super-Royal Board Rs 3 or 4s 6d. (Rs 1)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part III Commercial Services, including Statistics relating to Post Office, Telegraphs, Railways, and Irrigation. Second issue. Foolsap. Board Rs 1 or 1s. 6d (4s.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years Part VI Administrative and Judicial, including Statistics relating to Administrative Divisions, Civil and Criminal Justice, Registration, Police, Jails, etc Second issue. Foolsap Board Rs 1 or 1s 6d (4s)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years Part II. Commercial including Statistics relating to Foreign Trade and Shipping, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, etc. Second issue Foolsap Board Rs 1 or 1s 6d (4s.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1909, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1907 and 1908 No 4 of 1908-09 Foolsap Paper cover 8s or 9d (5s)

Note on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India up to the year 1908 Foolsap. Paper cover 8s or 9d. (2s)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part IV (b) Finance and Revenue, including statistics relating to Principal Heads of Revenue, Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Stamps, Customs, etc. Second issue Foolsap. Board Rs 1 or 1s 6d (6s.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years Part IV (a) Finance and Revenue, including Statistics relating to Coinage, Paper Currency, Public Debt, etc. Second issue. Foolsap Board Rs 1 or 1s 6d (4s)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years Part I Industrial, including Statistics relating to Factories, Mills, Mines, etc. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d (5s)

Supplement to Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the official year ending March 31st, 1908. Abstract and detailed Tables showing Imports according to Countries of Consignment and Exports according to Countries of Final Destination. First issue Vol I, with a Prefatory Memorandum Foolsap. Board Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (8s.)

Supplement to the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the official year ending March 31st, 1908. Abstract and detailed Tables showing Imports according to Countries of Consignment and Exports according to Countries of Final destination First issue Vol II, with a Prefatory Memorandum. Foolsap. Board. Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (7s.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

- Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 1. Economic Product Series. Indian Woods and their Uses. Super Royal. Paper cover. R2-12 or 4s. (12a.)
- The Indian Forest Records, Vol. I, Part IV. (A Chemical Examination of the Constituents of Burmese Varnish), Royal 8vo Paper cover R1-4 or 2s. (2a.)
- The Indian Forest Records, Vol II, Part I, on some Insect Pests of the Himalayan oaks. 6s or 7d. (7a.)
- Forest Reservation in Burma in the interests of an endangered water-supply. By Alex. Rodger, I.F.S. Forest Pamphlet No. 6. Royal 8vo Paper cover. R1 or 1s 6d. (2a.)
- The Collection of Statistical Data relating to the Principal Indian Species. Forest Pamphlet No. 8, by A. M. F. Caccia. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 10a. or 1s (3a.)
- Report on the Progress of Agriculture in India for 1907-09 Royal 8vo. Paper cover 6s or 7d (2a)
- List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its administrative control corrected to 1st July 1909. Royal 8vo. Board 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

- The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1909. Paper cover. Royal 8vo R2-12 or 4s 1d. (6a.)
- Classified List and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 30th June 1909 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a or 5d (2a.)
- Encampment Regulations, India. 1908 Edition. Royal 16mo. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 4d. (2a.)
- Sword Practice for Indian Cavalry 1909 Provisional issue Royal 16mo. Cloth 8a or 9d. (2a)

Hand Book for 30-pr. B. L. Gun, Mark I, 1909. Royal 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4s 0d. (2a.)

Standing Orders for the Royal Engineers in India. Royal 8vo. Board. R1-2 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

- State Railway Construction Code, First Edition, 1909 (Ordinary). R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (8a.)
- State Railway Construction Code, First Edition, 1909 (Interleaved). R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (12a)
- Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected to 30th June 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Rajputana Gazetteer—

- Volume II A. Mewar Residency and Volume II B together. Cloth. Royal 8vo R5-10 or 8s. 6d. (7a.)
- Volume II A. R3-10 or 5s. 6d (4a)
- Volume II B R2 or 3s.
- Volume III A Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikanir Agency. Royal 8vo Cloth. R4-6 or 6s. 7d. (8a.)
- Volume III B. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

- History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1909. Part I. Royal 8vo Board. R2 or 2s (8a) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6a) Complete R4 or 6s (14a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise and Civil Engineering—

- Section IX, Railways, 5th Edition. Revised by F. G Royal Dawson, 1908. R4-4.
- Section V, Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908. (Reprint.) R3-12.
- Thomason College Calendar for 1908. R5-2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 4 to 7, at R2 each.
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No 7, "The Fastness of the Indigenous Dyes of Bengal." By E. R. Watson, at As. 12 each.
- Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 8 to 11, Vol. 5, No. 1, at R2 each.
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 8, Monograph on Sea Snakes, by Major F. Wall, I.M.S., at R5 each.
- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 9, A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese, by E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., at R4 each.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at As. 10 each.
- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 4. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at Rs. 1-4 each.
- Nityacara Pradip, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1. By Pandit Binoda Behary Bhattacharjee, at As. 10 each.
- Qawaninus-Sayyad. By Lieut.-Col. D. C. Phillott, at Rs. 5 each.
- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 2. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at Rs. 1-4 each.
- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 3. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at As. 10 each.
- Vidhana Parijata, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna, at Rs. 1-4.
- Gobhilya Grihya Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 2. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at Rs. 1-4 each.
- Chaturvarga Cintamani, Vol. 4, Fasc. 7. By Pandit Pramath Nath Tarkabhusana, at Rs. 1-4 each.
- Mahabhasyapradipoddyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 8. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri, at As. 10 each.
- Clokavartika, Eng., Fasc. 7. By Pandit Ganganath Jha, at Rs. 1-4 each.
- Sandhyastotrasangraha, Vol. 1. By Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 2 each.
- Samaricea Katha, Fasc. 2. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
- Mahabhasyapradipoddyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 9. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri.
- Yogasastra, Fasc. 2. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
- Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha, Fasc. 13. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
- Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1-2. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami.
- Cri Cantinatha Charita, Fasc. 1. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
- Karmapradip. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar.
- Haralata. By Pandit Kamala Krishna Smritibhusana.
- History of Gujrat. By E. Denison Ross, Ph.D.
- Rasarnava, Fasc. 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

- Monthly Weather Review, September 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, October 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908. Re. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica. New series. Vol. III. Memoir No. 1. By M. Cossmann and G. Pissarro. Rs. 2.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D.Sc. (London), F.G.S. Rs. 5.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE J. M. FLETCHER, I.C.S. (DECD.)

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1886.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Maynard Fletcher, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Ranchi on the 6th October 1909, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 25th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate J M Fletcher, decd.

CALCUTTA ;
11th February 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO 2 OF 1910.

In the matter of R. Venketsamy, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition to the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by R. Venketsamy, son of Ramasamy, goods clerk, Burma Railways, resident at the Railway Compound, Rangoon, on the 26th day of January 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day of January 1910 against the said R. Venketsamy.

RANGOON ;
The 28th January 1910

J HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

Estate, G. S. Oddie, I C.S., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George Scudamore Oddie, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Naraingunge on the 27th August 1909 Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 6th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,
Administrator to Estate,
G. S. Oddie, I C.S., deceased.

CALCUTTA,
22nd February 1910

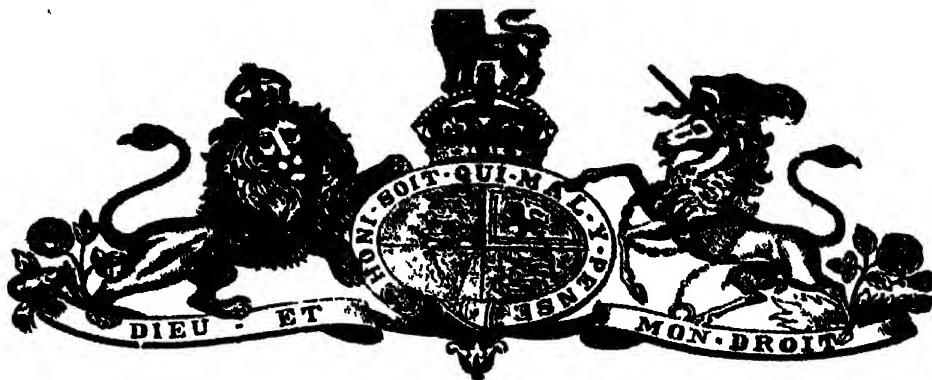
Estate, Colonel G McB Davis, C. B., D. S. O., I.M S., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George McBride Davis, a Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, who died at 5, Park View Terrace, Wimbledon, Surrey, on the 4th October 1909 Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co., are required to send in the same on or before 16th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
Col G McB. Davis, I.M S., deceased.

CALCUTTA,
22nd February 1910



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910

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PART IV.

• Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ACT NO IV OF 1910.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

An Act further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, it is hereby enacted as follows —

1 This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1910.

2 After section 73 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the following shall be inserted, namely —

"Payment of interest out of capital"

"73A Where any shares of a Company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions in this section mentioned, and may charge the same to capital as part of the

cost of construction of the work or building, or the provision of plant

Provided that—

- (1) no such payment shall be made unless the same is authorized by the Company's articles of association or by special resolution;
- (2) no such payment, whether authorized by the articles of association or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council;
- (3) before sanctioning any such payment, the Governor General in Council may, at the expense of the Company, appoint a person to inquire and report to him as to the circumstances of the case, and may, before making the appointment, require the Company to give security for the payment of the costs of the inquiry;
- (4) the payment shall be made only for such period as may be determined by the Governor General in Council, and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half-year next after the half-year during which the works or buildings have been actually completed or the plant provided;
- (5) the rate of interest shall in no case exceed four per cent per annum or such lower rate as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe;
- (6) the payment of the interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid;

(7) the accounts of the Company shall show the share capital on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid out of capital during the period to which the accounts relate.

(8) nothing in this section shall affect any Company to which the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1902, applies

Re-issue of Redeemed Debentures

" 73B (1) Where either before or after the

Power to re-issue re-deemed debentures in certain cases

passing of this Act a Company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, the Company, unless

the articles of association or the conditions of issue expressly otherwise provide, or unless the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the company so to do (not being an obligation enforceable only by the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his assigns), shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to keep the debentures alive for the purposes of re-issue, and where a Company has purported to exercise such a power the Company shall have power, and shall be deemed always to have had power, to re-issue the debentures either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such a re-issue the person entitled to the debentures shall have, and shall be deemed always to have had, the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue they have either before or after the passing of this Act been transferred to a nominee of the Company, a transfer from that nominee shall be deemed to be a re-issue for the purposes of this section

(3) Where a Company has either before or after the passing of this Act deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to

time on current account or otherwise, the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the Company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited

(4) The re-issue of a debenture or the issue of another debenture in its place under the power by this section given to, or deemed to have been possessed by, a Company, whether the re-issue or issue was made before or after the passing of this Act, shall be treated as the issue of a new debenture for the purposes of stamp-duty, but it shall not be so treated for the purposes of any provision limiting the amount or number of debentures to be issued.

Provided that any person lending money on the security of a debenture re-issued under this section which appears to be duly stamped may give the debenture in evidence in any proceedings for enforcing his security without payment of the stamp-duty or any penalty in respect thereof, unless he had notice or, but for his negligence, might have discovered, that the debenture was not duly stamped, but in any such case the Company shall be liable to pay the proper stamp-duty and penalty

(5) Nothing in this section shall prejudice—

(a) the operation of any decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction passed or made before the date of the passing of this Act as between the parties to the proceedings in which the decree was passed or the order made, and any appeal from any such decree or order shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed, or

(b) any power to issue debentures in the place of any debentures paid off or otherwise satisfied or extinguished, reserved to a Company by its debentures or the securities for the same."

J M MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information.—

ACT NO. V OF 1910.

An Act to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prevention of the spread of dourine, It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. (1) This Act may be called the Dourine Act, 1910.
Short title and extent.

(2) This section extends to the whole of British India: the rest of this Act extends only to such areas as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

2. (1) In this Act, the expressions "inspector" and "veterinary practitioner" mean, respectively, the officers appointed as such under this Act, acting within the local limits for which they are so appointed.

(2) The provisions of this Act in so far as they relate to entire horses shall, if the Local Government, by notification as aforesaid, so directs, apply also to entire asses used for mule-breeding purposes.

3 The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, make such orders as it thinks fit directing and regulating the registration of entire horses maintained for breeding purposes.

4. (1) The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, appoint any persons it thinks fit to be inspectors, and any qualified veterinary surgeons to be veterinary practitioners, under this Act, and to exercise and perform, within any area prescribed by the notification, the powers conferred and duties imposed by this Act upon such officers respectively.

(2) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. An inspector may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf,—

(a) enter and search any building, field or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is affected with dourine, and

(b) prohibit, by order, permitting, the owner or keeper of any horse, which in his opinion is affected with dourine, from using such horse for breeding purposes, pending examination by the veterinary practitioner

6 An inspector issuing an order under section 5, clause (b), shall forthwith forward a copy of such order to the veterinary practitioner

7. A veterinary practitioner receiving a copy of an order forwarded under section 6 shall, as soon as possible after receipt of such copy, examine the horse mentioned therein, and may for such purpose enter any building, field or other place.

8 A veterinary practitioner may—
Powers of veterinary practitioner

(a) cancel any order issued under section 5, clause (b), or

(b) if on microscopical examination he finds that any horse is affected with dourine,—

(i) in the case of an entire horse, cause it to be castrated,

(ii) in the case of a mare, cause it to be branded in such manner as he may direct, or with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, cause it to be destroyed

9. When any horse is castrated or destroyed under section 8, the market-value of such horse immediately before it became affected with dourine shall be ascertained; and the Local Government shall pay as compensation to the owner thereof—
Compensation for horse destroyed, etc.

(a) in the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of an entire horse which has died in consequence of castration, such market-value, and,

(b) in the case of an entire horse which survives castration, half the amount by which such value has been diminished owing to infection with dourine and castration

10 (1) A veterinary practitioner may award, as compensation to be paid to the owner of each horse castrated or destroyed under section 8, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees.
Settlement of compensation

(2) If in the opinion of the veterinary practitioner the amount which should be paid as such compensation exceeds two hundred and fifty rupees, he shall report accordingly to the Collector, who shall decide the amount to be so paid.

11 (1) The Local Government shall, by rules published in the local official Gazette, make provision for the constitution of a committee or committees for the hearing of appeals from decisions under section 10.
Committees for hearing appeals

(2) Such rules shall provide that not less than one member of any committee constituted thereunder shall be a person not in the employ of Government or of a local authority

12. Any owner may, within two months from the date of a decision under section 10, appeal against such decision to the committee constituted in that behalf by rules made under section 11, and the decision of such committee shall be final.
Appeals

13. (1) Whoever, being an inspector appointed under this Act, vexatiously and unnecessarily enters or searches any field, building or other place, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

14 (1) The Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may—

(a) regulate entries, searches and orders by inspectors under section 5;

(b) regulate the action to be taken by veterinary practitioners under section 8, and

(c) make provision for the payment of compensation to the owner of any mare branded under section 8

(3) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act

(4) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

15 Whoever uses or permits to be used for breeding purposes—
Penalties

(a) any horse which has not been registered in accordance with the requirements of a notification under section 3, or

(b) any horse in respect of which an order under section 5, clause (b), is in force, or

(c) any mare which has been branded in pursuance of section 8, clause (b), shall be punishable with fine which may amount, in the case of a first conviction to fifty rupees, or, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to one hundred rupees.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.
Protection to persons acting under Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1910.—

NO. 4 OF 1910.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp Short title and (Amendment) Act, 1910.
commencement.

2 In section 8, sub-section (1), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), for the words "eight annas per centum" the words "one per centum" shall be substituted

Amendment of Act II, 1899, section 8.

3. In Schedule I of the said Act the following Amendment of Act amendments shall be made, 11, 1899, Schedule I namely:—

(i) In Article No. 5, for the words "one anna" in the second column opposite clause (a), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Subject to a maximum of ten rupers, one anna for every Rs 500 or part thereof of the value of the security or share or the amount of the bill."

(ii) In Article No. 13, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

				If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
(b) where, payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—						
			Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed				0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
if it exceeds Rs 200 and does not exceed				0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Ditto	500	ditto	1,000	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Ditto	1,000	ditto	1,200	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
Ditto	1,200	ditto	1,600	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Ditto	1,600	ditto	2,500	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Ditto	2,500	ditto	5,000	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto	5,000	ditto	7,500	6 1 0	3 6 0	2 4 0
Ditto	7,500	ditto	10,000	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Ditto	10,000	ditto	15,000	13 8 0	6 12 0	4 8 0
Ditto	15,000	ditto	20,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto	20,000	ditto	25,000	22 8 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
Ditto	25,000	ditto	30,000	27 0 0	13 8 0	9 0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of, Rs. 30,000.				9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0

(iii) In Article No. 27, for the entry in the second column, the following shall be substituted, namely—

“The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23), for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture”

(iv) In Article No 59, in the second column’

for the words “Three-quarters of the words “one and a half times shall be substituted.

(v) In Article No. 62, in the second column for the words “one-quarter”, when they occur opposite clauses (a) and (b), the words “one-half” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THIS Bill proposes to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in order to increase the duties which are leviable on certain instruments under that Act. The measure is purely a fiscal one, and the classes of documents which have been selected for enhanced taxation are among those on which the present rates of duty fall with comparative lightness.

2. The proposals are—

First—To double the present duties chargeable on—

- (a) the issue of debentures by a local authority;
- (b) debentures generally;
- (c) share-warrants to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882; and
- (d) transfers of shares and debentures;

Second.—To raise the duty on an agreement or memorandum of agreement for the sale of Government securities, shares or bills of exchange, from a fixed sum of one anna to a graduated sum, varying with the amount of the consideration for the sale, but subject to a maximum charge of Rs. 10; and

Third—To increase by roughly one-half the duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The 25th February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February, 1910 —

NO. 5 OF 1910

*A Bill further to amend the
Court-fees Act, 1870.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Court-fees Short title and (Amendment) Act, 1910. commencement.

2. In Schedule I to the Court-fees Act, 1870, as amended by the Amendment of Act VII, 1870, Schedule I. Succession Certificate Act, 1889, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) in article 11, for the entries in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees, but does not exceed ten thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value.
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.	Two and one-half per centum on such amount or value.
When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees.	Three per centum on such amount or value.

Provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No VIII of 1827, in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.

(ii) in article 12A, for the entries in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(1) As regards debts and securities.	The same fee as would be payable in respect of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in respect of an extension of such a certificate, as the case may be.
(2) As regards other property in respect of which the certificate is granted—	
When the amount or value of such property exceeds one thousand rupees, but does not exceed ten thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value.
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.	Two and one-half per centum on such amount or value.
When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees.	Three per centum on such amount or value.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Bill proposes to raise the existing duty payable on the probate of a will or letters of administration, as well on the certificates taken out under the Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827. The measure is a purely fiscal one, and the proposal is to increase the present rate only in the case of estates valued at more than Rs. 10,000. The enhancement is studiously moderate, namely, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (instead of the present 2 per cent) when the estate is valued at from Rs 10,000 to Rs 50,000, and 3 per cent. on all properties valued at more than Rs. 50,000.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The 25th February 1910

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NO. 6 OF 1910.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February, 1910 :—

A Bill Further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff Short title and commencement. (Amendment) Act, 1910 ; and

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 25th day of February, 1910.

2. For Schedule III to the Indian Tariff Act, Substitution of new 1894, as amended by the Schedule for Schedule Indian Tariff Act (1894) III, Act VIII, 1894. Amendment Act, 1896, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908, the

Schedule appended to this Act shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act, Amendment of 1894, as amended by the Schedule IV, Act Indian Tariff Act (1894) VIII, 1894. Amendment Act, 1896, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) In No. 11, the entries—

"Tobacco, unmanufactured.	...	...	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured.	...	ad valorem	Five per cent."

shall be omitted.

(ii) In No. 15, the entries—

"Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of Government of India, which is free	...	ad valorem	Five per cent."
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shall be omitted.

(iii) In No. 16, in the fifth column, opposite the entry "Petroleum", for the words "One anna" the words "One anna and six pies" shall be substituted.

4. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908, are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF).

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH, TOBACCO AND SILVER.

Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.	No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
Liquors—		<i>Rs a.</i>	3	SALT	Indian maund of 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise-duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
Ale, beer and porter	} liquid gallon .	0 3				
Cider and other fermented liquors						
Liqueurs and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit		13 0	4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty, not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent				
Spirit used in drugs, medicines or chemicals	proof gallon .	7 13				
Spirit, other sorts	" "	9 6				
Wines—			5	TOBACCO—		<i>Rs a.</i>
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	liquid gallon .	3 12		Unmanufactured	pound	1 8
All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	" "	1 8		Cigars	"	2 8
Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.				Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs per thousand	thousand	5 0
				Cigarettes weighing 3 lbs or more per thousand	pound	2 0
				Manufactured, other sorts	"	1 10
OPIUM and its alkaloids	ser of 80 tolas .	24 0	6	SILVER bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	ounce	0 4

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill proposes to alter the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, by increasing the present import-duties on liquors, tobacco, silver and petroleum. The measure is essentially a fiscal one: and if it becomes law, the intention is to put it into retrospective effect from the 25th February. Simultaneously, the excise duties levied in India on beer which is locally brewed and on spirits which are locally manufactured to resemble imported spirits, will be raised to the new tariff rates.

2. The duty on beer was raised two years ago, but it is still low, and the last enhancement does not appear to have decreased the consumption. The duties on wines have not been changed since 1875, and they are clearly inadequate. The present duty on imported spirits is now below the rates which are levied in many parts of India as excise on indigenous spirits, and the import of cheap foreign alcohols is unduly favoured by the existing tariff rates. It is now proposed to raise the normal tariff rate to the convenient figure of 1½ annas per degree of proof. A corresponding increase is made in the rate for liqueurs, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make the definition of this class of liquors at once simpler and more comprehensive. An arbitrary and frequently unworkable distinction in the taxation of spirits used in drugs and medicines has been removed as unsuitable to present conditions; and those spirits have been relieved of the full rate of duty in recognition of the purposes for which they are employed.

3 A minor change in Schedule III of the Act is proposed, by bringing the alkaloids of opium into the same category, for the purpose of taxation, as opium itself. The intention is to impose an adequate duty on morphia and its congeners when imported otherwise than as ingredients in recognised medicines.

4. The next proposal is to impose a quantitative duty on tobacco, which has never yet borne its fair share of taxation. Incidentally, some check may be imposed on the detrimental habit of excessive cigarette-smoking.

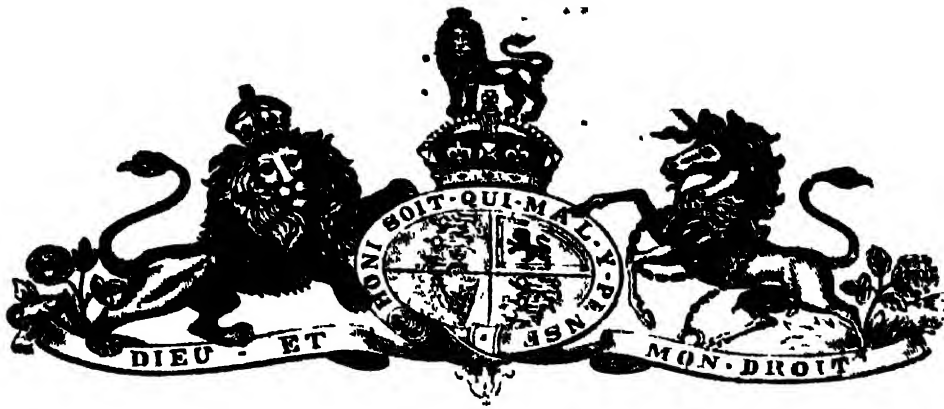
5. The enormous imports of silver and petroleum in recent years point to those commodities as suitable for increased taxation. The object is solely an enhancement in revenue ; and it is considered preferable to obtain the extra taxation from a few articles of comparative luxury in practically universal use, rather than to spread it over a large number of commodities used by the poorer classes and from many of which the increased yield would be insignificant.

6. Clause 4 is intended to repeal the Acts which brought into force the most recent enhancements in the duties on spirits and beer respectively.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The 25th February 1910.

• J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUITA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS,
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 TO 1909 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14,
AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 8th February 1910

PRESENT

His Excellency the EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G. G.M. S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 61 Members, of whom 55 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.—

The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked :—"Has Government received any communication from the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central

Provinces for vesting Municipal Committees with discretionary powers to grant pensions for good and meritorious service? If so, will Government please state what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY replied :—" The Government of India have received no communication of the nature indicated by the Hon'ble Member."

PRESS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press, and applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Report being taken into consideration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—" My Lord, it is a cruel irony of fate that the first important measure that comes before the Reformed Council is a measure to curtail a great and deeply cherished privilege which the country has enjoyed, with two brief interruptions, for three-quarters of a century. But while the plans of statesmen have matured slowly, events designed by malignant fates to frustrate their purpose have moved faster. And thus we find that just when the scheme of reforms has materialised, the sky is dark with clouds which probably will roll away before long, but which for the time wear a threatening aspect. My Lord, I confess that the regret with which I approach a consideration of this Bill has been deepened by the fact that the measure is being hurried through its several stages by suspending the standing orders and without giving the country practically any opportunity to express its opinion on it. In saying this, I do not forget the fact that Lord Lytton's Act of 1878 was introduced and passed at one sitting, nor do I overlook the consideration shown by your Lordship, after deciding to suspend the standing orders, in giving us at least these three days for consideration and in referring the Bill to a Select Committee. But, my Lord, was this unusual procedure necessary? Surely a week or ten days' delay in enacting this measure would not have made any appreciable difference to anybody, since the Bill seeks to apply to the situation what at best can only be a slow remedy. However, I do not wish to pursue this point further, I might not have said even this much, had it not been for the fact that the Government has been reproached in certain quarters for giving us even these three days.

" My Lord, in the minute of dissent which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mudholkar and I have appended to the Report of the Select Committee, we have briefly stated our position in regard to this measure. That position I would like to amplify in the few minutes for which I propose to occupy the attention of the Council. It is admitted on all hands—the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has admitted it in his speech—that the Penal Code is amply sufficient to punish sedition and that the special legislation of last year can effectively put down incitements to violence. What is contended however is that the punishment of seditious writings and utterances under the Penal Code, so far from restricting the area of sedition, actually widens it by reason of the unhealthy excitement it causes and keeps up for months the rush of natural sympathy of the public to the accused, the crown of martyrdom that comes to be placed on their heads and the amount of odium which the proceedings bring to the Government. And it is urged that the Government is convinced that the right plan to deal with sedition is to proceed by way of prevention rather than by way of punishment. Now, my Lord, I will at once admit that there is considerable force in the whole of this contention. But even so, section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is a means of prevention and which was introduced into the Code twelve years ago for the express purpose of placing such a means at the disposal of the Government, should have been sufficient, and what I cannot quite understand is why it has not been found effective. The

only explanation I have heard is that the proceeding under that section being judicial and liable to revision by the High Court, it practically means a trial for sedition, with this difference only that the person proceeded against, instead of being severely sentenced, is merely called upon to give security. But this was precisely the chief merit claimed for the section when it was enacted in 1898, as a reference to the proceedings of the Council of that time will show. My Lord, I cannot help saying that it would have been fairer to the Legislature if the Government had tried section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code in some cases, instead of allowing it to remain practically a dead letter, before applying for fresh powers. Or if it was considered that the time had gone by when the section, as it stood, could be usefully applied—I myself am inclined to think that in some parts of the country the evil has now gone beyond the stage where section 108 could be applied with much effect—a proposal to amend the section so as to make its operation more simple and expeditious would have caused less disturbance to our ideas on this subject and would undoubtedly have been more acceptable.

“ My Lord, the principal addition which the Bill makes to the powers already possessed by the Government for dealing with sedition is that it makes the taking of security from printing-presses and newspapers a purely executive act. It also empowers the Executive to order the forfeiture of such security and even the confiscation of printing-presses on the ground that an offence has been committed, though here an appeal is allowed to a special Tribunal of High Court Judges. These are the main provisions and they embody what may be called the principle of the Bill. My Lord, in ordinary times I should have deemed it my duty to resist such proposals to the utmost of my power. The risks involved in them are grave and obvious. But in view of the situation that exists in several parts of the country today, I have reluctantly come, after a careful and anxious consideration, to the conclusion that I should not be justified in opposing the principle of this Bill. It is not merely the assassinations that have taken place, or the conspiracies that have come to light, or the political atrocities that are being committed, that fill me with anxiety. The air in many places is still thick with ideas that are undoubtedly antagonistic to the unquestioned continuance of British rule, with which our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up; and this is a feature of the situation quite as serious as anything else. Several causes have contributed to produce this result, of which the writings in a section of the Press have been one. And to the extent to which a remedy can be applied to these writings by such executive action as is contemplated in the Bill, I am not prepared to say that the remedy should not be applied. There is no doubt that even if the powers conferred by the Bill are exercised judiciously, some inconvenience and even hardship is inevitable to well-intentioned concerns. And if the powers are not exercised with care, great harm is bound to follow. Moreover, as long as this law continues in force, even the best Indian concerns must work in an atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension. But all these risks may be temporarily borne if they help in some measure to free the air of ideas of which I have spoken. Only it is of the utmost importance that they should be temporary, and I therefore most earnestly urge that the operation of this law should be limited to a period of three years only. Further, I think the rigour of some of the provisions can well be softened without rendering the Bill less effective. With these, however, I will deal when I move the amendments of which I have given notice.

“ My Lord, I have said that the situation in several parts of the country is an anxious one. That however does not mean that in my opinion things are really going from bad to worse. On the contrary I entirely share the view which was so clearly and firmly expressed by your Lordship on the opening day of this Council—a view in such striking contrast to the nervous opinions that one hears on so many sides, especially in this city—that the general situation is far easier to-day than it ever was during your Lordship's time. There is no doubt whatever that the Reform Scheme, despite considerable dissatisfaction about details, has largely eased the tension of the situation and has brought over to the side of the administration factors that might otherwise have remained sullenly or

helplessly aloof. There is no doubt also that these wicked assassinations and dacoities which have been disfiguring the page of Indian history since last year have at last roused the Indian community to a sense of the great danger in which it stands. Our community is a slow-moving community, but once it begins to move, it moves surely. And any one who can read the signs may see that it has shaken off its lethargy and begun to advance to the support of law and order. My Lord, the crop of violence that has now come to the surface had its grounds prepared five years ago. I sincerely believe that no new ground is being added to it, and though we may not have seen the last of these outrages, I think we are nearer the end than many imagine. But the juncture is a most difficult and delicate one, and if ever any juncture called for the utmost tact and conciliation, such as we have now learnt, despite repressive measures to which you have been from time to time driven, to associate with your Lordship's name, that juncture is the present. Angry cries for reprisals, however natural and even justified will not mend matters and will certainly not assist the task that lies before the Government. My Lord, I am not one of those who think that any appreciable section of the Indian Press has always been seditious or that the Press in India has, on the whole, done more mischief than good. On the contrary, our Press has been in the main a potent instrument of progress, it has quickened our national consciousness; it has spread in the country ideas of justice and equality not only between man and man but also between class and class; it has stimulated our public spirit, it has set us higher standards of public duty. And till five years ago, I do not think that, barring a very few exceptions, any section was actually seditious, if by sedition a desire to see British rule overthrown is understood. A considerable proportion was no doubt often ill-informed, prejudiced, even intolerably bitter in its comments on the administration and its measures, but this sprang mainly from ignorance and from a feeling that grievances were not redressed, and not from any actual hostility to the rule itself. During the last five years seditious ideas have no doubt spread more or less in all parts of the country and in some parts more rapidly and extensively than in others. This, however, has been due to special causes which are now well understood and over which it is unnecessary to dwell. I think, my Lord, my countrymen are now growing alive to the fact that nothing is more surely destructive of our hopes of future progress than the spread of these ideas in the land. In my opinion, our first duty is to help in removing these ideas from the air, and because I feel this most strongly, I am prepared to let the Government apply to the situation even the drastic remedies contemplated by this Bill. I do not know if we shall succeed in overcoming the evil altogether. Even if it lies dormant for a time, there is much in the situation itself which will constantly tend to stir it into fresh activity. I have already said that several causes have combined to bring about the present state of things. It is of course impossible to go into all of them, but one of them may be mentioned—it is the writings in a section of the Anglo-Indian Press. My Lord, I doubt if many Englishmen realise how large a share these writings have had in turning so many of my countrymen against British rule. The terms of race arrogance and contempt in which some of these papers constantly speak of the Indians and specially of educated Indians cut into the mind more than the lash can cut into the flesh. Many of my countrymen imagine that every Anglo-Indian pen that writes in the Press is dipped in Government ink. It is an absurd idea, but it does great harm all the same. My Lord, I feel bound to say that this Bill by itself cannot achieve much. It is even possible that the immediate effect of its passing will be to fill the public mind with a certain amount of resentment. And unless the powers conferred by it are used with the utmost care and caution, the evil which they are intended to combat may only be driven underground. Force may afford temporary relief, but it never can prove a permanent remedy to such a state of things as we have in this country. It is only in the co-operation of all classes and the steady pursuit of a policy of wise conciliation on the part of Government that the best hopes of thoughtful men on both sides for the future of this land must lie."

The Hon'ble SARDAR PARTAB SINGH said :—"My Lord, the Bill which is to-day before this Council I am sure has the unanimous support of all

my fellow members from the Punjab and of myself. It will, I am confident, be welcomed with the keenest gratification by all the law-abiding classes in our Province, and the law-abiding classes I am happy to say practically comprise the whole population, with the exception of a small number of persons whose ranks have been recruited through the influence of a disloyal and seditious Press working upon the susceptible imaginations of young men of the student class. Efforts have from time to time been made by the journalist agitator class to enlist the general population, and the peasant in particular, in the campaign of hostility against Government. Such efforts, my Lord, I am happy to say, have so far signally failed. The agitation which culminated in the riots at Rawalpindi sought to make capital out of the assessment operations of the revenue-officers, but so far as I am aware, not a single zamindar is known to have participated in those riots. For the disgraceful scenes which were witnessed in Lahore when the editor of the *Punjabee* newspaper was convicted, the persons responsible were the youthful admirers of the advanced journalism, which in 1907 had reached a state of outrageous contempt for constituted authority, which threatened to annihilate all respect for the Government of the country. That the Press is made the mouthpiece of the seditious everywhere, that the Press is the seat of the mischief, we have had a striking piece of testimony.

"In reply to a 1st of January address presented to him by a deputation of the Hindu community, the Lieutenant-Governor of my Province took occasion to review the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the country generally and to call upon the leaders of the Hindu community to take some steps more practical than the mere passing of resolutions to bring about an amelioration in the conditions of the body politic. Since I have reached Calcutta, I have noticed in the Lahore telegrams an announcement that an influential Hindu syndicate has been formed to buy up the *Punjabee* newspaper. If I may venture to make a suggestion to my countrymen from the other provinces, those who may not yet have seen their way to render any practical assistance to Government in the campaign against sedition, may I suggest that the acquisition of control of the more disloyal newspapers, either with the purpose of suppressing them entirely, or with a view to modification of their tone and politics, would be an operation productive of most salutary consequences. Nor is the Hindu community alone in recognising the seditious newspapers as the source of the disease from which we are suffering. His Highness the Raja of Jhind, following I believe the meritorious example of the Maharaja of Jaipur, has prohibited absolutely the importation to his State of some of the more objectionable journals. The co-operation of the ruling Princes with the Government of India in the campaign against sedition is to my mind the brightest feature of the present situation. And I am confident that my own relative the Maharaja of Kapurthala will not be backward in his measures for dealing with the enemies of Government should such an occasion arise. The ruling princes of India, my Lord, have reason to be deeply grateful to your Excellency for providing in this Bill a clause protecting them from the whole tribe of traducers and blackmailers, who from the shelter of British territory use the columns of the more disreputable journals to calumniate the highest and noblest in the land. My Lord, to my mind the time has come when those who have any stake in the country should openly be on the side of law and order express their abhorrence of sedition and anarchy in the strongest terms, and do all that lies in their power to strengthen the hands of Government at this crisis. My Lord, with the foregoing remarks, I beg to support this measure."

The Hon'ble RAJA VAIRICHERLA VAIRABHADRA RAJU BAHADUR OF KURUPAM said:—"My Lord, I entirely agree with the tenor of the new Press Bill as a whole. It is, no doubt, a genuine effort on the part of the Government to put a substantial check on the uncontrollable, slanderous pen and to enable irresponsible persons to realise their own position before recklessly rushing into print. It is a regrettable but doubtless necessary step under existing conditions. At the same time, I believe that, if the Government had acted more promptly and decidedly in the first instance, in crushing the advance of sedition, the necessity for this measure would not have arisen now. It was, however, only Your Excellency's astonishing patience, that striking characteristic of a strong and an able administrator, that led you to postpone the evil day, hoping against hope that the

misguided and misleading adversaries of Government would come to see the error of their ways before it was too late. It was this long-suffering shown by Government, in having patiently undertaken 47 successful prosecutions instead of in the first instance taking one drastic measure that would have nipped the whole of the movement in the bud, that has been construed into weakness, and undue and hostile advantage has been taken of the same.

"I appreciate the Bill because it saves the worry and trouble of expensive and tedious Press prosecutions and has the peculiar feature of giving much less scope for police interference at the first instance. A respectable Press has nothing to fear from this Act. Your Excellency's Government has given India ample proof that it does not desire to suppress fair and just criticism of its measures. This Act will lie heavily on the shoulders of those only who seek to undermine or subvert British rule. Sedition-mongers will now receive short shrift. It is but urgent that, with a strong hand and iron will, the Government should take decisive steps to knock sedition on the head, but, at the same time, it is fitting that it ought to take all necessary care not to stifle public opinion. While giving ample powers to the Magistrate, the Act has also to provide against the misuse of such powers so as not to bring discredit to the fair name of the most benevolent British rule. I would therefore humbly suggest a slight alteration in the Bill in sections 3 (1) and 8 (1) which deal with the powers of the Magistrate. I would suggest that, instead of leaving it to the sole discretion of the Magistrate to determine the amount of security or to declare whether a particular article, book, pamphlet or statement published is seditious or not, that he be guided by at least three non-official gentlemen of local standing to be notified by the Local Government for each such district to form an Arbitration Court with the Magistrate as president who shall have a casting vote when necessary. And since the local gentlemen shall be in immediate touch with the antecedents and circumstances of the person concerned, they will be in a better position to help the Magistrate in arriving at a correct decision as to the nature of the case under inquiry. This will be in perfect keeping with the spirit of the Reform Scheme and, I humbly hope, will calm down the objections urged in certain quarters against the Bill. With this humble suggestion I give this measure my warm and hearty support, since we zamindars know that Government interests and ours are one and that we both must stand or fall together. We have nothing to fear while under the ægis of British rule, we shall have much to fear if that power ceases to be dominant.

"Even if we are blind to the advantages accruing from British rule, even if we are dead to the remembrance of past benefits and kindness received from the British Government and allowed ourselves to be actuated only by sordid self-interest, even then, I say, we must feel that we are serving our own interests best by doing all in our power to strengthen the hands of the Government in heartily supporting this measure."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY said —"My Lord, the Bill before us marks another step in the repressive policy that has unfortunately been followed during the past three years, and forms a part of a series of measures taken with the object, which has the sympathy of every loyal Indian, of suppressing sedition and anarchy. It is a matter of poignant grief to us all that such a restrictive measure should be almost synchronous with the introduction of the largest administrative reform undertaken since British occupation, and should further be associated with the honoured name of a Pro-Consul who has broadened the basis of British Indian administration such as has never been attempted before. Free Press, my Lord, the earlier history of the country notwithstanding, is now after such long enjoyment a valued institution in India, and any, the least, encroachment upon its rights, whatever the pressure under which it is made, is viewed with some little suspicion and disappointment by the people. The Bill can therefore never be a popular measure, and will fail to evoke the enthusiastic support of the country which the Hon'ble mover apparently expects. But the people fully realise the gravity of the difficulties which beset the Government at the present moment; they are as much anxious as the Government for the eradication of an evil that promises to involve the good and the bad, the guilty

and the innocent, in one common ruin. All said, my Lord, educated India is anxious for the continuance, nay the permanence, of British suzerainty. The highest dictates of policy and self-interest prompt their loyalty to the British Raj; at the same time they are actuated by a natural desire for improvement, and they rely upon constitutional methods for the realisation of their hopes. In these circumstances they can have no interest in the subversion of law and order. They are whole-heartedly with Government in their efforts at the maintenance of these. But unfortunately they do not see eye to eye with Government as regards the *modus operandi*, and they regard the Bill under discussion as likely to defeat its own object, by rousing the suspicions of the people, by alienating their sympathies, and by giving a handle to seditionists for secret vilification of the Government.

"My Lord, for the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley I have the greatest respect. We all admire his scholarship; we gladly acknowledge his large and varied administrative experience. But he will permit me to say that Austrian authorities and the policy of the Iron Chancellor of Germany are the least calculated to secure popular support to the measure. Indians are the citizens of the British Empire, the most progressive Empire in the world; and they have been taught by their rulers to regard the free institutions of that noble Empire as the wisest means of national development and national advancement, and as objects well worthy of patriotic pursuit. What therefore a backward Continental country does or does not do is beside the mark. The narrow policy of such a country can never serve as a model for the enlightened British administrator. Besides, if the comparison between India and Austria be so close, why cannot India have the same sort of Parliament which Austria has? The people may inquire if Austria has any such special electorates as we have now come to have.

"It is at least questionable if the new measure will attain its ambitious object,—'the major, the vital, the all-important object of curing a grave evil.' The laws recently passed have admittedly failed to suppress anarchy. The present Bill is brought forward as a supplementary measure, and if this again fails, as it is feared it will, more drastic measures might have to be thought of. Eventually we might exhaust our resources of preventive legislation, and still fail to attain our aim and to check anarchism.

"My Lord, in my humble opinion, there is some misapprehension about the causal connection between the writings of the less violent Press, for the control of which this Bill is meant, and the growth of anarchy. The Hon'ble mover thinks the causation is clear, but his own references to the past history of the Press would seem to throw doubt upon the dictum. The Press, I understand from his introductory speech, was equally bad in 1877; the journalists then used to preach rank sedition. And yet murderous attacks were not known for thirty years. Anarchism is of very recent growth. The seditious Press can under the circumstances hardly be held responsible for the genesis of anarchism. The tone of the Press would appear to have improved since 1877, judged by the well-considered pronouncements of Your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, Lords Dufferin and Curzon. On March 23rd, 1888, eleven years after Sir Richard Temple condemned the Press, Lord Dufferin, in the course of his reply to the farewell addresses presented to him in Calcutta on the eve of his departure from India, speaking of 'the protection and freedom of speech extended to them (the people) by the laws of England,' said, 'a freedom which a considerable portion of the Indian Press, I gladly acknowledge, exercises with sagacity, discretion, and moderation.' Lord Curzon, in February 1902, as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, observed: 'On the contrary, I think that Native journalism in India is steadily advancing, and that it is gaining in sobriety and wisdom.'

"We must look to other causes and other quarters therefore for the introduction of the cult of anarchism. To my mind the etiology is simple. Anarchism must have some grievance to work upon which, among inexperienced, thoughtless, impulsive and volatile young men, has developed a loss of faith in constitutional methods, a morbid penchant for indefensible violence. It will be

true statesmanship to remove this root cause, and thereby to restore to Young India their former faith in lawful and constitutional representations and in British justice and British sympathy. My Lord, there is need more for sympathetic treatment than repression; there is greater need for a continuity and expansion of the benevolent and progressive policy Your Excellency has so generously initiated. It has been truly said of anarchists that repression often fails to repress. Lord Morley on June 6th, 1907, observed. 'A policy of severe repression is worse than useless.'

"Besides, the Hon'ble member says that there is 'a murderous conspiracy' in the land, and that 'their organisation is effective and far-reaching, their numbers are believed to be considerable, the leaders work in secret and are blindly obeyed by their youthful followers.' That being so, the view appears too optimistic that any control over the Press will check the activity or the growth of the body. It is difficult to believe that a body working in darkness and blindly following astute leaders should depend for nourishment upon journalistic pabulum. For the suppression of anarchism we must depend upon the ordinary penal laws and, even more than that, upon sympathy. According to Lord Morley, 'the Indian people are peculiarly responsive to sympathy and personal influence,' and when the people are drawn to the side of Government by sympathy, the ground will become uncongenial for the growth of anarchism, and it will cease to disturb the peace for want of recruits. A Press law, the severest of its kind, is a weak check to the operations of the anarchist. It will hardly do much to dispel from the minds of educated Indians that impatience at administrative limitations, that yearning for autonomy which is likely to be mistaken for sedition. Truer words have not been said than what fell from Lord Morley on the occasion of introducing the Reform Scheme into the House of Lords.—

'Supposing you abolish freedom of the Press or suspend it, that will not end the business. You will have to shut up schools and colleges, for what would be the use of suppressing newspapers, if you do not shut the schools and colleges? Nor will that be all. You will have to stop the printing of unlicensed books. The possession of a copy of Milton, or Burke, or Macaulay, or of Bright's speeches, and all that flashing array of writers and orators who are the glory of our grand, our noble English tongue—the possession of one of these books will, on this peculiar and puerile notion of Government, be like the possession of a bomb, and we shall have to direct the passing of an Explosive Books Act. All this and its various sequels and complements make a policy if you please. But after such a policy had produced a mute, sullen, muzzled, lifeless India, we could hardly call it as we do now, the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown.'

"I admit, my Lord, certain journals having incited the youth of the country to violence, but it is not for the suppression of them that the Bill has been introduced. They can be and are dealt with under the previous Acts. The more violent among them have already been suppressed. While the present measure will not affect them it will cause heartburning among the whole people. 'Security,' in the criminal administration of the country, has ugly associations, and no one can be expected to submit to that preventive treatment without feelings of humiliation. English precedents in this matter are an unsafe guide. In India the people are sensitive to a degree. Treatment which will not elicit comment in England might give serious offence to the Indian. The popular irritation will be there, and might unhappily further aggravate the evil. The expediency of the measure after all is problematical.

"So far about the policy. The details, too, are not wholly satisfactory. The grounds on which action may be taken against offending papers are, I respectfully submit, too wide and comprehensive to allow of free, *bona fide* criticism of the acts of Magistrates and Judges. It is doubtful if the effect of such criticism can be entirely free from a tinge of disaffection. Besides, the provincial papers with small working capital will be at the mercy of the subordinate executive. The Local Government, it is true, has the initiative, but in practice Magistrates will largely influence the decision. A demand for security, against which there is no appeal to any tribunal, will mean closure in their case. The exercise of the right of appeal to the High Court against forfeiture, valuable as it is, in their case will be beset with difficulties which not many will be

able to surmount. So far as this aspect of the Bill is concerned, the main objection is that it substitutes executive action for judicial trial, and in effect shifts the *onus probandi* as regards merits from the prosecution to the defence. A journalist is at first in a manner convicted of sedition, and then if he can establish his innocence before the highest tribunal, his stain can be removed, and he can be allowed to ply his trade. This is incompatible with the enlightened jurisprudence that has for a century-and-a-half impregnated and ennobled the administration of criminal justice in this country.

"My Lord, people also regret it has not been possible for Government to allow the country more time for a free discussion of a measure of this import. The Hon'ble mover has reminded this Council that some of the provisions of the Bill have been taken verbatim from Act IX of 1878. It would seem that the procedure of discussion followed then has almost been followed on this occasion, in disregard of the salutary principle laid down by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in moving the amendment of that Act in October 1878:—

'There is no principle to which the Government of India attach a higher importance—there is no policy upon which they lay greater stress—than that of submitting their legislative projects to the freest and fullest public discussion. They would greatly deplore any general departure from that policy, and if such a result were to follow from the course which it was deemed expedient to pursue on the occasion to which I am referring, they would regard it as seriously detrimental to the public interests and prejudicial to the efficiency of the administration.'

"My Lord, I offer these criticisms in sorrow, in all humility, from a sense of duty, and not in a spirit of opposition to Government. I realise its difficulties, and I sympathise with it, I have no desire to embarrass it in the least in the presence of a portentous danger, and in proof of the sincerity of my profession I support the measure, even though it appears to me inexpedient. I do not object to the Government assuming larger powers for the maintenance of law and order which is the first duty of all Governments. Anarchism is not discriminating in its choice of victims, and is as much a menace to the peaceful citizen as to the official. Duty and self-interest alike therefore prompt the willing co-operation of the nation with Government in its crusade against this new pestilence. The only question is,—what is the most effective way of putting down the evil? I wish, my Lord, this was settled by Government in consultation with the leaders of the different communities. The time has not yet passed for that, and the collaboration of the Government and the people may yet evolve something more effective and harmless than a restrictive Press law. Meanwhile, when Government suggests a remedy, albeit a remedy that does not commend itself to the people, policy and prudence would counsel a trial, whatever the temporary inconvenience. These considerations prompt my vote on this occasion, and I readily respond to Your Excellency's call for support. But the working of the law within a short time, I apprehend, will prove its unsuitability to the circumstances of the country, and of its ineffectiveness as a preventive of anarchy and sedition. Once Government is convinced, conducted as it always is on enlightened principles, I am sure the law will be repealed, and the Indian Press will once again enjoy that liberty of speech which is inseparably associated with British administration. A law of this nature can never be anything but a temporary measure. As the *Spectator* forcibly observes 'We must always look upon such measures as temporary precautions, India cannot be governed by series of restrictions which contain no seed of progress, no possibility of fructification.' In according my support to the measure, I earnestly hope and trust that the cloud on the Indian sky will pass away before long, and leave the Government free to move on its accustomed lines of progress and advancement, and to further consolidate the Empire by repealing the restrictive laws and giving fuller rights of citizenship to the people."

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said:—
"My Lord, in supporting this measure that is before the Council today, I wish to make a few observations. I welcome this measure, not as a repressive

measure, because repression is of doubtful merit, but because it is a protective measure against writings that lead to sedition and lawlessness. My Lord, the Press in India has got yet to learn the responsible duties of the Fourth Estate. If along with healthy criticisms about Government, Government officials, Government measures and men of mark, the editors and proprietors of the different newspapers in India were to realise that it lies within their power to foster good feelings between the Government and the people, if they were to realise this fully, I am perfectly certain, Sir, that the Government would be amply satisfied about the progress of the Press in India, and our labours on the Select Committee would then be crowned with success.

"Now, my Lord, I shall indulge in a few remarks which I trust will not be misconstrued. If we analyse the causes that have led to the present situation, if we analyse what use has been made by a certain section of the Press, we find that on the one side men without proper ideas of responsibility have abused the powers, have betrayed the confidence placed in them by Government. If, on the other hand, we were also to analyse, we would find that the unbridled license to slander has been unfortunately permitted to go on for a longer time than it was healthy for the state of affairs in India. My Lord, this brings us to the doubt that exists in the minds of many loyal Indians as to the advisability of introducing everything Western into this land, particularly politics. At present the unrest or discontent lies amongst a certain section of the educated community of India. The awakening of the masses of India has yet to come, and as a patriotic Indian I trust it will come some day but I wish that awakening to be guided into proper and healthy channels that can be good for the Indians. I therefore think, Sir, that when this liberty of speech was introduced into this country, if a little more care had been taken to foresee the results, we would not have had the outcry that we have today regarding this mild measure before us.

"My Lord, Western socialism too is beginning to make a headway in India. Fortunately, that socialism is at present only known to some of the educated men in the country, and that is why the educated mind does at times get perplexed, for instance, when it sees that, while the Government takes active measures for putting down sedition in India, it allows a Labour Member, or in other words a white sardar coolie in the shape of Mr. Keir Hardie, to have the audacity to say that 'the time had come for the Crown to be thrown into the melting pot.' My Lord, these are the dangers of Western socialism. If this socialism permeated among the masses of India, and took a deep root there, no amount of loyal zamindars or loyalists would be able to do anything, for things would be too advanced their own prestige would be gone by then. It is therefore, my Lord, that with humble submission I beg to point out that the time has come to seriously consider whether we are to allow India to be made the dumping ground of Western politics, political thoughts and socialism. My Lord, our rulers come from the West, our beloved Sovereign lives in the West; therefore it is essential that we of India must be westernised to a great extent. But the rulers, especially the Government officials in this country, to maintain their vast Eastern Empire, must also meet us half-way, must also easternise themselves to that extent which would help in the restoration of that good will between the rulers and the ruled which unfortunately is in certain quarters under a cloud at present

"With these few remarks, my Lord, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR HAROLD STUART said.—"My Lord, I shall not trespass for long on the forbearance of the Council, but I should like to offer a few observations on some of the criticisms that have been directed against this Bill. One of the first arguments that I wish to notice is that of those who allege that no further control of the Press is required beyond that given by the existing law. Now, my Lord, the existing law has failed in several directions. It has no doubt brought about a great diminution, if not an entire cessation, of open incitements to violence, and any success which has been obtained in that way is a strong argument in favour of the Bill, for such success must, I think,

be attributed to the fact that for incitements of that kind—those violent incitements to murder—the offending press can be forfeited. But the application of the existing law to ordinary seditious publications, the kind of seditious matter which is defined in the Indian Penal Code, has failed to produce the desired improvement. That law has been systematically enforced since June 1907, and, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill pointed out, not a single prosecution has failed. Yet seditious libels continue to be published, and at the present moment several cases are pending before the Courts. The punishments inflicted have been severe, but they have not been deterrent. They have not even deterred the convicted paper from offending again. We have had three papers convicted twice, and against one of these a third prosecution is now pending. We have had two papers convicted three times and we have had another paper convicted six times. In no case, however, has the prosecution deterred the conductors of those papers from again giving vent in their journals to seditious libels. Prosecution indeed often gives an advertisement to the offending paper and its circulation increases directly with conviction. The same results were experienced in Ireland before the passing of the Act of 1870 on which this Bill is modelled, and this was one of the main reasons advanced by the Government of that day for the passing of those provisions of their Act.

"Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has suggested today that the Government instead of passing this measure, or at any rate as an alternative to this measure, might have employed more largely the provisions of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section gives power to a Local Government to direct the Magistrate to call upon the registered printer or publisher of a newspaper to furnish security to be of good behaviour, i.e., to abstain from publishing seditious matter. My Lord, the Government of India and the Local Governments have been most anxious to use that provision, and at the beginning of these troublous times every endeavour was made to do so; but we very soon found that it was absolutely useless. There was a Bombay paper the publisher of which was bound over, I think, in security for Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour. He promptly cancelled his registration as publisher, another person under no security was registered as publisher, and thereafter we had absolutely no control over that paper. The section to which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has referred with so much approval is in fact a useless weapon in our hands, and it would not be possible to amend it without abandoning its principle altogether. It is useless to take security for individual good conduct, and the Bill now before the Council transfers security from the individual to the paper or the press.

"My Lord, there is another direction in which the existing law has failed. It fails on account of the uncertainty regarding its applicability to veiled sedition—to those indirect attacks upon the intentions and good faith of the Government—attacks not upon particular measures taken or omitted by the Government, but attacks of a quite general character directed against the Government as such, against the Government because it is an alien Government.

"Then again another argument which I should like to notice is that which alleges that there is no connection between the Press and these revolutionary conspiracies to assassinate officers of the Government and those private individuals who assist the law by giving information. Well, my Lord, that is not the view of the Local Governments, that is not the view of the great majority of the members of this Council. It is not the view of that great body of educated men who see the situation steadily and see it whole. The persistent attacks on the Government, the continued preaching of the disadvantages of the British connection, particularly impress the minds of adolescents, to whom indeed they are addressed. Boys have been deliberately dragged into politics. One paper of great influence declared some time back that 'in all great movements boys and young men play a prominent part, the divine message first comes to them; and they are persecuted and they suffer for their faith.' I will not read the next sentence which sounds blasphemous to Christian ears though I daresay the writer did

not intend that; but he goes on — 'And the faith that is inseparable from childhood and youth is the faith that has built up great creeds and has diffused them throughout the world' We know too that part of the revolutionary plan of campaign has been to sow the poison of sedition by means of the printed word, in newspapers, books and pamphlets. That has been their policy from the beginning, and a paper seized in Calcutta only the other day shows that it is their policy still. Nor are we left in any doubt as to its effects. These revolutionary societies are societies not of the raiyat who is alleged to be overtaxed, not of the artisan whose industry Britain is said to have killed, not of the trader who is said to have been robbed of his commerce. They consist of none of these, but of educated young men and boys, individuals who cannot have suffered any of these alleged oppressions of British rule, but whose immature minds have been led astray by what they have read. A number of them have given accounts of their perverted political education, and again and again we find that the first step was the reading of seditious newspapers.

"No one believes that the suppression of sedition in newspapers and books and pamphlets will immediately stop anarchy. The disease is too far advanced for that. But we do contend that it will cut off or very greatly diminish the supply of potential anarchists. And I feel convinced that every parent throughout the country will welcome with an enormous sense of relief this attempt to prevent his sons being led astray by the poisonous literature which passes itself off as a patriotic Press.

"My Lord, we have been assured (in the Press rather than in this Council, though it has been mentioned here too) that if we curtail the freedom of the Press we shall drive sedition underground. That argument will not bear examination. Violent sedition must always plot underground; if it came out in the open it could be suppressed at once. Have not the conspiracies of which we have already had experience worked underground? And can any one honestly say that they have been driven underground by restrictions on the Press? The Manikola conspiracy had its origin years ago when Press prosecutions were practically unknown. It was in full operation before June 1907 when the policy of systematic prosecution was inaugurated, and up to the time of its culmination the law of the Press in India was exactly the same as the law of the Press in Great Britain. There was complete freedom of the Press, but that did not prevent dangerous sedition. The so-called safety valve was working freely and still we had an explosion. The argument when applied to revolutionary violence is a futile argument. It rests too upon an entire misconception of the real meaning of that much abused phrase, the 'Freedom of the Press.'

"Some of those who use that expression seem to have but a vague idea of its meaning. It means nothing more than this, that a man may print without any previous license, but subject always to the consequences of the law. If a man publishes a paper he is exposed to the penal consequences, as he is in every other act if it be illegal. But to judge from what has been said and written in India of late there seems to be a claim that the publisher of a newspaper or a book should have a greater liberty than the ordinary citizen. That has never been the law of England, and it can never be the law of India. The law in both countries says what may not be published and prescribes the penalties for such publication. This Bill does not go beyond that. It has somewhat extended the definition of what may be called prohibited matter, but it leaves the individual free to publish what he likes at his own risk. The freedom of the Press really means freedom from censorship and the license, and this Bill provides neither for preliminary censoring nor for any arbitrary system of licensing.

"I do not think it is necessary to refer in any detail to the definition of what I have just described as prohibited matter. But I should like in that connection, my Lord, to refer to one argument which has been used and which requires some notice. It has been urged that an editor can never feel sure whether he is committing an offence or not. I should be quite content to refer that question to an impartial tribunal of editors. I will content myself with a quotation from a speech of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, made in this Council when he was introducing the Bill to pass section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. 'I do not

believe,' said Sir James, 'I do not believe that any man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection, ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection' That is equally true of the offences other than disaffection with which this Bill deals. No honest editor has anything to fear. To the dishonest editors we desire to give neither sympathy nor protection.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has told the Council that the taking of security imposes some sort of a stigma. This is certainly not the case and there is high authority for the contrary view. Professor Sidgwick in his *Elements of Politics* says that it is not unreasonable to require every newspaper to be registered and to require the person registering to deposit security to a certain amount in the hands of a public official. Professor Dicey in his work on *The Law of the Constitution* declares :—'No sensible person will argue that to demand a deposit from the owner of a newspaper or to impose other limitations upon the right of publishing periodicals is of necessity inexpedient or unjust.' So much for authority. But we have also, my Lord, a number of precedents. Every member of the Stock Exchange and of Lloyds is required to deposit security. Every member of an Inn of Court is required to deposit security. Every member of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and probably of other Universities also, though I cannot speak with certainty of them, is required on entrance to deposit what is called caution money, and that deposit is retained so long as his name remains on the books of his College. I do not believe that any of us ever felt that that imposed any stigma upon us. Those are English examples, but I enquired yesterday and I learnt that members of what is called, I think, the Brokers' Association in Bombay are equally with the members of the English Stock Exchange required to furnish a deposit. Is that considered a stigma? Is it considered that these gentlemen are dishonest when they enter upon their profession of brokers. Is it considered for a moment that, when the Government and private employers demand security from their cashiers and their treasurers, that they regard those employés as dishonest? Not at all. Such security is simply taken as a security against some remote chance of subsequent lapse, and it conveys no more stigma in that case than it will in the case of the security which under this Bill will be demanded from publishers of newspapers and keepers of printing-presses.

"My Lord, there have been complaints that the Bill has been hurried through its stages and that time has not been given for the consideration of criticisms. I doubt if we should have had a single additional criticism if the Bill had been before the public for a month. We had on the Select Committee learned and capable members who presented the case against the Bill with completeness and marked ability. Their eloquent arguments were fully considered and will again be considered by the Council today. Lord Lytton's Act was far more drastic than this Bill and the state of the Press was certainly not so bad as it is now, nor had it produced such terrible consequences; yet that Act was passed at a single sitting. Hon'ble Members had that Bill in their hands for only a few hours and the present Bill has been before them for several days, and has been referred to a Select Committee and has been adequately discussed, while a number of amendments will be moved today to vary its various provisions.

"My Lord, this is not a drastic or arbitrary measure. The counterpart of its provisions will be found in an Act passed by so great a liberal statesman as Mr. Gladstone. As he said in his speech in the House of Commons 'the question is whether the measure is required by the circumstances and whether it is adapted to the circumstances' My Lord, we believe that it is adapted to the circumstances; that it is required by the circumstances no one can doubt for a moment. The evil done by a section, a large section, of the Press is great and growing. It may be true that the worst papers are the small papers, but those papers are very numerous, and even some of the most important, those with large circulations, have pursued a policy of persistent misrepresentation, tending to undermine the loyalty of the people towards the King and the Government by law established. This goes on throughout the country. It is here a little and

there a little, but *'Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed semper cadendo.'* We must put an end to this continual dropping of poison, and we must do so before it is too late."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, with your Lordship's permission I desire to say a word or two on the Bill before us as I do not wish to record a silent vote. I admit that the present evils are greatly due to the teachings of certain journals, and I think it is absolutely necessary to have some sort of control over that section of the Press which is believed to exercise an undesirable control upon the student class. It is to be much regretted that the Government were forced to have recourse to legislation such as proposed in the present Bill. At the same time I venture to think that any repressive measure will not be taken by your Excellency's Government, unless, as was pointed out by your Excellency in the course of the graceful and admirable speech in which you were pleased to welcome us to this Council, it is very necessary for the observance of the law which is the first duty of every Government to maintain. But I am sorry I am unable to support all the details of the Bill. No doubt it has been modified by the Select Committee in some of its important respects, but the provision to take security from all those who start new presses still finds a place in it. The object of the Bill as stated by the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley is to strengthen the measures which have hitherto been taken to deal with anarchy and sedition, and although I feel some doubt about it I sincerely hope that it will have the desired effect. I believe that the Bill when passed into law will be put into operation only on rare occasions and that it will not permanently remain on the Statute-book. I also hope the Government will very soon be able to eradicate and suppress the present evils which have unfortunately made an appearance in this country. My Lord, with this hope and belief I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR said:—"My Lord, it is with feelings of profound sadness that I rise to take part in the necessary and important but none the less painful and depressing proceedings of to-day. It can be a matter of no pleasure to an Indian to survey and contemplate the present situation in the country and to have to admit that there has arisen therein a spirit, a propaganda and a movement, which are as dangerous to the people as they are to the Government. Murders, organized dacoities, attempts at train-wrecking, bombs and throwing missiles at passing trains must in any society and under any circumstances be a source of grave uneasiness and anxiety to the Government and to the leaders of the community. But when these deeds are of a political character, are political in their origin and have a political aim, and further, when they come from persons of respectable descent, whose characters are in other respects unobjectionable, and who are not guided by any considerations of pecuniary gain or personal aggrandisement, who show a recklessness and daring not seen in the ordinary criminal, the matter is of infinitely graver import, rouses the most distressing apprehensions and well nigh produces despondency. To the Government this means that over and above the duty of keeping down the ordinary criminal element, which infests every society more or less, it is called upon to cope with a far more dangerous malady, the appearance of a spirit of revolt against it among sections of the community which ordinarily range themselves on the side of law and order, and are even now interested in the maintenance of law and order. The assassinations which began at Mozufferpore and culminated the other day in the foul murder in the High Court, the bombs, the train-wreckings and some of the dacoities are all, it must be admitted, connected—connected that is not in the sense that they are organized by the same individuals or associated individuals, but that they are the products of the same set of doctrines, the same sentiments and views aiming at the same object. It is only natural that Government should insist upon putting these down. No sensible man can deny that it is necessary for Government to do so.

"The people of this country are equally, I would say even more, interested in the suppression and extermination of anarchy and terrorism. To those

Indians who have been striving to obtain, by peaceful development, a higher political status, an assimilation, as much as circumstances would permit, of Indian citizenship to British citizenship, it means not only a serious immediate interference with their programme, but possibly its complete destruction and the impossibility of the efforts of the sober men of both the European and Indian communities that all should work for the good of India and the whole British Empire. We are fully alive to the fact that the withdrawal of England from India means rapine, bloodshed, misgovernment, anarchy—the destruction of everything that makes life worth living. Not only the progress but the very existence of Indian society is threatened by the anarchist propaganda.

“My Lord, what makes us most uneasy is that it is among the youth of the country, the members of the rising generation on whom all our hopes are centred and for whom we have to work and labour and strive, that this anti-social movement is spreading. The number affected till now is very small—might be called insignificant, a mere drop in the ocean of Indian humanity. But this drop—this microscopic minority—comes from among those who constitute the intellectual cream of the nation. The boys are mostly from the middle classes, who form the backbone of the community and represent its intellectual activity and moral worth. As I have just said, my Lord, to us the rescue of these raw and impressionable minds from the dangerous propaganda of the revolutionary school is a most momentous matter.

“I must also with grief admit the existence of that equally dangerous but more insidious poison, the dissemination of sedition, the spread of the feelings of hatred of British rule and antipathy for the British people, by rousing and inflaming the prejudices and passions of the people. Criticism of the most unsparing type, keen, searching, vigorous, is wanted, as much in the interest of the Administration as of the people. But it cannot be tolerated that under the guise of criticism the very foundations of Government should be undermined and its smooth working endangered. This undermining process is, it must be admitted, carried on by some persons. Neither the spread of the revolutionary cult, nor the creation of an atmosphere of race hatred and enmity, will conduce to the good of the country. Nothing but disaster will flow from them. And they must be put down. The existing substantive law is comprehensive enough to secure punishment of anarchical methods and all forms of sedition. But its machinery is slow for times of great excitement, and what is more, it is not efficacious for preventive purposes, I am sure Hon'ble Members will admit that prevention is far better than punishment and that it is our duty to save these young men from moral poisoning.

“I have, therefore, with great regret and with very great reluctance, been forced to the conclusion that effective action of some such kind as that proposed by this Bill is imperatively needed at the present juncture. On the other hand, we ought not to lose sight of the fact that nowhere in the British Empire is a free Press more needed in the interest of the ruling Power itself than in India and that the proposed legislation is likely to seriously interfere with the free expression of opinion. These are considerations which cannot be lightly treated, much less disregarded. But as there is a far greater danger, a far more serious evil actually existing, which, if not eradicated, means the disorganization, possibly the disruption of our society; there is no option but to incur some risk of improper exercise of the power given by this law. My Lord, open opposition to this Bill and private misgivings about its essential features are far less intense than what they would have been at other times on account of the confidence and faith reposed in your Lordship's Government. All the same, there is considerable apprehension among the members of the educated community that the present measure, while it would be ineffectual to strike down anarchism, would curtail the liberty of the Press. There is some risk of this kind, I cannot deny. But, as I have said just now, in view of the far more serious actually existing evil, this risk must be faced. I only hope and trust that the extraordinary power which would be conferred by the law on the Local Government would not be lightly resorted to.

“There are one or two matters in regard to which I would at the proper time suggest modifications. But there is one question which might be called

a question of principle which I would beg to submit here to the Council, and that is the period for which this law is to remain in operation.

'The evil which the Government and the Indian community are called upon to grapple with, is not an old and persistent one. It is of recent origin and is of the nature of a temporary aberration. For exceptional circumstances, exceptional remedies are required, and are permissible. But they should not, I submit, be continued a day longer than absolutely necessary. The control of the Press by the executive and the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Law are, nobody can deny, departures from the fixed principles and the well settled policy of the British system of jurisprudence. They are, if I may say so, opposed to the very genesis of that jurisprudence, nay to that of the British constitution itself. I earnestly ask the Council to consider the desirability of permanently substituting executive control for judicial remedies and excluding for all time to come the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law. I do not deny that exceptional times like the present may necessitate the adoption of a more summary procedure and sharper methods than what are suitable for ordinary times, just, as even in England, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been found necessary at times, or, as in ancient Rome, the Senate and the Comitia were superseded in times of danger by a Dictator. My Lord, we have the precedent of the Irish Crimes Act, and it can safely be followed. My exact proposals in this matter I shall at the due time lay before the Council

"There are certain matters, having a bearing on the whole question which I would beg Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Members of the Council to take into consideration. While it is true that the spread of revolutionary doctrines and anarchical methods have made no slight progress during the last five years, and while the activity of a certain section of the Press in the dissemination of sedition has considerably increased during the same period, the general tension which existed in the years 1901 to 1905 or 1906 has been to some extent relieved. The hopelessness, the pessimism and bitterness born of deferred hopes and despair, the serious apprehensions as to whether the solemn pledges of Parliament and the promises given by Royal Proclamations may not be after all set aside, which then characterized the writings of even the moderate section of the Indian Press, have greatly disappeared under the influence of the wise, liberal and generous policy of Your Excellency's Government and the present Ministry. With particular acts and particular measures fault is no doubt found, and criticism is freely applied to them. But Your Lordship and Lord Morley have revived the buoyant faith in British justice, good faith and liberalism which had been rather rudely shaken during the five years which preceded Your Excellency's Viceroyalty. I ask permission to quote only one instance to show how great has been the lessening of this tension and how great is the confidence reposed by many typical educated Indians in Your Lordship and the present Secretary of State.

"The *Indian Patriot* of Madras, one of the ablest dailies conducted by Indians, said in a recent issue —

'If Lord Minto now proposes a measure, the general predisposition will be in its favour, and this is due to the confidence which His Excellency has inspired in his sympathetic regard and solicitude for the people. He has acted throughout as though he were determined not to go beyond actual necessity in enacting new penal laws. And so far as there is actual necessity, there will be no disposition among reasonable people to oppose any reasonable proposal. It will be widely acknowledged that if the Government are now obliged to introduce more repressive measures, the fault is not theirs altogether. If the crimes that had occurred were not repeated as they have been, as the Viceroy himself said, he would have let by-gones be by-gones. But in the face of the further occurrences, of the most diabolical and the most dastardly crimes, such an attitude is impossible. Nobody can expect Government merely to look on when crimes are repeatedly perpetrated. If they do so, they will justly deserve the blame for inattention to their grave responsibilities. But they have also to see that there are people interested in suppressing the Indian Press, and to them, almost anything is good enough justification for such suppression. The public in India are bound to take a just view of both aspects, the aspect

which faces Government and the aspect which appeals to us, and to reconcile both as best as we can, always recognizing the imperative necessity of breaking the power of the anarchical gang'

"I can quote passage after passage from newspapers and periodicals published in the different provinces to show how in spite of the exacerbation in certain quarters the general situation is more satisfactory than it was three or four years ago. My Lord, distrust in Government, antagonism to it, or cantankerousness towards individual officers, is not the normal attitude of the educated Indians. And just as the general sullen discontent and dissatisfaction which filled the air three years ago have appreciably diminished under the influence of the policy which dictated the new constitutional reforms, may we not hope that a large number of those now writing or speaking with unjustifiable violence, will return to sobriety and reason, if, along with firm measures adopted to repress sedition, action is taken to modify those measures which have caused popular dissatisfaction or injuriously affected popular interests. A few reprobates may be incapable of being touched by kindness or generosity, but the majority of those who have strayed away from the path of duty, wisdom and propriety are not, I firmly believe, my Lord, beyond redemption, if conciliation is joined to firmness."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY said:—"I am coming from a part of the country which is engaged in industrial pursuits and belong to a community which is not usually engaged in political agitation. At the same time we all consider the liberty of the Press to be very sacred, and appreciate the great advantages of a free Press in a country like India. At the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the exigencies of the present situation. During the short time that I was in Bombay, after the first meeting of the Council, when an indication was given in Your Lordship's speech of some such measure to be brought before this Council, I took special care to gather the opinions of several leading men in Bombay and Baroda; and I must say that all of them admitted with regret that after the mad acts of our own anarchists, every well-wisher of the country and the supporter of law and order has no other course open to him but to strengthen the hands of the Executive Government to wipe out the poison which is being disseminated broadcast. At the same time there was a general feeling that in any measure that may be brought forward care should be taken to protect the innocent. On going carefully through the Bill it cannot be denied that when extraordinary powers are proposed to be given to the Local Government, every care seems to have been taken to secure full justice to the aggrieved party by an appeal to the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

"My Lord, there are however one or two points which I should like the Council to consider. The Government have properly excluded the present keepers of printing-presses and the present publishers of newspapers from the liability of depositing security: and I think that that principle should be further extended to all new concerns. We have to be careful that no action of ours should entail hardship upon the growth of harmless small presses though conducted by the poor but for their honest means of livelihood. The other direction in which I should like the Bill to be modified relates to giving an opportunity to the accused to submit an explanation before any judgment is passed against him. Circumstances may arise where a satisfactory explanation may be forthcoming and an unnecessary and unpleasant action may be avoided. If the present distinction between the existing and the future presses is to be retained, I think explanations should be added to sections 3 and 8 that a mere change of a keeper of an existing printing-press or publisher of an existing newspaper, owing to death or retirement, will not count as a new registration under this Act, provided no offence has been committed by him. Unless such explanation is added, in course of time the keepers of the existing printing-presses and the publishers of newspapers shall have to deposit security, and I may say that in that eventuality it will entail a great hardship upon many honest pressmen of small means. With these objects in view I have given notice of

certain amendments which I will move at the proper time. As I have said in the beginning of my speech, exceptional circumstances have arisen and the Council should with a full heart support the Government to meet the situation. But, at the same time, in our anxiety to remove the evil, we should not lose sight of the possible hardship our action may inflict upon honest people whom it is not the desire of Government or this Council to punish."

The Hon'ble MR. ABDUL MAJID said — "My Lord, I rise to support this Bill. It is said that this Bill is exceptional, but, my Lord, the circumstances are exceptional at the present time also. My opinion, and my humble opinion, my Lord, is that by passing this Bill no doubt an effective control would be had over the Press, but the real question is whether the real evil will be touched. The real evil is the spread of the poison of anarchism among the people of this country, and, my Lord, I submit that some measures should be devised to uproot that poison from the soil of India. My Lord, there should be an effective control over the Press, but at the same time there will be this difficulty. At the present time we only know the ideas current in this country through the medium of the Press, but when such an effective control of the Press will be held by the Executive, is it not possible that at the same time these feelings will go underground and the Government will have to be vigilant, and they will at the same time have to be more cautious, in order to find this underground current of ideas? However, my Lord, these are matters which Government know much better than we who are in this Council today, and we ought to support every reasonable measure which the Government think necessary in order to meet the present circumstances. If this is the idea of Government, that the provisions made in this Bill are sufficient to stop the spread of anarchical ideas among the people, then I for one will give it my full support.

"Now, my Lord, coming to the Bill itself, any impartial observer will see that no doubt there are changes in the Bill, and that a good deal of power is going to be given to the Executive, but it seems to me that the Bill has got safeguards, and such safeguards which in my humble opinion will save the innocent quite well. We have got this much in the Bill that if any action is taken by the Local Government and anybody is aggrieved by it, he can go to the highest tribunal, and have the matter settled and decided and tried by the highest. What better safeguard do you require than that? My Lord, it is said that the Bill will be a sort of check on the liberty of the Press, but I think that, instead of being a check on the liberty of the Press, it will be a sort of assistance to those who want and a sort of lesson to those who are in duty bound to keep the dignity of the Press. It is the duty of all to support loyalty. It is those who do not realize their position, that write things which are disloyal, things which may cause disaffection, things which may cause the spread of disloyalty among the people of this country. It is said at the same time that the objects of this Bill can be secured by recourse to the provisions of certain old Acts, but it is well known that when we come to a judicial trial, things are done there, things are put there publicly, which, instead of stopping, spread the same ideas all over the country. I think that the summary remedy provided in the Bill is much better than the cumbrous machinery of a judicial trial. My Lord, with these few remarks I support this Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said — "My Lord, in rising to address the Council on this occasion, I must say I feel no small amount of hesitation. The outrages that have tarnished the fair fame of the country for the last two years have made our task, the task of those who seek for ordered progress and constitutional reform, one of extreme difficulty and of some danger. I do not fear the danger, but I feel the difficulty. I cannot escape the sense of shame and the weight of sorrow. Those misguided youths who have belied the teachings and traditions of the Hindu religion, who have disregarded the dictates of humanity and transgressed the bounds of reason, they little know what immense harm they have done to the cause of their country and how heavily we are handicapped today in our work. I feel that in the present crisis, with the memory of recent outrages in our mind, the Government may take whatever

powers it pleases. The bare narrative of the crimes with which the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has contented himself is enough to call for a strong and stern remedy. That a remedy must be found and rigorously applied for this new evil in Indian life, we are all agreed. But, my Lord, the question is, does the remedy lie in the measure before us today? I shall assume for the purpose of my argument that there is throughout the Indian Press such a spirit of hostility to Government that the whole Press must be put under the control of a special law: I shall assume for the moment that the Press is silenced or banished. I shall assume that the English rulers of India succeed in effectually stifling her voice. What then? Will it stop the lawlessness, the violence which we all condemn and deplore? If it did, though repulsive to my instincts as a British subject, even though born under an Eastern sky, I would welcome it with all its drawbacks. My Lord, the history of other countries where the experiment has been tried of keeping the Press under severe control ought to serve us as a guide. Notwithstanding the strictest censorship Russia has not been able to banish anarchy from her midst. The roots of anarchy go much deeper than the ephemeral pages of the periodical Press: the effusions in the Press are merely the foam on waters agitated by causes working far below the surface. The literature of the French Revolution was not its cause, but merely its accompaniment, its exponent if you will. I do not think, my Lord, the present law will protect us from the anarchical crimes with which we are threatened, nor will it stop the insidious work of those who are trying to sow the seeds of hostility against British rule in India. They work in the dark and away from the public gaze: they avoid meetings and are gathered to conspiracies by forces which a legislative enactment can hardly reach. The parasite which produces the fever in the blood must be killed: temporary makeshifts are of no use. My Lord, on an occasion like this it may be permissible to quote Bacon, the philosopher and man of the world combined. 'The surest way to prevent seditions is to take away the matter of them, which is of two kinds—much poverty and much discontentment.' My Hon'ble friends must have noticed that most of the youths who have committed the crimes had passed or left the stage of the student and were drifting on the uncertain currents of chance to find some safe haven or refuge. We read, my Lord, from time to time accounts of young men committing suicide because unable to maintain themselves or their family: what inducement to them to cling to life? My Lord, this is neither the time nor the occasion to emphasize the fact that there is a great deal of discontent in the country, but it cannot be overlooked. During the years preceding your Lordship's administration, an amount of irritation was created, the like of which it would be hard to recall in the history of India. The people were treated with contempt and their aspirations with ridicule: to these must be added the aloofness of the bureaucracy, its assumption of superiority and its indifferent disregard of Indian sentiment. The middle classes felt most severely the weight of the iron hand. New aspirations had been aroused. Japan had made a triumphant vindication of the honour of the East and shown the capabilities of Eastern races. Persia and Turkey had already shown signs of reviving life, and China was rousing herself from the slumber of ages. In India things seemed dark, and for the moment people despaired. Young men who had travelled to Europe, America and Japan came back filled with new ideas. Without experience of the conditions of the Indian polity, they cut themselves away from the recognised leaders of Indian thought and formed organizations of their own: to these they were able to inveigle boys and youths who were brought up in high ideals of social life, permeated by the asceticism and purity which characterize the middle classes of India: with nothing to do and nothing to lose, except a life which to them was of not much value, they have fallen easy victims. They have taken to a life which is cut off from the world: they have taken to studies, which are not of the mundane and have been worked up to a state of ecstatic fanaticism. They are not affected by what the world says, by what the newspapers say: they have their own teachers, who give them eclectic instruction which they seem to follow blindly, and the proposed legislation cannot reach them. Apart from the ineffectiveness of the proposed remedy, its drawbacks

if not dangers, are very great. I take it from the assurance given by the Hon'ble mover, from the general character of your Lordship's administration, that there is no intention to curb the legitimate liberty of the Press in India, no desire to check the growth of knowledge, no desire to circumscribe the expansion of the mind of India, and that on the contrary there is every desire to safeguard these great interests. My Lord, English rule in India would be intolerable alike to the Englishman and the Indian if India were kept only as a preserve for the middle classes of England, only as a hunting ground for the adventurer or as an untapped field for the capitalist. Englishmen at all times have recognized that England has a mission in India, the mission of elevating India from her present position and enabling her to take a place in the comity of nations. My Lord, these are not mere idle sentiments a long series of distinguished Anglo-Indian administrators have fully recognised the responsibility and solemnity of the mission; our late Queen, who through a long and brilliant reign bound India with chains of love to the Throne of England, was its most eloquent exponent, and our gracious Sovereign, to whom India must be a living reality, has emphasized in his latest message to the Indian people and Princes this aspect of British rule in India: it is this aspect which has reconciled to foreign dominion the intellect and the military ardour of the Indian populations, and it would be a disaster indeed if anything were to obscure it. My Lord, I cannot conceal from myself the uneasy feeling that the Bill we are going to enact into law today will have this effect. It will in the first place levy a tax on knowledge it must be known to the Hon'ble mover that most of our Pressmen are very poor, that many of the papers do not pay and the printing-presses hardly suffice for a bare livelihood for their proprietors the exceptions are so very few indeed. This deposit in advance which the proposed law requires will render the expansion of presses in India a matter of very great difficulty. The proprietors of printing-presses in Bengal, many of whom I know, are mostly poor men and devoted to the cause of learning. My Lord, there are many and striking differences in the ideals of life between the East and the West. One is that in the East, wealth has never been looked upon as the criterion either of gentility or respectability. Poverty in India has never been looked upon as a crime, for a man who can afford to be wealthy, it is an honour to be poor this class of press proprietors will be gone the cost of publication will increase, cheap school books, cheap periodicals and literature will go, and the progressive diffusion of knowledge will suffer a severe set back this will be due not only to the inability to provide a deposit which may amount to Rs 5,000 for the printer and the publisher, but also to the apprehension that if the deposit can be scraped through, it is liable to be forfeited at any time. My Lord, the Hon'ble mover said that the existing presses will not suffer, will not be called upon to make the deposit unless they offend. My Lord, who is to require the security to be given? The Local Government the examples in which a newspaper may offend have been given by the Hon'ble Home Member in his introductory speech some of the allegations in newspapers and political writings which he finds fault with and on which in some degree he bases the present measure are as follows—I quote his own words 'the Government drains the country of its wealth, it has impoverished the people and brought about famines on a scale and with a frequency unknown before its railways and canals have brought malaria, it has deprived the Indian artisan of his trade, it allows Indians to be ill-treated in the colonies, it levies heavy taxes and spends them on the army,' and so on. My Lord, each and every one of these statements has been made by distinguished Anglo-Indians and Indians whose loyalty is unquestioned. I do not seek on this occasion to justify or refute them. The famous expression 'bleeding India to death' was Lord Salisbury's. Commissions appointed by the Indian Government have expressed the opinion that malaria has followed in the wake of the railways and canals. An English historian of no mean repute has shown how the Industries of India were ruined by legislation in England, and even now at the bidding of Manchester we are levying countervailing duties on our own manufactures. Lord Ampthill, who once held the office which your Lordship is occupying today, has pleaded in language of

eloquent pathos for the Indian in South Africa. If the statements in the Indian Press summarized by the Hon'ble mover justify the introduction of this measure, they will also justify the taking of security from papers already in existence. No newspaper dealing with politics will escape, no press which publishes books on economics will escape, no public man, whether he was the late Marquis of Salisbury or that aged and veteran servant of India, Dadabhoy Naoriji, whom Indian rulers delight to honour, would escape, and I am afraid to think whether Lord Morley himself would be able to avoid the operation of the law. My Lord, my Hon'ble friend has referred to the Press legislation of 1878 and to the speech of Sir Ashley Eden which had preceded that unfortunate enactment. My Lord, I have not seen the extracts on which Sir Ashley Eden based his animadversions on the Vernacular Press. And my testimony, even if I had seen them, would not much avail. I shall take the liberty to quote Mr. Gladstone to show that those extracts were not so dangerous after all. Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons : ' they (the people of India) have or think they have plenty of causes of complaint. I am sorry to say I regard this Press Act as one of the most salient among them : but as I observe most of all from reading extracts sent home in order to make a case for the Act, all these complaints in India appear to me to be particular complaints. They complain of the errors of Government just as we complain of them in this country.' Yet on the strength of these extracts the Government here passed the Press Act of 1878, and the statements of officials then made based on these extracts have been dug up from their grave after the lapse of thirty years in support of the present measure. My Lord, this shows the danger to which the Indian Press will be exposed under the new law. If a man with the breadth of view and wide culture of the Hon'ble mover, a profound student and scholar, can take exception to the Press on grounds like these, what chance is there for the Press when the Secretary of a Local Government in times of panic, in the hurry of multifarious duties, has to decide the fate of a journal submitted as offending by the Magistrate of the district? The result will be that at no distant date most, if not all, Indian presses will have to furnish security or go; and knowing the conditions of my country as I do, I feel certain that they will go, security or no security. My Lord, the law indeed proposes to provide a safeguard but what is the value of that safeguard after all? How many press proprietors in India will be able to afford the expense? Very few indeed. How many newspapers will be able to stand extinction for the period for which it may remain suspended? I shall be surprised if any will stand it. Therefore I said, my Lord, that the effect of the legislation will be to enhance the cost of knowledge, to restrict its growth, to narrow its sphere and so extinguish the indigenous newspaper Press of India, the result will be disastrous. My Lord, I will take the liberty to quote from the memorable reply which Sir Charles Metcalfe, the liberator of the Indian Press, gave to a deputation which waited upon him :—' It rests with them to show that the communication of knowledge is a curse and not a benefit and that the essence of good government is to cover the land with darkness : for otherwise it must be admitted to be one of the most imperative duties of a Government to confer the incalculable blessing of knowledge on the people, and by what means more effectively can this be done than by the unrestrained liberty of publication and by the stimulus which it gives to the powers of the mind?' Continuing, he said, ' if their argument be true, the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India I close with them on that point, and maintain that whatever may be the consequence it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British Empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be a curse to the country and ought to cease.' My Lord, I am quite sure your Lordship, who has throughout your rule shown a generous appreciation of the problems of Indian administration, does not want to go back upon these principles. The statesman who is at the helm of Indian affairs in England will not go back upon them, and I feel confident that your Lordship has given sanction to the present legislation in the view that it will not have the effect of stifling the Indian Press I have ventured to show that that

view is not correct. My Lord, I do not know what are the actual materials which my Hon'ble friend has got before him. I frankly admit that the writings of a certain section of the Press require to be checked, they have mistaken license for liberty. I believe however that their number is not so large as to call for a special legislation in which the loyal but the outspoken section of the Press will be equally involved. My Lord, I have before me statistics for the year 1902 the number of registered printing-presses was 2,192, the number of newspapers 708, the number of periodicals 575, the number of books published in English 312, in Indian languages 7,081, these numbers must have considerably increased since, but there were only 47 cases in which it was thought fit to take proceedings, all of which succeeded. The *Sandhya* has gone, the *Jugantar* has gone, the *Bande Mataram* has gone, and others which offended against the law have also gone. If we have got plenary powers under the law as it stands, and we have the powers of confiscating the press, of having the offenders tried by special tribunals, powers which have never been thwarted, why have a measure which may have an effect, and to my thinking will certainly have the effect, which is not desirable? If it is the publicity of a trial, take steps to avoid publicity; if it is the delay in the proceedings, take steps to curtail it. My Lord, what we complain of is that the Bill provides punishment before trial, which even the Austrian Government does not, a temporary censorship would be better, because, while it will emasculate, it will not extinguish the Press, it will stifle criticism of Government, but not put a tax on knowledge. My Lord, it would be impertinent in me to dwell on the advantages of a free Press, specially to a Government situated as the British Government is in India, it is an institution with which the greatest names in England are associated, it is the foundation of its civic liberty. Consecrated by the impassioned and matchless eloquence of Milton and vindicated by the writings of Burke and Mill, its growth has been unimpaired in England for the last 300 years. While in India for 70 years or more we have enjoyed its blessings and knowledge has grown more and more. My Lord, I have shown that the present situation, the anarchical movement, is not owing to the license of a particular section of the Press. I do not deny that such license has been harmful and must be put down, but I maintain that the existing laws are sufficient, if not, let us strengthen them. But, My Lord, I cannot agree that a measure should be passed which to my mind threatened the very existence of an indigenous and free Press in India, which will choke the springs of knowledge, which will bar the road to progress and which will not after all secure the object in view. The Press may go, but will that stop the mischief? I shall take the liberty to quote Lord Morley himself. In December 1908, from his place in the House of Lords, he said 'supposing you abolish freedom of the Press or suspend it, that will not end the business. You will have to shut up schools and colleges, or what would be the use of suppressing newspapers if you do not shut the schools and colleges? Nor will that be all. You will have to stop the printing of unlicensed books. The possession of a copy of Milton or Burke or Macaulay or of Bright's speeches, and all the flashing array of writers and orators who are the glory of our grand, our noble English tongue, the possession of one of these books will on this peculiar and puerile notion of government be like the possession of a bomb, and we shall have to direct the passing of an Explosive Books Act. All this and its various sequels and complements make a policy if you please. But after such a policy had produced a mute, sullen, muzzled, lifeless India, we could hardly call it, as we do now, the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown.'

"My Lord, it will be impossible to touch the picture drawn with such master strokes without spoiling its effect. To the British nation British rule in India may be a source of glory, of prestige, of rank in the scale of nations: to us it is our very life, and what is dearer than life? To us it is our only hope, our only hope of a brighter future for our country: it is to us the rescuing hand held out to a drowning man in the darkness of the night. To us it means much more than Empire, much more than glory and fame and prestige: and because we want that this rule should continue on an ever-widening base, welding the peoples of India into a nation, justly proud of its comradeship with Eng-

land, possessing common rights, [common privileges and sharing common dangers, that I venture to ask that this Bill may not pass into law. Your Lordship has inaugurated a noble scheme of reform; let it have a fair chance, let it bring peace to my distracted country; and in the meantime we shall support Your Lordship's Government in any measure it may bring forward to punish but not to anticipate the guilty."

The Hon'ble MR. LYON said:—"My Lord, I am sure that many of those who support the present Bill will be fully prepared to sympathise with those Hon'ble Members who have expressed regret that the first measure passed in this new Council should affect the public Press. Indeed, it is probable that the sentiments that have been expressed in this connection would find many echoes in any assembly of His Majesty's subjects in India. But at the same time it seems essential that in the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed we should as an assembly of practical men face the problems with which we have to deal and descend from the heights to which some Hon'ble Members would wish to lead us. We have no hope that by this measure we shall extirpate anarchy, but we do believe that we shall strike at treason in its beginnings by trying to control seditious teachings in the Press

"I think, my Lord, that many others must have waited, as I did, in the expectation that in the speech of the last Hon'ble Member who spoke, and in some of the other speeches, we should have found some acknowledgment of the firm and unwavering adherence to the great principle of the liberty of the Press which has been exhibited by the Government of India during the past three years, and some indication that the fact had been realised that, in spite of great provocation and serious abuse of the privileges which that liberty carries with it, any curtailment of those privileges had been steadily refused. But although this outstanding factor in the present position has been ignored, and although the Government's previous record appears to have been forgotten, I think that there is ample evidence in this Bill of the scrupulous care with which these privileges have been regarded by Government and of the reverence for the principle of the liberty of the Press which it has shewn. Since the Bill has been introduced it has been examined by the public Press and it appears to have satisfied the most jealous scruples of liberal critics after a most thorough examination. Indeed, I think it would be difficult to find a measure which would combine any effective power to combat the present evils with such absolute security for honest and temperate critics. The Bill is in all essentials entirely preventive. It warns; it takes security; it does almost everything it can to prevent the commission and repetition of offences, before it raises its hand to strike. In the first place it asks for security from those who wish to start a new press. The privileges of which I spoke just now carry with them responsibilities which have hitherto been ignored. Persons who wield them should have some stake in the country, something to lose, and, in view of the present exceptional circumstances, it seems hardly too much to ask that they should give some security for good behaviour. There is no need to prove in this Council the necessity for such a provision, or to quote any of those articles which have given rise to this legislation. The methods of distilling the poison of race hatred are well known. These privileges have been used to blackmail the wealthy, to intimidate the weak, to extort subscriptions from zamindars and to enforce the boycott by means of social persecution, and the cruelty of that social persecution is not always present to those who have received training in Western methods. Ample security is given in the Bill for small presses which are to be started for literary, educational or religious purposes, and I doubt whether any Magistrate would be restrained in the exercise of his powers if he grants exemptions to such laudable undertakings. But Government ask that the responsibility attaching to public journalism should be enforced when it is employed to generate sedition, and I venture to suggest that the old theory of the public Press as a safety valve is no longer tenable in India. The papers with which we have to deal too often generate steam which can only find an escaping valve in crime

"The second object of the Bill is to meet offences in the large majority of cases with a warning and the taking of security. Surely these are lenient methods of dealing with such difficulties. Jurisdiction to deal with such cases is given to no less an authority than the Local Government, and the Local Government is answerable to the Government of India, and also I would note to its own Legislative Council, and I do not think that those Hon'ble Members who would deprecate any importance being attached to the control of the Legislative Council can be counted to be in the right, as all who have studied the methods of Parliament in England know what control, what pressure, what influence can be exercised by a reasonable and reasoning minority, however small, in that Parliament

"As for the offences which are made penal under this Bill, they were carefully hedged round from the very commencement by the carefully drawn section which deals with them, and they have come back to us from the Select Committee reduced in number and even more strictly defined. Read with the explanations which accompany them, I do not believe that there is one which Hon'ble Members will not hold sufficient to disqualify a printer or a publisher from his work, and it will be observed that it is only the repetition of such an offence which will find punishment under this Bill. In such circumstances, my Lord, I believe we shall be wise if we discount all the gloomy forebodings as to the results of this legislation which we have just now heard and if we look forward to a future when the youths of this country shall have been protected from the greatest danger that now assails their manhood, and when a healthier and more sane public opinion shall have rendered inoperative even the mild precautionary provisions of the present Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. SHAMSUL HUDDA said — "My Lord, it is not without feelings of considerable sorrow and regret that I feel myself constrained to support the principle and policy of this Bill. I realise, my Lord, that for every man who deserves the treatment which the Bill accords to him there will be ten or more who do not deserve it. I also realise that the Bill is likely to render editors of newspapers a little nervous and timid and thereby prevent to a certain extent that fair and free discussion of grievances which has done so much to improve the administration of this country. Whilst, however, realising all these difficulties, I feel at the same time that the circumstances at the present moment are exceptional and deserve exceptional treatment. If I felt, my Lord, that there is anything like widespread discontent among the masses of the people, I would have said that repressive measures are not suitable because they would only aggravate the feeling, but I feel that the dastardly crimes which have sent a thrill of horror through the length and breadth of this country are not sympathised with by the people and that those who are guilty of these crimes are irreconcilables whom no concession will reconcile. My Lord, although I do not think that the measure which is before us will prove an efficient check to the spread of sedition, the consideration that presses me most is this, that, if those who are responsible for the peace and good government of this country think that they require a certain weapon to cope with the evil, it would be a serious responsibility for the non-official members of this Council to refuse to them that weapon. It is for this reason, and for this reason alone, that I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. KENRICK, K.C., said — "My Lord, it was not my intention to interpose in this debate at this stage at all. My views have already been expressed before the Select Committee, which it was my privilege to serve on. However, the utterances of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu have drawn my fire, and I desire, my Lord, to answer very briefly some of the arguments which were put forward by the Hon'ble Member, which I venture to describe as fallacious, as specious, and as dangerous. In the first place, the Hon'ble Member referred us to the teachings of history. He instanced the case of Japan, he instanced Turkey and Persia. Well, my Lord, one moment's consideration will disclose the fallacy of drawing any argument from the historical view of things taken in Japan that is in no sense applicable to the present state here. The movement in Japan, my Lord, as is perfectly well known, was not in

itself a movement which in any way involved the subversion of the existing Government, and that, my Lord, is the object which is indoctrinated by the seditious portion of the Press, which it is the aim of the present Bill to control. Turkey again was aiming, as we all know, at securing an advancement on the path of progress by the substitution of a more modern constitution for the old ideas which had previously guided her and which were obviously crude and unsuitable to modern demands. Practically, therefore, there is no argument to be drawn from Turkey, Persia or Japan as regards the desirability or the reverse of the present measure. This Bill stands on its own footing: it has to meet circumstances which have arisen in this country. The Hon'ble Member said, and advanced it as an argument, that it will not destroy anarchy and that it will not prevent outrages. But, my Lord, is that any argument at all? Assuming that it will not—and, unfortunately, most of us suppose that it will not—destroy the existing anarchical sentiment that prevails in a portion of the community, is that any reason at all for not taking such firm measures as we can take to meet an undoubted evil? The Hon'ble Member said that the Press is not the sole cause of this. We may assume that it is not the sole cause of the present state of things, but it is a very marked contributory cause, a cause that has undoubtedly contributed to the present state of things, and, as such, it is necessary to control it. The Hon'ble Member spoke as though he were unaware of the torrent of anarchical literature which has unfortunately been flowing in this country during the past few years. He cited Mr. Gladstone's views as to the state of the Press in India at the time when Mr. Gladstone was speaking. That has no application to the present circumstances at all. It is obvious that Mr. Gladstone had not before him anything like the class of literature which too unfortunately is so prevalent at the present time in this country and has been for many years past. The Hon'ble Member seriously asked us not to 'choke the springs of knowledge'—as though indeed this measure, this moderately drawn measure, moderately drawn having regard to the circumstances at the present time,—could in any way choke the springs of knowledge. That is a misconception of the object and purpose of the measure which is at present under consideration. There is no desire, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Member who introduced this Bill, to choke the springs of knowledge. On the contrary there is the freest possible room for criticism in every form. Fair and proper criticism will not come within the scope of this measure. But though the measure, as I submit, in no way tends even in the slightest degree to choke the springs of knowledge, as the Hon'ble Member said it would do, it may, and I trust it will tend towards choking the malignant attacks upon the Government which have been only too frequent in recent years.

"The Hon'ble Member spoke of the protection of the Press. He said that the Press must be protected. True but, my Lord, how about the protection of the public, how about the protection of the servants of the public, too many of whom have unfortunately fallen victims to the seditious doctrines that have been spread by a certain section of the Press? It is very well to sympathise with the Press as a whole, but we must have sympathy and a wider sympathy for the victims of the deadly teachings of the Press.

"The Hon'ble Member referred to extracts from the Press, and spoke as though they were very trivial and very unimportant in their bearings. As a matter of fact there is not one or two or a dozen, but hundreds or thousands of extracts from the newspaper Press of the last few years and which unfortunately is still continuing—extracts which, if I were to read here, would without any doubt be capable of one construction only, *viz.*, the most direct incitements to murder, direct incitements to rebellion and to subversion of British rule. And at the very least, a large number of them directly use such expressions as must have the inevitable result of inculcating the most deadly hatred of British rule and of British officials. It is to meet that continuous current which has been flowing, and is still flowing, that the present measure has been introduced.

"The Hon'ble Member, if I understood him aright, demurred to the representations made by the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley when he was introducing this Bill. Sir Herbert Risley stated, if I may say so, in the most moderate

language, certain of the evils which the Press undoubtedly had been preaching and the doctrines that it had been disseminating which are subversive of all lawful authority. Indeed I was struck by the extreme moderation of Sir Herbert Risley in making those references. He instanced a few of the evils which the Press were and still are continually preaching, but he by no means took as illustrations the most violent of the teachings which have been and still are being continually published and disseminated. One might point to thousands of extracts each one of which breathes the most deadly hatred of British rule. Some of them—I am referring for the moment to certain newspapers which have come under my notice but which are happily suppressed—directly incited, and in no unequivocal language, to the preparation of explosive bombs which they directed should be kept in every house. That is the sort of literature there was in the past. If at the present moment the utterances of the Press are less directly deadly in their nature, it is undoubtedly due to prosecutions which have put fear into that section of the Press. At the same time these prosecutions have been found ineffective to stamp out the continual current of abuse and calumny which the Press (a certain section of the Press and the one at which the Bill is aimed) still throw at the British Government and at British rule. If I were to read extracts that I have at my disposal it would make the blood of every loyal British subject boil with indignation.

"Then, said the Hon'ble Member, 'do not punish before you prove the individual guilty.' My Lord, the whole scope of this measure is—and this cannot be too strongly emphasized—preventive, and not punitive. It is to prevent the continuance and the recurrence of these hideous attacks that have been so violently made and which are obviously so subversive of all lawful authority in this country, that this measure is being introduced.

"And, lastly, the Hon'ble Member referred to the freedom of the Press. There is no one here who does not admire that elementary principle of the British constitution, the freedom of the Press. But this is very often misunderstood. The freedom of the Press means its freedom within the limits imposed by the law, and those limits are continually being exceeded by a certain section of the Press in this country. The fullest criticism is permitted by the law: the fullest criticism is still permitted by this measure, and will in no way be prejudiced. There is the utmost scope for the advancement of every legitimate argument, and the only class of argument which is cut out by the measure is that class of argument which it is desired effectively to stamp out, *viz.*, malignant misrepresentations and statements involving assertions of corrupt methods in the Government and in the officers of Government. Such statements cannot and should not be permitted, and it is the aim of the measure which is before this Council to stamp out, not free criticism, but the abuse of free criticism and the attribution to Government and to its officers of malignant and corrupt methods. And that being so, in the peculiar circumstances of the times, one must feel that it is a measure that will receive the support of every loyal subject, and that it in no way militates against the principles of the freedom and liberty of the Press."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said—"My Lord, it is perhaps an advantage that I rise to lay such views as I have on this Bill before the Council, after having had the benefit of listening to the many able speeches which have been delivered in connection with it. I regret, however, to say, my Lord, that having heard all those speeches, I am still unconvinced as to the necessity of this Bill or of dealing with it in the manner in which it is being dealt with. A great deal of regret has been expressed both in this Council and outside it that a measure of the extraordinary importance of this Bill should be dealt with in the hurry in which it is being dealt with. Reference has been made to the hurry in which the Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878. My Lord, one mistake does not justify another. In the present instance, neither in the long and lucid speech of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill nor in the subsequent speeches that have been made has any explanation been offered as to why it is necessary to rush this measure as it is being rushed. My Lord, the great

advantage which the Government has thought it necessary to secure to the public in connection with measures which are brought before the Legislative Council in giving publicity to them is that those who are interested in the measures should have the fullest opportunity of expressing their opinions regarding them and of submitting them to your Excellency's Council in order that those opinions may be considered before deciding the final shape which the measures should take. As soon as this measure was introduced, it was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee have no doubt considered the Bill, but if there had been a general discussion in the Council of the principle of the Bill and the general lines of criticism had been known to the Committee, I am certain, my Lord, that it would have been a great advantage to the Select Committee in doing their work. I have received telegrams from my own province, from the President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, from the President of the Peoples' Association at Lucknow, and from the Secretaries of the Mahajana Sabha at Madras asking me to lay them before the Select Committee and your Excellency, and to urge that more time should be given for the consideration of the Bill. My Lord, it is not enough to say that the Bill has been published and that it has been before the public for three or four days. The measure being of the importance which it is, I submit that a great deal more time should have been given to the Press and the public to consider and to criticise the Bill particularly as no circumstance has been mentioned which could justify its being hurried through the Council.

" Now, my Lord, coming to the Bill itself, we are no doubt confronted by the outstanding fact, the unfortunate outstanding fact, that there have been certain anarchical crimes and outrages committed in this country. Every good man must deplore and detest these crimes. They are hateful in the sight of God and men, and they have been condemned all over the country in unmistakable language. If it were shown that any particular measure was necessary to extirpate the germs of anarchical crimes, I am sure the whole country would rise as one man to support the measure, and to thank your Lordship's Government for introducing it. But it is evident from all the remarks that have been made both by official and non-official members that there is very little expectation entertained that this measure will really have any substantial effect upon anarchical crimes. I do not deny that it may check the distribution of the poisonous literature which some newspapers have been indulging in; but that it will have any effect upon those men who have gone into the wicked camp of the anarchists or terrorists, I do not think many members entertain even the hope that it will achieve that result. That being so, my Lord, we have to consider what are the circumstances which justify the passing of such a measure as the one before us. The whole country, as I say, all decent people, are united, are of one mind with the Government in desiring that whatever measure may be necessary for the purpose of putting down anarchical crime should be adopted. But it must be shown that a particular measure is calculated to secure that object. The Hon'ble mover of the Bill said in his opening speech that he had to justify the Bill before the Council and to show why and how the laws which exist already are not sufficient to deal with the situation. My Lord, he referred to the murderous conspiracy which has come into existence, and he said that the outrages which that conspiracy had committed or attempted to commit were the direct result of the teachings of certain journals. The Hon'ble the Advocate General also, in the speech with which he has just now favoured us, spoke of the stream of poisonous sedition which has been passing through several of these journals. My Lord, the picture which the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has drawn of the existing situation would suggest a question in many minds as to whether there was any law in the land which could deal effectively or at all with the poison of seditious literature which was passing through the papers. One would imagine that there was no law which could deal with the abuse of the liberty of the Press as it was described in the speech of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill. But, my Lord, as the Council knows, there is already a great deal of legislation existing in our Statute-book which seeks to deal and which does deal with all abuses of that liberty. The Hon'ble Member began by saying that it was his duty to show why the Government could not be content to rely on the ordinary criminal law. He ended by

merely asserting, not proving, that that law was insufficient. I am sorry I did not find any explanation in the speech of the Hon'ble Member as to why these provisions had been found to be not sufficient or wherein they had been found to be insufficient. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has tried to make up for the omission and has said that section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been found to be a useless weapon. He said that there had been three papers which had been convicted twice, two papers which had been convicted three times, and one which had been convicted six times. My Lord, a repetition of an offence by six papers out of a total of, I believe, nearly 800 papers in the country, does not show that there is not sufficient provision in the existing law to deal with cases of sedition or attempts to promote sedition. The situation therefore demands that before we give our assent to a new and stringent measure being placed on the Statute-book, the existing provisions of the law should be dispassionately examined.

Now, my Lord, there are two matters to which I would especially invite attention. The present Bill, as the Council has noted, defines what would be regarded as prohibited matter, and the publication of which would expose a man to the penalties or to the consequences which are described in the Bill. Among the matters so prohibited, as the Hon'ble mover of the Bill pointed out in his speech, are certain offences which are already provided for in existing Codes. Take, for instance, those mentioned in clause (a) of section 4 of the Bill, to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, these are fully provided for by Act VII of 1908—an Act for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers. The Hon'ble mover said that it was thought advisable to include them in this Bill in order that the Government may, if necessary, take action of a less severe kind than that prescribed by the Act of 1908. I submit, my Lord, that the outrages that have been committed of late, would make one think that this was not the time when the Government would seek milder methods to deal with cases which fell within the purview of that Act. Clause (b) relates to the offence of seducing any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty. Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code already provides that any person who attempts to do any of these acts shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and shall be liable to fine. Then, my Lord, the third clause incorporates the provisions of sections 124A and 153A with the addition of an offence against Native Princes or Chiefs. And the clause which seeks to protect judicial officers serving His Majesty from being maligned or unjustly attacked. These, my Lord, are the most important provisions of the Bill. And I beg to invite the Council's attention now to the provisions of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under that section any person who disseminates either orally or in writing or attempts to disseminate or in any wise abets the dissemination of any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Penal Code, or any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153 of the Indian Penal Code, or any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code, that section provides that if any editor or printer or publisher or proprietor of a newspaper shall be guilty of any of the offences specified there, the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall have the power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General or of the Local Government, to call upon the person so offending to show cause why he should not be bound down with or without sureties to be of good behaviour for a certain period. I submit, my Lord, that this is a provision which should enable the Government to deal with cases of persons who disseminate seditious or other objectionable matter, who, that is to say, publish prohibited matter or such matter as the present Bill says will be prohibited matter. Then, again, as I have said before, there is the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act. That Act was passed in 1908 after the writings of certain journals, to which the Hon'ble mover of the Bill I think referred, had led to the commission of some outrages. Now, my Lord, section 3 of that Act provides that where, upon an application made by order of or under authority from the Local Government, a Magistrate is of opinion that a newspaper contains any incitement to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances

Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, such Magistrate may make a conditional order declaring the printing-press used, or intended to be used, for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper is or at the time of the printing of the matter complained of was printed to be forfeited, and to make such a conditional order of forfeiture absolute unless the person concerned appears and shows good cause against it. These two sections, my Lord, give ample power under the existing law to the Government to deal effectively and speedily too with persons who abuse the liberty of the Press. It has not been shown in what respects these provisions are insufficient, and I submit that justification for introducing a new measure has not been established. It may be said, my Lord, that the procedure and punishment provided by section 108 are insufficient to deal with cases of persons who repeatedly commit the same offence. I am unable to understand why in such cases also a repeated application of the provisions of that section should not put an end to the evil activities of such persons. But assuming that it would not, I submit that the proper course would have been to ask for an amendment of that section in order to incorporate more penal provisions to effect the end which the Government has in view and not to introduce a new measure.

"If, my Lord, the necessity of a new Act has not been established, then I submit that the matter should end here. Assuming, however, that a real necessity has been felt for giving greater power to the Courts, assuming also that the course of amending the existing Acts has for any valid reason not commended itself to the Government, and the Government feel in all the circumstances of the case that a new Act should be passed, I should like then to hear some explanation as to why a great, a novel, and, I submit with great respect, a dangerous departure has been introduced into this Bill against the principle of all the existing enactments which the Government has passed during the last fifty years and more. My Lord, under the Criminal Procedure Code, once the sanction of the Governor General or of the Local Government is obtained to proceed against any editor, printer, publisher or proprietor of a newspaper to require him to give security for good behaviour, the whole procedure which is regulated by the provisions of that Act is judicial, and the whole matter is left to be dealt with judicially by the Magistrate. So also in the case of the Newspapers Offences Act which deals with offences of a far more grave character. The Government passed that enactment less than two years ago and they considered it both just and wise to adhere to the principle of leaving it to the Magistrate and the Courts established by the Government to decide what matter fell within the definition of seditio and what did not. I do not understand, my Lord, why this new departure should have been made in the present Bill by which, instead of leaving it to the Magistrate to decide what matter came within the definition of prohibited matter and what did not, the Local Government is empowered to take upon itself to decide what matter is seditious without giving an opportunity for hearing to the person against whom it may so decide. I submit, my Lord, that this is a departure which is not justified by the existing circumstances of the country. The crimes at the prevention of which the Newspapers Offences Act aims are, my Lord, more serious, are certainly not less serious, than the crimes which it may be hoped that the present Bill may tend to prevent. That being so, I submit that if the Legislature has thought it right to leave it to the Magistrate to decide whether a newspaper contained incriminating matter within the meaning of that Act, it should have been left also to the Magistrate to decide what matter came within the definition of prohibited matter under the proposed law. My Lord, the Bill raises 'a political question,' to quote the weighty words of Mr. Gladstone uttered in the House of Commons in connection with the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, 'of great importance, of the utmost delicacy, namely, whether it is wise for the Government to take into its own hands and out of the hands of the established legal jurisdiction the power of determining what writing is seditious and what is not.' In the course of the same debate Mr. Gladstone observed that 'the most unfortunate feature which the measure presents is the removal of Press prosecutions from the jurisdiction of the judicial establishments of the country in order that they may be dealt with as matters of executive discretion.' The Bill

before us seeks to revive that feature of the Vernacular Press Act which was so justly condemned by Mr Gladstone. My Lord, the argument that in taking proceedings against offending printers or publishers under the ordinary criminal law there would be a great deal of publicity given to the offence and that would be a public disadvantage, is not a new one. It had been urged to support the Press Act of 1878. Speaking in reference to that argument, Mr. Gladstone said 'The argument that is made for the abstraction of these matters from the Courts of justice is one which strikes at the root of our policy, and the best part of our policy, in India.' It is said 'oh no, we will not prosecute in the Court, for if we do that the prosecution will bring these men into popularity, and the mischief of the prosecution will be greater than that of submission to the evil' My Lord, this argument has no greater force today than it had in 1878, and, I submit, it is not an argument which is worth considering in the face of the great danger involved in the departure which it is sought to make from the principle upon which the entire system of the administration of justice is built, and which the Government has followed throughout in enacting all its laws. That being so, I respectfully submit that if the Government feel that a new measure must be passed, this novel principle which has been introduced into the Bill should be eliminated, and power should be left to the Magistrate as in other enactments to deal according to law with what may be regarded as prohibited matter. There can be no possibility, my Lord, of the effect of this measure being weakened by adhering to the right principle it will still be quite as potent for preventing mischief as the present measure can be. The sanction of the Local Government will yet be necessary before any action is initiated, but once the proceedings have been initiated the matter will be left to be dealt with by the Magistrate acting as a Judge, and any order that he may pass will rightly and properly go up to the High Court for revision or in appeal. I may say here that I do not see why an appeal should not be allowed from an order asking for a deposit of security as well as from an order for forfeiture of that security. If an order is made by the Magistrate of the district or the Chief Presidency Magistrate and it is taken up in revision or appeal before a High Court, there will be a greater assurance in the public mind that the merits of the order will receive due consideration, than, my Lord, human nature being what it is, and the circumstances of the country being what they are, there would be when an order passed by the Local Government on the executive side will be brought up for revision before the High Court. So far then with regard to the necessity of the new measure and in regard to the new change of principle which it introduces. I submit, my Lord, that the necessity of it has not been proved, the justification not established.

"Let us now consider some other aspects of the Bill. The Hon'ble mover of the Bill has stated the objects of the Bill to be somewhat larger. He has stated that the object of the Bill is 'to provide for the better control of the Press or to confine the Press—the whole Press, European and Indian, English and Vernacular—within the limits of legitimate discussion.' My Lord, that clear statement of the object clears the ground to a great extent for discussion. It naturally gives rise to the question whether the condition of our Press, European and Indian, English and Vernacular, in this country is such as to justify any legislation to keep it within the limits of legitimate discussion. My Lord, the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has given us a history of the liberty of the Press in this country. He has told us that during the last seventy years, with the exception of two short periods of one and three years respectively, the Press in India has been free: he has told us that these two periods were, one the short period in the dark days of the mutiny, and the other the period of the Vernacular Press Act. My Lord, the Vernacular Press Act was repealed within three years and action was taken under it only once. We can take it then that there was no necessity for Government to restrain the liberty of the Press in actual practice. Up to the year 1907, the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has said that there had been only sixteen Press prosecutions. My Lord, I ask the Hon'ble Member to say if in Austria to which he referred, or in any other country to which he might refer, the Press has as a whole behaved better or been conducted more respectably than in India

during the last seventy years. The remarks of the Hon'ble Member would lead one to think that the Press had been offending for a long time: he has spoken of the great forbearance which the Government exercised in dealing with the Press: he spoke of that forbearance as extreme: he said that some people thought it was excessive: and he complained that in spite of that much forbearance being shown, the Press did not mend its ways but went from bad to worse. My Lord, if the picture drawn by the Hon'ble Member were true, it would have cast a most serious reflection upon the administration. If it were true, it would show that while the administration saw that the Press was going steadily from bad to worse, it did not take any steps to check the evil course. But happily for the Press and for the Government we have in the remarks quoted by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoj the testimony of more than one very high official of Government that the Press of this country has as a whole behaved respectably and honourably and that it has given little ground for complaint. I will not quote, my Lord, what the Hon'ble Member may regard as ancient history. Sir Herbert Risley gave us the history of the Press up to the year 1907, and he then drew attention to the Resolution which Your Excellency's Government was pleased to issue in that year for the better control of newspapers. In that Resolution it was stated that 'the Governor General in Council has no desire whatever to restrain the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the actions of the Government, and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals.' My Lord, barely two years have passed since your Lordship was pleased to graciously acknowledge that the many papers in this country were well conducted and that the journals which were disloyal were a few. I venture to say, my Lord, that that is the position even today. With the regrettable exception of a few papers in some parts of the country, the great bulk of them are still well conducted. If this is so, the case which my friend sought to make against a general restriction of the liberty which the Press has enjoyed, the case which he sought to make for taking legislative action to confine the whole Press within the limits of legitimate discussion, has not, I submit, been made out. Your Lordship will be pleased to remember that the last two years and a half have been a period of exception. Up to the beginning of the year 1907, or I will go back a little earlier, up to nearly the end of the year 1905, the Press generally behaved in an excellent manner, even in the province of Bengal. I do not think that there were many papers till then the conduct of which could be much complained of. My Lord, we all know then the unfortunate but momentous event which occurred about the end of 1905. We all know the act of violence, as many millions of people believe it, which was committed by Lord Curzon's Government in partitioning Bengal against the prayers and protests of the people. And it is from that time, my Lord, that the evils which we are now deploring, and which have led to several deplorable results, largely date their origin.

"My Lord, it was in 1906 that a certain portion of the Press assumed a tone of bitterness and even hostility which continued to grow also in 1907, but I submit, my Lord, that that evidenced abnormal condition. The causes of the change in the tone of the Press were discernible by everybody who cared to think about it. We regret them, but we cannot overlook them. It was due to the cause to which I have referred and to the bad feelings which were excited in the year 1905 and in the succeeding year by certain official acts and utterances. I am sorry to say therefore that the régime of your Lordship's predecessor was largely responsible for diverting a section of the Press from its honourable course into a course which has caused immense pain to all lovers of the country, to all lovers of peaceful progress and good administration. My Lord, the evil is there, but in dealing with it, in taking steps to extirpate it, let us remember the causes which have brought it about, so that our judgment may be tempered as the circumstances of the case may require. Let us remember also that since the time these newspapers began to abuse the liberty which they enjoyed, the Government has not been sitting idle. At no stage during the last three years could it be said that the Government failed to do its duty in regard to the

suppression of all expressions of seditious opinions. We are told that the Government has been mild—the impression among the people generally is that the Government has been unduly severe, but, my Lord, there is another class of opinion which holds that the Government has been firmly mild and sympathetically severe as it thought the occasion required it to be. As soon as it felt that there was a necessity for doing so, it passed the Newspapers Offences Act in 1908, which can by no means be described as a mild measure. That Act has led to the suppression of certain journals which offended most severely; others have been tamed down or have died out. If there is any journal existing which still offends against the law, there is provision enough in the existing Code to stamp it out of existence. There is not a single member in this Council who would desire that any mercy should be shown to such journals, no one who desires that they should be allowed with impunity to abuse the liberty of publication which they enjoy. But I submit that unless the existing enactments are shown to be insufficient, that unless it is shown to be necessary to introduce new legislation, the Government should not place one more repressive measure on the Statute-book. I am sure your Excellency would be most unwilling to place one such other measure on the Statute-book. There is no doubt that this Bill, if passed, will become a new source of discontent. This is evident from what I have seen of the comments that have already been made in some papers and from the many communications to which I have referred. Your Lordship was pleased in the noble and gracious speech with which you opened this expanded Council, to point out that, deplorable as were the outrages which the anarchists had committed, they were mere passing shadows. Your Lordship will allow me to quote your Lordship's words. You were pleased to say :

'Though I have no wish to disguise from you the anxieties of the moment, I do not for an instant admit that the necessity of ruthlessly eradicating a great evil from our midst should throw more than a passing shadow over the general political situation in India. I believe that situation to be better than it was five years ago. We must not allow immediate dangers to blind us to the evidences of future promise. I believe that the broadening of political representation has saved India from far greater troubles than those we have now to face.'

"My Lord, that being the situation, that being the correct reading of the situation, there is very little justification for introducing and passing the measure that is now before the Council. If it cannot be abandoned, my Lord, I submit that there should be at any rate time allowed for further consideration of this measure. There is a real danger felt that the provisions of the Bill as it stands will seriously affect the legitimate liberty of the Press. Those provisions are unnecessarily wide and drastic. I will not take up the time of the Council by dwelling on them in detail. By way of illustration I beg to invite attention to the fact that the Bill has discarded even the very reasonable provision which existed in the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, whereby the Local Government was required to give notice in the first instance to an offending newspaper, a warning so that the publisher might avoid offending again. Section 6 of that Act required that such a warning should be given, and section 7 laid down that if the warning was not heeded certain consequences were to follow. I submit, my Lord, that such a provision at least should have been included in this Bill. Secondly, there is danger from the Bill not only to new presses but also to existing presses. In the case of new presses there is no reason shown for requiring everybody who wants to start a press to deposit a security. The fact that there are certain persons in the community who abuse their liberty does not justify action being taken against persons who have not so misconducted themselves. To require every newspaper which may now come into existence to deposit a security is, I submit, placing an unnecessary barrier in the path of journalism and casting an undeserved slur upon the good conduct of the person who may wish to start a paper. If, however, the Government insist that some security must be deposited, it is nothing but reasonable to suggest that the Magistrate should only require it from a person in whose case he considers that there are grounds for believing that he might make use of the press for evil or seditious purposes. My Lord, considering that the liberty of the Press has not generally been abused

during the long course of seventy years, I submit it is fair to ask that this change at least should be made in the Bill. I do not wish that an offender should be saved from the consequences of his evil action. I am only anxious that persons who are not guilty, who have never allowed any idea of disloyalty or sedition to enter their minds, should not be punished because some other person or persons have offended. Then, my Lord, in the case of existing presses, the Bill says that whenever any person goes to register himself as a publisher of a paper, the Magistrate shall demand a security from him. I submit that will mean that if the publisher of a paper which has existed for thirty years and which has never offended dies and a new publisher goes to make an application to have himself registered as such, or if the owner of a paper or a press which has existed for fifty years dies and the son or the heir goes to make an application that he should be registered as the keeper of a press or the publisher of the paper, he will be called upon to give a security. I submit that this is extremely hard and unjust. The Bill does not give the protection which it was thought at the first reading of the Bill was given to existing presses.

"My Lord, I will not take up much more time of the Council. I am only anxious that the provisions of the Bill which have created an apprehension in the minds of the people that the liberty of legitimate discussion which is highly beneficial to the people and the Government will be curtailed, should be given up or recast. My Lord, when the Press is left at the mercy of the Local Government, when it is left to the Local Government by merely issuing a notice to demand a security, I submit the freedom with which newspapers have expressed their criticisms of the acts and omissions of Government is very much likely to suffer. After all, Local Governments are composed of human beings who are liable to err, and we have had instances of Local Governments committing mistakes which sometimes the Government of India have had to correct. If it should happen, my Lord, that a paper has been writing a little more outspokenly than it should have done, if a paper has offended by a series of criticisms passed upon the Local Government, any incautious or careless expression in it might much sooner be construed as falling within the definition of prohibited matter than might be the case if the paper had not been so criticising the Government. A notice issued to the keeper of the press or the publisher to deposit a security will, I fear, in many instances, at least in some instances, lead to the extinction of the paper. The paper might be owned by an individual who may not be in a position to lose the little property he has. It may be owned by a Company, and they may wish at the first indication of danger to close the business to avoid the threatened loss. In that way, my Lord, I submit papers generally will be constrained to write under a greater sense of restraint than is needed for the purposes of good administration or of fair discussion. For these reasons, I submit that the further consideration of this Bill should be postponed. And in support of this submission I would remind the Council of what Mr. Gladstone said in connection with the Vernacular Press Act. He said 'I think, if one thing is more obvious than another, it is that, whatever we do give, we should not retract, and that when we have communicated to India the benefit which is perhaps the greatest of all those that we enjoy under our own institutions, *viz*, the publicity of proceedings in which the nation is interested, and the allowance of sufficient time to consider them at their several stages, to afford securities against wrong and error—it is deplorable in a case like this in India that the utmost haste. should have been observed, not in amending or altering, but in completely over-turning, so far as the Press was concerned, a cardinal part of the legislation of the country'. I have omitted the word 'Native' because the present Bill affects the whole Press, European and Indian, English and Vernacular. My Lord, I submit that those weighty observations give us very sound guidance as to the lines which this Council should pursue. We should not expose ourselves to a similar criticism by passing this Bill today. No possible injury can happen if the further consideration of this Bill is postponed in order that the public should have further time for consideration. Members of the Council should have a further opportunity of weighing the Bill, and the Government

of reconsidering its decision as to the necessity of a new measure, or at least of introducing the new principle, *viz.*, that of substituting executive discretion for judicial decision in determining whether a man has been guilty of some of the most serious offences of which any man can be guilty."

The Hon'ble MR S. P. SINHA said —" My Lord, as a Member of your Lordship's Government, who has had a great deal to do with the preparation of the measure now under discussion, I feel it my duty to make a few observations on the Bill, for certain misconceptions which apparently still exist with regard to its scope and purpose should, if possible, be dispelled, though I had hoped that after the lucid speech from my Hon'ble friend the Home Member it would hardly be necessary for me to have to transgress upon the attention of the Council today.

" My Lord, I ask Your Lordship's leave to begin by expressing the regret that I share with most Hon'ble Members of the Council, and speaking personally for myself, the humiliation that I feel that we should today have to take part in the passing of a measure--which undoubtedly, I do not for a moment seek to conceal it--which undoubtedly, places greater obstacles than have hitherto existed upon the freedom of the Press. But, my Lord, while I feel the pain and the humiliation, I also feel consolation in being able to take part in a measure which I believe will have a great influence for good on the future of my country. It is because I believe this to be a wise, fair and just measure that I have agreed to take part in the introduction of this measure.

" My Lord, I call upon my countrymen— whose confidence I claim to have earned—I call upon them to give their cordial support to this measure and to do the utmost that lies in their power to make it a success and to show that the Government is not called upon to enforce the Act either by their executive or judicial powers, for the matter rests entirely in their hands. My Lord, I will not deal—I am not able to ascend to the sublime heights to which some of my learned friends in the Council have invited us today—with the disquisitions about the freedom of the Press, about the inestimable boon of a free Press, and matters of that description. However appropriate they may be on general grounds, I confess I am not fully convinced of their relevancy with regard to a Bill of the particular nature that we are considering. The question, and the only question, to my mind is this. Is there a necessity for the measure that we are considering today? And if there is, are the means which we are proposing adapted to the end which we have in view? Now, if I have understood my friends who have spoken before me aright, it seems to be universally conceded that the liberty of the Press, the freedom of the Press for which we all have a great affection, has been in many cases most grossly abused. Is that, or is that not so? I have not heard any of my friends, I have not heard my learned friend Mr. Gokhale, for whom I have the greatest regard, I have not heard my friend Babu Bhupendranath Basu, with whom I have worked for many years, I have not heard either of them deny that the liberty of the Press has been grossly abused. If that is so, are we not to try and find a remedy? I can understand the argument, 'why not have recourse to the existing law? Are not the provisions of the Penal Code, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, which were passed only the other day, are not these stringent enough, are not these sufficient?' Well, if I cannot satisfy the Council that they are neither stringent nor sufficient, I will accept their verdict and say that the Bill which we have introduced is unnecessary and probably inexpedient. But let us see if as a matter of fact the provisions of the existing law are sufficient. Now my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has urged with characteristic force, that we have in the provisions of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code a weapon and an instrument ready to our hands which we have neglected to work, which we might have worked to greater advantage, and, if we had, there was no necessity whatever for a measure of the kind before us. Now my Hon'ble friend is not a lawyer himself. Fortunately or unfortunately, I have been for many years a lawyer, I have had practical experience of the working of section 108, and I have had a good deal of

practical experience of the working of the sections dealing with sedition in the Penal Code, and I feel perfectly certain when I explain to the Council the difficulties of prosecutions under this sedition section and of prosecutions under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, they must inevitably come to the conclusion that those provisions are neither sufficient nor stringent enough. Now let us deal first with section 108 which is of the same nature, the remedy is of the same nature, as the one we are now trying to provide namely, preventive. Sir Harold Stuart, I think, pointed out its inefficiency and I desire only to add that in my experience I found it to work in that way. Thus when you call upon a man to furnish security under section 108 because he has been publishing seditious matter or because he has been publishing matter which excites race hatred, or because he has been publishing matter for the purpose of intimidating Judges, supposing you succeed in proving that that is the man who has published or printed the matter in question—it is not always easy to do so—but supposing you succeed in proving that the man you hauled before the Magistrate under section 108 is the man who has printed or published or disseminated seditious matter, what is done? All that he is required to do is to enter into a bond or to give security, in other words, that he will not do it again. Well, when I have got that, how far have I got towards my end? Assume I prove it. I can prove it if he is a publisher, because he has to make a declaration under the Act of 1867 that he is a publisher. But he goes home and makes a declaration that he is no longer a publisher of that paper, so that the law cannot touch him. No, more, he puts up a friend of his, a man of straw, a dummy editor, to write, or rather to copy out what he has written himself. How do I benefit by the bond which I have taken? How do I prove that the man who engaged solemnly before the Courts of Justice to be of good behaviour in the future has transgressed? Humanly speaking, it is impossible to prove it. It is difficult enough to prove that the man is actually responsible for the dissemination of the poison. But when you have proved it and when you have got an order punishing him, when you have got it, you are no further than you had been before you ever came into Court. Well, that is the section that we are referred to saying, Why don't you work that? It has been worked, it has been in practice found to be unsuccessful, and with the explanations which I have given is any one surprised that it should be unsuccessful?

“Well, then, I will deal now with the section with regard to sedition, the section which we are unfortunately so familiar with for the last few years, section 124-A. My Hon'ble friend refers with great force to the observations of Sir Herbert Risley and says that we confessed ourselves that during the last two years we have had 40 prosecutions, and that in these prosecutions we have had cent. per cent. of convictions. What more do we want? We have succeeded in every case. The law is potent enough to deal with such cases. Well, it would look like that to people who are not behind the scenes. If my Hon'ble friends think that “because” there were 40 prosecutions that there were only 40 seditious articles. I can tell them that they are greatly mistaken.

“My Lord, I have been the confidential adviser of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India for many years past, or had been rather—I beg my friend Mr. Kenrick's pardon. During that time I know what the procedure was that we had to go through before we initiated prosecutions for sedition. It would go from the lowest officer who dealt with it to the highest, each officer recording his note and each had to say whether he thought the case good enough to prosecute it. When all that had been done it would be referred to the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal whether he thought that a conviction would be obtained. And if the Legal Remembrancer thought that it would, it would then go to the Standing Counsel or the Advocate General, or the two together, to say whether they thought it was a proper case for conviction. Well it does not seem to be a very expeditious process, does it? As a law officer of the Crown one would never advise a prosecution of the Press unless one was absolutely certain of being able to obtain a conviction. There is the secret of why there have been cent. per cent. convictions, because out of ten cases we have had before us we would not allow prosecutions to be initiated in 9 out of 10. And there is very good reason, I think, for it is not that the law officers do not do their duty: there is every reason why law officers should be particularly careful in matters of this description.

One abortive trial for sedition creates more mischief than 10 successful prosecutions. I appeal to all lawyers who are present here, in fact to all men of common sense, as to whether that is not so. If you fail in one case of prosecution for sedition, the immediate effect is that you create an impression that the Government is tyrannical and oppressive and trying to suppress expressions of free opinion and legitimate criticism, and the man who, after all, may be a criminal, who has just escaped with the skin of his teeth, is raised into a martyr and a hero. Well, that is the effect of these prosecutions for sedition. I hope I have shown satisfactorily that it is not always possible to say that because there are convictions cent per cent that therefore all the cases of sedition have been dealt with and that the law can easily reach all the persons who are actually guilty. It is also to be remembered that in a Criminal Court the accused must be given the benefit of the doubt. If there is the slightest element of doubt you cannot send the editor or the proprietor or the publisher or the printer to jail. That is one of the elementary principles of English jurisprudence. But does anybody want that doubtful matter—I do not say absolutely seditious matter—but does the Council want, do my Hon'ble friends want that even doubtful matter should be disseminated among the young men of the country? I venture to say on behalf of parents that they do not: that if they were to answer they would say at once 'We object to doubtful matter being placed before our sons and daughters in order that their minds may not be poisoned by literature of this description.'

"I hope I have said sufficient to convince the Council that the existing law, either under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code or under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, is not strict enough for the purpose of meeting the evil complained of—license of writing—which requires to be checked. If it is admitted that the existing law is not sufficient for the purpose, it follows that something besides the existing law is necessary, and according to the best of our lights this is the measure which we put forward as an adequate means towards that end.

"My Lord, it has been described as drastic, as interfering with legitimate criticism, as interfering with the liberty of the Press. Let us for one moment examine the provisions of this Act and see if there is any foundation whatever for this criticism. Now, we provide that, so far as existing newspapers and existing presses are concerned, we should not require anything under this Act so long as they remain within the law—nothing in this Act should touch them. Does that sound very drastic? Does that sound as if the Government is intending to choke knowledge or to block the progress of education? Is it to be seriously suggested that papers of the description which we have in view in enacting this measure are papers which are potent instruments for the dissemination of knowledge? I disclaim on behalf of this Council any such idea. Well, you have this, that the existing papers and the existing presses are not to be required to give any security at all, but we ask that persons starting a press for the first time, or persons starting a newspaper after this Act is passed, should give security. It is said that this casts a slur? Where is the slur? Indeed, on the other hand, what my friends suggest, that it should be after an enquiry that the security should be required, would cause a slur, and it would cause a slur which would be immovable by any process known to the law. My Hon'ble friends Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Gokhale suggested—I am not sure that I am in order in dealing with these details of the Bill—that if you require security you cause a slur upon the man. And how do they get rid of that? Why, by telling the Magistrate that security is to be required only when the Magistrate thinks that he is a man likely to preach sedition. Which view or which provision would cause a slur—our provision which says that every man who comes will have to give a security for good behaviour without any imputation whatever on his character because we have nothing against him, will our provision cast a slur or will the provision of our Hon'ble friend that the Magistrate is to make an enquiry to find out whether he is seditious or not, and if he thinks that he is seditious, to require security? And, mind you, there is no appeal against it; it is final, absolutely conclusive, if the Magistrate says

'give security; you are a seditious person, you ought not to be allowed to print anything; put down two hundred or five hundred rupees, as the case may be.' I say that that is not an improvement on the Bill and my Hon'ble friends are not quite familiar with the provisions of the Bill. I admit that the time they have had to peruse the Bill and to digest its contents has not been very great, but this is a sample of the criticism which I am sorry to say has been extended to this Bill.

"Now I do not desire to be long, but I only want to say a few words with regard to my second point, namely, if there is a necessity, is the Bill which we have put before the Council adapted to meet the end which we have in view, and further is it so very drastic as it is sought to make out? Well, most Members have said, and I repeat it, that we do not expect that the man who is already armed with a Browning pistol or a dagger or with a bomb will be affected by the provisions of this Act. If he is out in the street watching for a man to be killed, he is not likely to stop to read the Act and to be checked or deterred by any provisions of the Act. But what we seek to do is to cut off the fuel from the fire, the supply of the material which is used for the purpose of the anarchist propaganda. Will it or will it not have this effect? Will it not prevent these from reaching the ears of the young men whom they get hold of? I venture to think that, at any rate, it is worth trying. Let us try and see if this does not cut off the source of supply without which the propaganda must fail sometime or other. Well I say therefore that it is one of the means—we do not say that it is the only means or that it alone will serve that end, but it seems to us a means—one perhaps of the many means which are necessary to effect the object which we have in view. That being so, there being the necessity and this being a means of carrying out the object which we have in view, the only other question that I think this Council ought to consider is, is the Bill too drastic, or in other words does it go beyond the necessities of the case? If it does, we do not want it, we want that and that only which is strictly and absolutely necessary for the purpose we have in view. Well I confess that after great thought and great consideration and the most anxious care that I could bestow upon it, it seemed to me that the Bill as framed and as put before the Council does not err on the side of being too drastic. Let me for one moment—I think it is not very necessary because Sir Herbert Risley explained it clearly and better than I can—but let me remind you of the nature of the provisions of this Act. We do not touch existing newspapers. We ask the new papers or the new presses which are to be started after the new Act is passed to give security for what? Rs. 500 is the minimum. The Bill as originally introduced asked for Rs. 5,000 as the maximum. We have reduced it in Select Committee to Rs. 2,000. The Magistrate therefore in regard to new presses and new papers has the power to require security to be given, not for an unlimited amount, but anything between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000; but unless we are to assume that the Magistrate is by nature and design a malevolent creature, we may take it for certain that in ordinary cases he will not ask for more than Rs. 500, the minimum. It is only in extreme cases, and if he has reason to think that it might be misused, that he would ask for anything more than the minimum. Well Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 does not seem to be an extraordinary sum to require the person who will have a printing press, a potent instrument for evil as well as for good, it does not seem to me that it is an extraordinarily large sum to ask the keeper of a printing press to deposit. With regard to the publisher also, a man who is to have the power of disseminating broadcast literature which might have great influence for evil as well as for good, we do not think it is a large sum to require the publisher to put down. We want responsible persons to have the conduct of these newspapers and the publication of books which would have such influence upon the youth of the country. I do not think that any right-thinking man will say that, in asking for that security, we have fixed it so high as to make it impossible for well-intentioned persons with small capital to embark on an enterprise of this kind; that we have made it impossible for them to carry on legitimate business. Well, when the security is given, the money is in Court; it may be that if it had remained with the man he would have been able to get more out of it than the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which will be realised

upon it as invested in Government securities, and all the time the money is in Court interest is accruing on the money as on Government securities, because no money is kept in Court locked up in box. The moment you put it in, it is invested in Government securities, and the man who puts in the money will be getting his $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on his money. He might have made more of course. We know that in India it is possible to get very much larger rates of interest, particularly in country districts; but still it is not such a very great deprivation to be compelled to take $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with regard to money which you are bound to provide as a security for good behaviour. And it is only because the circumstances are exceptional and because privileges have been abused, that we are obliged to have recourse to a measure of this kind. When the security has been put in, the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper has nothing to fear unless he publishes matter prohibited by the law. When he has done that, what is the punishment to which we subject him? The security between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 which he has deposited is declared to be forfeited,—by whose order? By the order of the highest executive authority in the Province, the Local Government. It is a great power which we no doubt confer upon the Local Government. It is to be exercised on the gravest responsibility, it is to be exercised under safeguards which I will presently mention, which will make the Local Government hesitate before it makes an order of forfeiture, because there is a tribunal who may sit over it and reverse its decision. That in itself is a great check. It will incline the Local Government to be careful and cautious before exercising this great right. There will be a great sense of responsibility created by the very fact that there is a tribunal which can deal with it afterwards. Well then, supposing the Local Government makes that order of forfeiture, what happens? Is this man prevented from going on with his paper? Has this man got to shut up his printing-press? No, he has only to come and say 'I now ask that you should give the further security that you have provided for, and that I should have another chance.' It is not that, on the first offence being committed, the Local Government takes his security and shuts up his business and shuts up his paper. That is not so, on the first offence the Local Government orders that the security, and the security only, shall be forfeited. He can the very day, or the very next day, give further security and go on with his paper and the press, and at the same time appeal to the High Court. If the High Court sets aside the order of the Local Government, what happens? He gets back the second security which he has put in, and the first security which was ordered to be forfeited comes back to the position in which it was and remains as the original security. So all that has happened is—on the first order of forfeiture being made, all that has happened is—that he is kept out of the double security for the period between the date of the first order and the date of its possible reversal in the High Court. Well, no doubt that is a curtailment of a right, no doubt that he loses something, but all I say is this. It is a sacrifice which every right-thinking citizen is bound to make, having regard to the exceptional circumstances for which this exceptional legislation is introduced. It is a sacrifice, but it is not a very heavy sacrifice, and it is a sacrifice which you ought cheerfully to make having regard to the fact that there has been undoubtedly a good deal of sedition in the Press, and who will take upon himself to say that this kind of literature has not had its influence upon the youths whose outrages we all deplore and condemn? It is a sacrifice; it is a curtailment of a right, but it is not a very great one.

"It is of no use to attempt to convince us that it is a very drastic measure, because we feel sure that it is not. We have put in all kinds of safeguards. I will mention another which my Hon'ble friends seem to have forgotten in their hurried perusal of the Bill. When the Local Government makes the order of forfeiture, the Bill provides that it must state or describe the offending words or articles, or pictures, or engravings, or whatever it is upon which it bases its order. No making an order which is vague, which is indefinite, no order without allowing the man to know what he is being punished for, but a definite order stating the very words of the article, or describing it as that which the man is being punished for. Is not that a

safeguard? Apart from the tribunal of appeal, is it not a safeguard to provide that a man will not have his security forfeited without being told exactly what he has written that is taken exception to?

"I will tell the Council of another safeguard which my learned friends seem to ignore. We provide this. It is our desire to let bygones be bygones; we do not want to get hold of anything that has been done in the past. We only want that, after the Act is passed, they should not transgress again; that is all that we require, and we provide that, when an order of forfeiture has been made and the man comes to the High Court, the Local Government will be entitled only to rely, in support of the order that they have made, upon anything that has been written after the passing of this Act and not before the passing of this Act. They will not be able to say, 'this man is a notorious sedition-monger; for the past three years he has been preaching hostility and sedition'. They are not allowed to do that, all they can say is, all that the Local Government can say is that 'from and after the 7th of February 1910 this man has been writing seditious articles,' and it is to these and these alone that we assign the sedition for which he is punished. Is not that a safeguard? Does that look a drastic provision? Is that any indication of a desire to choke the sources of knowledge? Gentlemen, all that this Bill intends to effect is that nobody should, by writings in the public Press, create bitterness and hostility and hatred towards the Government by law established, towards the allies of the Government, and towards any class or sections of His Majesty's subjects in British India. Does anyone want to do it? Does anyone think it is desirable that there should be any writing of that kind, creating bitterness, hostility and hatred either towards His Majesty, or towards his Government, or towards the Native Princes of India, or towards any class of His Majesty's subjects? Again I claim to speak on behalf of the educated middle class of my countrymen to whom I belong. I say the answer is emphatically no, we do not want any writing of that description. We do not want that such writings should continue and that they should continue to poison the minds of the youth of the country."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said.—"My Lord, some years ago, when I had the honour of an interview with Your Excellency, I strongly advocated that some action should be taken against the seditious Press. I am glad to find now that the Government has considered it expedient to take such action. The Press here, like that in other civilised countries, does not represent the public feeling, but, on the contrary, some seditious people get the chance of becoming editors and thus through the medium of their papers convey their feelings to the innocent public, who are not educated but can only read and write and are apt to be infected by the Press comments. Every printed paper is regarded by them as a message from heaven or at least as an interpreter of national views or feelings.

"I am glad that Princes and other responsible persons whose interests are interwoven with those of the State and the land are aware of the consequences and bear similar views. The question was that the Parliament might not be in favour of a repressive measure. But I wish some of its members were here on the spot, and I think they would have been the foremost to move for the introduction of such a measure. The law is always meant to meet the requirements of a country and has to be varied and modified according to circumstances.

"It is all very well for those who have more experience of England to speak about the liberty of the Press there, but we should be guided by our own circumstances, refer to our own conditions, and solve our problems in our own way.

"No one can deny that recently there has been an abnormal change in the country towards the development of anarchism, and we want abnormal measures, some legislation of a stringent character demanded by the situation to cope with the evil and to check it. Though I don't think that this Act will uproot the mischief hitherto worked by the preachings of the revolutionary Press, platform speeches, by the aggrieved and unemployed

youths, and, if I may be allowed to say so, by some speeches in the Parliament and in this very Council, but we know it is a step in the right direction. We don't want to take any half-hearted or spasmodic measure but a drastic and decisive step. Much has to be done for India, and the energy of the Press can be directed to far better purposes.

"It makes a material difference when a certain section or community is offering wholesome comments or criticisms on measures of administration and when it desires to injure others and tries to overthrow the foreign rule and attain self-government. India has been ruled by foreigners from ages, and I can positively say that it is utterly impossible for it to hold its own even for a moment if freed from British administration, on account of the diversity of castes and creeds, races, religions and languages, the radicals of which differ so widely that it is impossible for them ever to unite.

"It will be seen that the great Muslim Emperor, Akbar, and a famous spiritual leader of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, and several others have tried to effect a general union, but the situation, if it is not the worst, is just as bad as before.

"I hope I will not be taken for a blind supporter of the Government as I belong to a Province where there has been no increase of anarchical crimes and no general discontent, and where the landowning class, which I have been given the honour to represent here, has always proved most loyal and trustworthy.

"I am deeply interested in the welfare of my country and have it always at my heart and perhaps more solemnly than most of the so-called showy platform patriots now-a-days liked by inexperienced fanatics who do not know that they are doing a great harm to their country when it is in a stage of great advancement.

"I don't say that we have got the most perfect administration. There may be always room for improvement, but excuse me to say that it is the best possible administration India has ever enjoyed.

"It is time we should put a stop to revolutionary preachings and bring the liberty of the Press within the limits of legitimate discussion, and I believe this Bill will have the whole-hearted support of all the loyal communities of India.

"I hope I shall be excused for saying that while speaking here we should not try to show our boldness in criticising Government measures but should also realise that we are responsible hands of the administration and should try our best to co-operate to combat the present evils and get this most needed measure through without any division, if possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITNAVIS: "My Lord, I have the honour to represent on this Council special interests, and I feel I should not give a silent vote on this occasion. In my remarks I voice the opinion of the bulk of my constituents. It is an irony of fate that the first important Bill before the enlarged Council should be one seeking to control, be it in ever so small a measure, the liberty of the Press, such as we have, through British magnanimity, come to associate with British Government in India for three-quarters-of-a-century and the thought fills me with pain that circumstances have arisen in our midst to force our support to almost any well-considered measure, arming Government with extraordinary powers of control and punishment. Under pressure of danger, it is excusable for individuals and Governments to adopt extraordinary methods. I am convinced the Bill should be supported not because I hope it will root out anarchy, but because in trying times the Executive Government, responsible for the maintenance of law and order, without which no progress is possible, is entitled to the cordial co-operation of the community in their efforts at the suppression of an evil deplored by us all, the Press not excepted. The claim for support, always strong, is much stronger in the case of Your Excellency's Government on account of the large-hearted and far-reaching concessions they have graciously made. A check of some kind on a portion of the Press would also appear to be called for in the interests of parents and guardians and the younger generation. It is of the utmost importance that journalism should be the profession of gentlemen of the highest attainments,

imbued with high ethical ideas, and that they should bring to the consideration of public questions a calm, judicial temper and a large outlook, always remembering the heavy responsibility that rests on their shoulders. The Press plays an important part in the development of a nation, and it is a misfortune if, through reckless writing, it forfeits the respect of the community and the confidence of Government, and moves the turbulent elements of the society to commit violence which renders progress impossible.

" But at the same time that I support the Bill, I appeal to Your Excellency to do something for the reclamation of the misguided youths of the country. Surely British statesmanship ought to be able to devise means for that. The leaders of the people may with advantage be taken into the confidence of Government. The Government and the people working together in mutual trust and whole-hearted co-operation can do much to suppress turbulence, restore peace, and render the struggle for existence among young men less disheartening, thereby depriving anarchism of its votaries. The Bill is only preventive in its scope. Something more positive is required to infuse into Young India a healthier public spirit. The methods of the anarchist are the worst calculated to secure to his countrymen that independence for which apparently he works. An anarchist propaganda has never secured and can never secure independence to any nation. Independence in the material as in the moral world can only be earned by strict discipline and unswerving loyalty to law and order. Anarchism retards the fruition of the country's hopes and its progress. Self-government is attainable only under the ægis of the British Government by a process of slow and peaceful evolution. These truths make little impression on fanatics. Reason is clouded in them by sentiment, and they are swayed by their own ungovernable frenzy. And the result is what has alarmed the whole country, a startling demonstration of fury. Every effort should be made to check this frenzy. The nation has now roused, and no sympathy is felt in any quarter for the youthful assassin. This carries in it a hope for the future. There is yet another element of hope in the situation: youths are responsive to kindness. It should be still possible to attract them by clemency and encouragement to the side of law and order, to give a healthy direction to their ideas, and to divert their fervour and activity into profitable channels. The feelings of abhorrence expressed in this Council Chamber to-day echo the feeling of the whole country, and the people will have reason to be grateful to Your Excellency if the present measure is productive of the good that is expected from it. I was present at and took part in the debates on a Bill of a similar nature in 1898. Many non-official members, and I among them, then strongly opposed the measure, but circumstances since then have greatly changed, and I find to-day a general feeling both in this Council and outside it to support Government in any judicious measure calculated to put a stop to the present state of things.

" In conclusion, my Lord, I earnestly hope that the Bill will produce a salutary change in the tone of the Press, and that before long it will be possible for Government to repeal the measure."

The Hon'ble ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN said — " My Lord, after the brilliant defence of the Bill made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha I do not consider there is any necessity to speak at all, but as all of us have our different views about it I think I may as well be given an opportunity to express the views which I entertain about the Bill which is before the Council to-day. This Bill touches the principles of the liberty of the Press in India and embodies one of the most important measures recently adopted to check that license of the Press which has given birth to the anarchical movement in this country. I have no doubt that all sober-minded men will support the Government in its efforts to maintain peace and order and secure the uninterrupted welfare of the masses in India whose happiness is no doubt imperilled by the mischievous activities of certain fanatics, who are the enemies, not only of Government, but of their own country as well. During the last decade we have witnessed a systematic campaign carried on by a section of the Press, especially the Vernacular Press, to inflame the minds of young men and to create an atmosphere of unrest by deliberately misrepresenting

the acts of Government, and thereby destroying public confidence in the justice and good intentions of the authorities. This sort of writing inaugurated a reign of terror which culminated in murderous outrages of a most abominable character. The motive which prompts young men to resort to violence is apparently to make the government of the country impossible and to destroy the seeds of civilization which have been planted in this country during the last century and a half. No consequence of this subversive propaganda could be more natural, more plainly inevitable, than the introduction of this Bill. I am sure it is not the intention of Government to chloroform the Press into silence, or restrict fair and honest criticism of the administration, for no enlightened Government would ever think of curtailing the liberty of the Press to such an extent. But the anarchical conspiracy which has been discovered requires that no further abuse of the liberty of the Press should be tolerated. That section of the Press which has all along remained free from contamination and has worthily striven to form and guide healthy public opinion will, I am sure, continue to enjoy the power and prerogative of its high mission to help and enlighten the Government and the public in their united efforts towards progress and prosperity."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAIPATIA said :—" My Lord, I rise to address this House in a spirit of great hesitancy and under a sense of great responsibility. As a loyal citizen, I feel it my bounden duty to support the principles of the Press Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Home Member at the last meeting of the Council. I am quite sure that the time has come when some strong measures should be taken to control literary license and illegitimate criticism of public affairs in the Press in India. A Press that indulges in literary license and travels beyond the limits of legitimate discussion and encourages revolutionary propaganda is undoubtedly a great danger to the State and to the public in general and therefore needs badly to be controlled. But it is to be hoped that only a very small section of it falls under such category and the bulk are as loyal as ever, diffusing nothing but healthy literature and knowledge. Under the circumstances, while admitting the absolute necessity of some control over a section of the Press, I fear that the present Bill in some cases may be prejudicial to the best interests of good and healthy literature.

"The men who start printing-presses in India do not generally belong to an opulent class and can hardly afford to pay heavy securities which the new Bill will require of them to deposit. Considering that a large number of printing-presses confine themselves to merely printing text-books as well as social and religious works and more often than not steer clear of all political publications, I humbly think that this Bill will interfere materially with the development and expansion of this section. As regards the section of the Press which deals with politics, no doubt this measure will improve their tone and make their owners more careful in future, though, I am afraid, it may prove to a certain extent deterrent to honest criticism at times."

"It is a well-known fact that a large number of people who write for the Press in India have to deal with a language about which their knowledge is limited, and it will not be a matter of surprise if, in commenting on public measures, legislations and administrative acts, some of them should have the misfortune to use erroneously any English words, phrases or idioms, in such a way that might be construed to have a 'tendency' to commit an offence in terms of section 4, sub-section (1), of this Bill. Since, as I believe, it is not the intention of the Legislature to penalise an imperfect acquaintance of a foreign language nor the misapplication of foreign words, phrases or idioms, I venture to submit that proper latitude will not be grudged to such errors and the intention of the writer will be considered fully in all such cases.

"My next submission to your Lordship is that the measure will be found doubly hard for a man in ordinary circumstances who happens to be a publisher of books and newspapers and owner of a press at the same time.

"However much I feel the necessity of some sort of control over the Press of this country at the present moment, I appeal to your Lordship tha

the present Bill may not be allowed to remain in force for a period of more than five years. Let us hope within five years' time a healthy change will come over the general situation in India. But if unfortunately our hopes are not realised, the Government may by notification at any time renew this legislation. In 1898 the Government of India found itself compelled to make the law of sedition more stringent than before in view of the many acrimonious and bitter things that were being said at the time by a certain section of the Press; but only five years after, in 1902, Lord Curzon, speaking as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, was pleased to remark that the Indian section of the Press was 'gaining in sobriety and wisdom.' Therefore, my Lord, there is no reason to be absolutely despondent as regards the situation in India five years hence, and we fervently hope that if such a day should ever come, it would be possible for the Government of India to remove this measure from the Statute-book. In this connection, I may be permitted to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Seditious Meetings Bill, which was intended to meet an equally emergent situation, was enacted to remain in force only for three years.

" Though I have been obliged to make these observations on the general trend and clauses of this Bill, I heartily approve of its principles and have no hesitation in supporting it."

The motion was put and agreed to

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT stated that he proposed to take the two amendments which stood in the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's name at the end of the other amendments

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (1), of the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press as amended by the Select Committee, for the word "every" in the first line, the word "any" be substituted, for the words "shall, at the time of making the same deposit," in the sixth line, the words "may be required, at the time of making the same, to deposit" be substituted; and after the word "India" in the thirteenth line, the words and figures "if, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the press is intended or is likely to be used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1)," be added. He said:— " My Lord, I may briefly explain what my amendment is. Clause 3, sub-clause (1), provides that when any person wants to keep a printing-press after the passing of this Bill, he shall ordinarily be required to deposit security ranging between Rs 500 and Rs. 2,000, the Magistrate in exceptional cases being empowered to dispense with the deposit of the security or to vary or cancel any order from time to time that he might make. Now the object of my amendment is to reverse this, and what I propose comes to this: that ordinarily every keeper of a press, after the passing of this Act, i.e., everyone who wants to keep a new press, shall be free to come and make the declaration without offering security, and that only where the Magistrate thinks that the press is intended or is likely to be used for the publication of prohibited matter, that he should demand security. My Lord, my Hon'ble friend Mr Sinha, whom we are all proud to see on that bench there, and to whose powerful speech we listened with great pleasure, though he gave some of us very little quarter—Mr. Sinha dealt with this amendment of mine by anticipation and therefore I am at a little disadvantage in placing it now before the Council. However, let me explain my position briefly. My Hon'ble friend seemed to suggest that this amendment had been moved by us owing to a misapprehension of the object of Government and owing to our not having studied the Bill properly. Now with all respect, let me assure my Hon'ble friend, that a Bill of 26 sections does not take very long to study. It is true we had only four days, but so far as I am concerned, I had studied the thing carefully before I sent my notice of amendment. I really think that, in spite of all that fell from him, this would be a better provision than the provision which the Government proposed in the Bill. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha himself stated that the object of Government was to provide only for the bare requirements of the situation, they did not want to

go an inch further than the situation demanded. Now what are the requirements of the situation? The situation required that every new press which might reasonably be suspected of being likely to be used or intended to be used for the publication of seditious matter, should be kept under strict control first of all by the deposit of a security. It is quite true that it may be a difficult matter for a Magistrate to make an enquiry and make up his mind as to whether he will demand a security or not, but the Magistrate ought to face this difficulty as he does in so many other cases. In any case, it would be a smaller evil than this one where you demand security from every one. Mr. Sinha bracketed me with another member as saying that this would cast a slur on the person from whom the security was required. I believe he had in his recollection some remarks made by me in Select Committee, but so far as my speech of to-day was concerned, I never said a word about a slur being cast on anyone—

[The Hon'ble MR SINHA.—“I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon; probably he is right, I was thinking of what he said in Select Committee”] And in my minute of dissent I have confined myself to this ground only, that the deposit of security ranging between Rs 500 and Rs. 2,000 would be a financial burden, and in many cases it would be an unnecessary financial burden. ‘My Lord, I have especially the cases of our backward communities in view. The backward communities of this country are now coming forward and there is a general demand for education and for educational organs of their own. On the Bombay side recently there have been three or four conferences of backward Maharattas, and at every one of those conferences a desire was expressed to have an organ of their own. Now I am quite sure some of these bodies will find it difficult to put together more than a thousand or two thousand at the outside and set up a press and have an organ of their own. If the keeper of every new press is to be required to deposit security as a matter of course—of course there is the discretion given to the Magistrate in exceptional cases, but I do not suppose ordinarily it will be exercised—if every keeper of a press is to be required to offer this security, I think it would work as a great hardship on these small concerns. Again, where the same individual wants to have a small press and issue a small paper, he may be required to deposit two securities of two thousand each. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha says that ordinarily the Magistrate will require only Rs 500. Well, I am prepared to take a good many things from Mr Sinha, but I am not prepared to take that from him, as that would depend on the Magistrate and not on the Law Member of this Council. My Lord, I therefore think that my proposal would be better than the provision which the Government have introduced into their Bill.

“The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley told us that the object of this provision was to meet the case of those old offenders who take new forms and again and again come up in different garbs. Well, if the Magistrate is given this discretion, that would be effective, and a financial burden which would be felt as a hardship by many would be prevented. I therefore suggest that my amendment should be put to the meeting.”

The Council divided—

Ayes—9.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar.

Noes—50

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.
The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley.
The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallan.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate.

Ayes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey.

Noes.

The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid.
The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh.
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan.
The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew.
The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vairabhadra Raza Bahadur of Kurupam.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson.
The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Karim Abu Ahmad Ghaznavi.
The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig.
The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick.
The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (1), for the words "five hundred" and "two thousand" respectively the words "two hundred" and "one thousand" respectively be substituted. He said :—"The meaning of the amendment is this that in the Bill as submitted by the Select Committee the amounts are fixed at the minimum of five hundred and the maximum of two thousand rupees. I venture to submit to this Council that the minimum should be reduced to two hundred and the maximum to Rs. 1,000. Would your Lordship permit me to put these two separately, first the minimum and then the maximum. I wish to put the minimum at Rs. 200. My Lord,

the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick has said that there is no intention to choke the springs of knowledge, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha was also pleased to say that the Bill has not the remotest chance of in any way interfering with the spread of education. Well, my Lord, as regards my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha, we have listened to his arguments with great attention. I have known him for many years and we have always entrusted to him the leading of a forlorn hope, and I have often seen him carry that forlorn hope to a successful issue by his brilliant dash, skill and leadership. In this case also I am afraid he has almost persuaded many of us. Unfortunately, we on the other hand, earnestly, sincerely and honestly believe that the Bill may interfere with progress, and in order to mitigate that effect of its really putting a bar on the road to progress, and also in view of the fact that the Bill is only going to be a preventive measure and not a punitive measure, I would respectfully beg of this Council not to make the conditions too hard. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has pointed out earlier to-day, there are many keepers of presses who are poor men and who start their presses for different objects altogether. It will not be unknown to my friend Mr. Sinha, that in the Jessore and Faridpur Districts the so-called depressed class, the Namasudras, are endeavouring to raise themselves in the scale of society and they are thinking of taking steps to spread education in their midst and of starting an organ of their own which will deal with social questions, so that the difficulties under which they labour at present may be removed. In these cases it will not be possible—and I say so because I know of what I speak—in these and other cases it will not be possible for the people to find the money for the security. Not only in these cases but in many others even in the Metropolis of India I know of many presses which start to print job work, which will not be able to find the money. The Magistrates will hardly have the time and may not feel inclined to go into the merits to decide whether security should or should not be taken. With these remarks I will ask the Council to fix the minimum at Rs. 200."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY —"My Lord, I am afraid that I cannot accept this amendment. In Select Committee we reduced the amount to Rs. 2,000, and I am afraid I am not prepared to reduce it any further. It is desirable that there should be substantial security. As has been pointed out, the amount of the security is not necessarily the amount of the sum itself but the amount of interest that is required to raise it.

"As for the Namasudra movement, I know all about it and I am in entire sympathy with it. It is, however, out of the question to suppose that this will interfere with a magazine started for the purpose stated by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. That would clearly come within the purview of the dispensing clauses and properly be dealt with by that means."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (2), for the words "five thousand" in line 14, the words "two thousand" be substituted. He said —"My Lord, this refers to the cases of old printing-presses. The cases that I have in view are those of small presses in small taluka towns, not at the headquarters of a district or in any of the big cities. They are very small concerns. Sometimes the whole of one of these concerns may not be worth more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 and all sorts of things are printed at it. Take the case of a place where one of these presses was situated and where a wandering dramatic company produced a drama of an objectionable character. It might happen that the press might print a hand-bill about the drama without knowing what it was printing, and might get into trouble, especially if it is not on good terms with the local officials who are all small officials. Now if Rs. 5,000 is demanded from such a man as security, the poor fellow will be crushed out of existence. There is no provision here for an appeal to the High Court, and that is final. I therefore suggest that in place of Rs. 5,000 the sum should be fixed at Rs. 2,000. Even Rs. 2,000 will be a considerable sum, and if the man offends again there are other provisions that would apply in his case."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY :—"I regret that I cannot accept this amendment. The clause deals with a case where an offence has been committed, and in that case it is proper that the amount of security demanded should be larger than in the case where no offence has been committed. As for the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, I am justified in saying that we may take it that the people who administer this Bill will be reasonable; they will know that if there is the slightest suspicion of vindictiveness not only will they be immediately pulled up but their action will tend to discredit them."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (2), for the words "five hundred" and "five thousand" respectively the words "two hundred" and "one thousand" respectively be substituted. He said—"This amendment is practically the same as the one I moved just now in respect of sub-clause (1) of clause 3."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "The same arguments apply and with even greater force to this, and I cannot therefore accept it."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (2), after the words "the Local Government may," for the words "by notice in writing require the keeper of such press to deposit with" the word "direct" be substituted, after the word "situated" the words "to require the keeper of such press to show cause why he should not be ordered to deposit" be inserted, and for the words "Local Government" in the third line from the end of the clause, the words "the Magistrate" be substituted. He said—"The object of my amendment is to make the order for the deposit of security a judicial order and not an executive order. I need not say more."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "This strikes at the entire principle of the Bill and I would ask the Council to reject it."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (2), of the Bill, after the word "India" in line 17, the words and figures "or to enter into a bond, if the keeper of the press offers to do so, binding himself not to use his press again for any of the purposes described in section 4, subsection (1)," be added. He said :—"I have taken the substance of this amendment from the Act of 1878. As a matter of fact, in this particular, the present Bill is more drastic than the Act of 1878. The Act of 1878 gave the option to an offending party to enter into a bond, and, if he bound himself not to offend again like that, the Government accepted the bond and things went on without further trouble. I think it would be a desirable thing to have this provision again in the case of small concerns that might otherwise be crushed out of existence by the demand of a heavy security. If a man has offended, especially through inadvertence, he would be all the more ready to bind himself. The man who has offended intentionally will offer security and will go to the High Court when the security is forfeited, whereas the man who has erred through inadvertence will apologise, express contrition and give any undertaking that the Government might ask him to enter into. As the object of the Government is to prevent sedition and not to get money out of these people, I suggest that this amendment should be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA :—"On behalf of my friend, Sir Herbert Risley, I am unable to accept the amendment proposed. I would only point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is in error in thinking that under the Act of 1878 the option either to deposit the amount or to enter into a bond was in any way given

to the keeper of the press or the publisher. Under that Act the Magistrate could require the publisher of the newspaper to give security or enter into a bond, and it was the Magistrate's option and not the publisher's. So that the Hon'ble Member is wrong in thinking that we are trying to be more severe in the Bill as framed than it was under the Act of 1878. I am therefore unable to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (2), after the words "the keeper of such press" the words "to enter into a bond in a sum not exceeding one thousand rupees binding himself not to allow the press to be used for any of the purposes aforesaid or to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security for the amount of such bond" be added, and the portion of the same sub-clause beginning with the words "to deposit" and ending with the words "may think fit to require" be omitted. He said—"My amendment is on the same lines as that of the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale, only in this case I propose to give the option to the Magistrate either to call for a bond or to call for a deposit, and that is on the same lines as Lord Lytton's Act."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE—"My Lord, I beg to support this amendment. I know that it will be said that after all it does not mean very much, but if the two things are put together in the Bill it would be a sort of a suggestion to the Local Government that they should offer a choice to the party concerned of the two alternatives."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA—"My Lord, we are unable to accept that. There is really no substance in what the Hon'ble Member is asking for. This is after an offence has been committed and it gives the option to Local Governments to call upon the offender to put down security. I do not see where the harm or the injury comes in at all."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D THACKERSEY moved that to clause 3 the following explanation be added—

"Explanation—A declaration made under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, by reason of the death or retirement of the keeper of a printing-press, shall not be deemed to be a declaration within the meaning of this section."

He said—"I have heard very carefully the remarks of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and of the Hon'ble the Law Member, and they have clearly given us to understand that the existing presses are not to be touched and that they shall not be required to pay deposits. As it has been so well pointed out, there are many presses, held by men of small means, and unless an explanation as I propose is added the object will not be secured, since on the death of a father his son shall have to pay a deposit, and if he is not able to deposit security he shall have to close his business, which had gone on during his father's and perhaps during his grandfather's time for years. As it is not the intention that the present presses should suffer any penalty, I beg that this explanation be added to clause 3."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY—"I am unable to accept this amendment. The difficulty is that we cannot really be sure of their *bond fides* in the matter. There may be *benami* transactions, *mala fides* of various kinds, and we are bound to guard against that."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (1), the words "or may have a tendency" in the ninth line be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, this amendment refers to the definition of what is objection-

able matter. The definition runs as follows:—'Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise, 'to do any of the things that are mentioned below, viz., 'to incite to murder, etc.,' 'to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty,' 'to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government by law established in British India,' and so forth, the Local Government may, etc., etc. Now, my Lord, this is fearfully comprehensive. I will take only one of the things mentioned, the feeling of contempt. Now what is provided here is that the writing should not be *likely* to promote a feeling of contempt towards the Government, 'directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication, or otherwise.' Surely this is comprehensive enough and should suffice. The Bill however goes further and lays down that the writing in question should not even have a tendency, directly or indirectly, etc., to produce such a result. I fear this might be made to include almost any adverse criticism. For instance, let us take the case of the Excise Department of the Government. Suppose in criticising it I say that drunkenness is on the increase owing to liquor shops being located near temples and other convenient places. This may be interpreted as having a tendency to suggest that the Government is driving the people to drunkenness and is therefore bringing the Government into contempt in the eyes of people who abstain from liquor. Or take another instance. Suppose I say that last year, when the Indian Councils Act was under consideration, Lord Morley promised that, as soon as might be after the passing of the Act, Indian Members would be appointed to the Executive Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and yet nothing has yet been done. I may be told that my statement has a tendency to bring the Government into contempt, as it may be taken to attribute a breach of faith to the Secretary of State for India. I think the object that the framers of this Bill have in view will be amply met by retaining the other words 'likely, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise,' and omitting the words 'or may have a tendency.' I therefore propose that the words 'or may have a tendency' be left out."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY —"I regret that I am unable to accept this amendment. The latter part of clause 4 (r) has been most carefully considered by us, and we framed it in the form which it has with the express object of covering the frequent cases—the too frequent cases—of what has been described in the debate as veiled sedition. That is the reason why we put in the words 'or may have a tendency.' And I submit, Sir, that there is no difficulty whatever in ascertaining what is the tendency of a paper. The Local Government can be under no temptation at all to strain the provisions of the section. They will look at things generally and, knowing that the eyes of all the world will be on them, they will be the less liable to exhibit any excess in the direction of working this section. As for the cases which the Hon'ble Member cited, it seems to me that these are clearly covered by the exception to the clause."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said —"I support my friend Mr. Gokhale. In reply to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley, I would remind him probably it is within his knowledge that during the period when Sir George Campbell was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the late Babu Kristo Dass Pal was the editor of a paper known as the *Hindu Patriot*. No more loyal citizen of India existed at this time than Babu Kristo Dass Pal, and his paper was considered one of the most loyal papers then in existence. And yet, in a Resolution in the local Gazette, Sir George Campbell described the paper as seditious, and I know he was taken to task for it by Lord Northbrook. So that it is quite possible that Local Governments may make mistakes,

as the Government of Bengal did in the case I have just cited, and which may be in the memory of my friend Sir Herbert Risley."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (1) (d), the words " or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do " be omitted.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY " I am unable to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that at the end of clause 4, sub-clause (1), last paragraph, for the words " the Local Government " the words " the Magistrate " be substituted, for the word " declare " the words " require him to show cause why " be substituted; and for the word " to " in the last line the words " should not " be substituted. He said — " My reason is the same as that given by me in moving a previous amendment, i.e., I want a judicial decision instead of an executive order."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY. " I am unable to accept the amendment "

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (1) (d), after the words " in fear " the words " of injury to his person, reputation or property " and in (f) after the word " injury " the words " to his person, reputation or property " be added. He said — " These are the words which I have borrowed from the Indian Penal Code, and the addition, if accepted, would define or at least limit the objects to which the person's fears may be excited. I think it would be a useful limitation in this definition "

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: " I am unable to accept the amendment, and for this reason. It seems to me that the addition of these words, which the Hon'ble Member proposes to add, will be to exclude pressure brought to bear upon the members of the family of the person, that is to say, that these words will exclude from the purview of the Act the most subtle and the most dangerous form of intimidation that has been resorted to in recent years "

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU. " In that case, my Lord, I do not press it."

The motion was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (2), after the word and figure " sub-section (1) " the words " and not complied with " be added, and at the end of the same sub-clause the words " after the expiration of ten days from the issue of such notice; provided no such amendment shall take effect if in the meantime an application to set the same aside has been made to the High Court as hereinafter provided until the matter has been disposed of by such High Court " be added. He said — " This declares, as in the Bill, ' where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press shall be annulled.' That stops the press at once unless, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha suggested, the party is able to put in the additional security which would be the added security and which would be a much heavier amount and thus carry on the press. For the purpose of avoiding that inconvenience I add this ' that after the expiration of ten days from the issue of such notice; provided no such amendment shall take effect if in the meantime an application to set the same aside has been made to the High Court as hereinafter provided until the matter has been disposed of by such High Court.' In this instance, as soon as the appeal is made, the press stops at once, but I provide that let a notice issue, the notice of

annulment, and let the offending party have ten days time within which to move the High Court, and if he succeeds in moving the High Court then the press will not be stopped. Of course I am aware that in the meantime much injurious matter may issue from the press, and this would be an argument against me. But, my Lord, if human actions are to be judged by ordinary standards, it is practically out of our purview altogether that after a man has been under notice of annulment and after his appeal to the High Court he will go on again writing sedition against the Government or any class of His Majesty's subjects, and that it being a very short time which I have provided, I think the amendment may be accepted by your Lordship."

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA —"On behalf of Sir Herbert Risley I would accept the amendment in a somewhat modified form. The section runs as follows: 'Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1); the declaration made in respect of such press shall be deemed to be annulled.' That is, as soon as the notice is issued, the declaration is deemed to be annulled with this notice. I am willing to accept the amendment in this way 'After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press shall be deemed to be annulled.' But not in regard to the High Court, that if there is an appeal to the High Court the paper is to go on till the decision of the High Court, which will ordinarily take some time. We will accept the ten days."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU —"I modify my amendment accordingly. However, we are grateful for small mercies. I may appeal to my Hon'ble friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha. If you only give me ten days and they do not postpone the annulment until after the decision of the High Court, it practically confers no benefit upon the offending journal. And you treat the offender in the case of a book less severely, supposing I publish a seditious book that goes on circulating. Whereas in the case of a printing-press you stop it altogether. Of course I am entirely in your hands."

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA:—"I do not think my friend has quite apprehended the position. This section refers to the printing-press, the keeper of which is not to go on printing in his press from the moment that he has been required to deposit a further security that was the section originally drafted. We thought that it would give rise to some difficulty because the intention of the Bill is that after the order has been made for the forfeiture of the security he should be entitled to deposit further security and then go on, and that some little time ought to be given between the date of the order and the date of the deposit of the further security he may not be able to do it immediately or the next day. It is for that purpose we agreed to give ten days, so that, notwithstanding the order of forfeiture is made, he will still have these ten days during which time he can use his printing-press, and if on the tenth day he deposits his security he can go on all along. In the meantime he can go to the High Court."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU —"I accept that."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE:—"Since my amendment which follows is the same in substance, I would like to say a few words upon this amendment. Since Government are prepared to accept the suggestion that the notice of annulment should not be effective for ten days, I do not see why they should not go a little further. Otherwise what is the meaning of the appeal you allow to the High Court? You may, if you like, shorten the period of appeal from two months to, say, fifteen days. If after the notice of annulment the keeper of a press appeals to the High Court, say, within fifteen days to have the order set aside and the High Court expedites the hearing of the case, the whole thing may be decided in a comparatively short time. You propose to compel the man to stop his work even if he has appealed to the High Court that your order may be set aside. This may cause great hardship because he may have entered into contracts to deliver printed matter on a certain day, and

unless he offers fresh security, which may be up to ten thousand rupees, you will not allow him to go on. If the appeal is a remedy, I do not see why you should object to extending the period a little further."

The Hon'ble MR. S. P. SINHA.—"I think my Hon'ble friend makes the suggestion in his happy ignorance of the High Court. It is not possible for the Bill to direct the High Court to expedite the appeal; we could not do it. And although the appeal may be filed within the fifteen days, the time within which the appeal is to be heard will depend upon the state of business in the High Court, and unfortunately it is likely to be delayed for some considerable time. We cannot allow the order to be suspended during the very considerable period that is almost certain to elapse between the date of the order and the hearing of the application to set aside this order. Whereas with regard to the ten days, we make that concession in order that his business may not be stopped, and he goes on. If the High Court sets aside this order, he gets back the further security or the original security."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR :—"^AMy amendment is also on the same subject and with the same object. As my friend Mr. Gokhale has pointed out, it is not only the case of newspapers we are dealing with, but we are dealing with the case of printing-presses. There are numerous printing-presses who do nothing except job work, such as printing books and doing other things. Let us take the case of a press which is issuing a large number of books daily; there is printed a book which contained some objectionable passages, and for that the man is called upon to pay enhanced security and the security is ten thousand rupees. Now ten thousand rupees would mean an utter loss of business to the majority of printers of the Indian community. Certainly they will be simply unable to carry on the work. They will have to close their business and it will mean in many cases utter ruin for life. They would be entirely unable to carry out their contracts, their work will be stopped, and the whole thing will come to a crash. I had suggested yesterday to the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart the amendment which stands in my name, and which is intended to meet the case of those men who through inadvertence have committed some offence, and I propose that if the man gives an undertaking that he would not do any of the things laid down in section 4 (1) and executes also a bond, and further agrees that if during the pendency of the appeal he commits the same offence, then *ipso facto* the heavier penalty imposed under section 6 comes into effect, the man automatically becomes amenable to the enhanced punishment. As the object we have to prevent is the repetition of the offence during the pendency of the appeal to the High Court, that will be sufficient. My Lord, what we are anxious for is to secure some immunity to persons who have really no intention of carrying on the trade in illicit literature, but who through oversight have come into difficulty. I would request the Member in charge of the Bill to consider all these amendments together and see whether it is not possible by combining them together to meet the real difficulty of the situation which I have submitted to him."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY.—"I am afraid I am unable to accept this except to the extent we have just indicated. Otherwise we have no security against a man of straw."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT: "I understand the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to accept this."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU: "Yes, I accept it."

The motion that in clause 4, sub-clause (2), for the words and figure "Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1)", the words and figure "After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1)" shall be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 5, for the words "one thousand" and "ten thousand," respectively, the words "five hundred" and "two thousand five hundred" respectively, be substituted. He said :—"My Lord, after the lapse of the first security the amount of deposit required is that it shall not be less than one thousand or more than ten thousand. It would be impossible for the most, the largest number of proprietors of printing-presses in India, amongst us Indians, to find security for ten thousand, to deposit ten thousand, with the apprehension always present in the mind that the whole of the ten thousand may be gone. My Lord, as I have said, that the definition of offences is very wide, and as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has pointed out that any expression which might be construed as showing ill-will towards Government or bringing it into contempt, it may be taken as sufficient to forfeit the security. Having regard to the fact that the ten thousand rupees cannot be found in these circumstances, and that this will practically mean the closing of the press, I would respectfully appeal to the Hon'ble the mover of the Bill to reduce the amount of the security."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "I am afraid I cannot agree to this proposed reduction. The margin left here is very large and we are justified in assuming that in administering the Act regard will be had to the character of the press with which the Magistrate has to deal."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (1), after the word "newspaper" in line 1, the words "started after the commencement of this Act" be added.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "I have declined to accept a similar amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (1), before the word "shall" in line 6, the words "and who is not the keeper of the printing-press at which the newspaper is printed" be inserted. He said :—"My Lord, the object of my amendment is to provide for the case of a well intentioned person who wants to start a small *bonâ fide* press and also a small newspaper. Under the Bill, this individual, being the keeper of the press and also the publisher of the newspaper, will be required to deposit two securities, one for the press up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000, and the other for the newspaper also up to Rs. 2,000. Virtually it means that because this man wants to publish a small newspaper and have a press of his own, he will be called upon to deposit Rs. 4,000. I think in such a case the Government may well be satisfied with one security."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "I am prepared to accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment in a modified form, namely, 'Provided that if the person registered under the same Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher shall not be required to deposit security so long as he is so registered.'"

The motion that in clause 8, sub-clause (1), of the Bill, after the words "Government of India" the following proviso shall be added "Provided that if the person registered under the said Act as printer of the newspaper is also registered as the keeper of the press where the newspaper is printed, the publisher shall not be required to deposit security so long as such registration is in force"; and in the existing proviso, for the words "Provided that" the words "Provided further that" shall be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), after the word and figure "sub-section (1)" the words "and not complied with" be added, and at the end of sub-clause (2) the words "after the expiration of ten days from the issue of such notice; provided no such annul-

ment shall take effect if in the meantime an application to set the same aside has been made to the High Court as hereafter provided, and the matter has been disposed of by such High Court" be added. He said:—"This is the same clause which in a modified form has been already accepted; if the same concession is granted, we will accept it.

The motion that in sub-clause (2) of clause 8, for the words and figure "Where a notice has been issued under sub-section 1(1)", the words and figure "After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1)" shall be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (2), all the words after "the Local Government may" be omitted, and the following substituted therefor, namely: "cause a notice in the form in the schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect to be served on the printer or the publisher of such paper," and add to the Act the following Schedule:—

"SCHEDULE.

Form of notice under section 8 (2).

Whereas a certain newspaper (*state name of newspaper*) contains words, signs or visible representations (*as the case may be*) of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act 1910, this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons a warning, according to the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act "

and then the following new clause be added —

"8 (3) If, after such a notice has been served on the printer or publisher, the newspaper in respect of which it has been issued contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India "

He said:—"I have taken this from the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. I think this at least may be accepted."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I am unable to accept the amendment. In practice no doubt the notice will usually be given, but it is not desirable or necessary that this formal obligation should be inserted in the Act "

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY moved that after clause 16 the following clauses be added, namely —

"16A. The Local Government before passing an order requiring a keeper of a press or a publisher, to deposit security under section 3, or section 8, or before passing an order of forfeiture of any security deposit under section 4, 6, 9 or 11, and of the printing-press under section 6, shall give an opportunity to the keeper of the press, or the publisher of a newspaper, to submit any explanation that he may wish to give."

"16B. The Local Government may upon good cause shown cancel any forfeiture made under this Act "

He said:—"The object, my Lord, of this amendment is that before any action is taken or an order of forfeiture is passed, the accused party may have an opportunity of being heard. It is just possible that he may have a very reasonable and satisfactory explanation to give, and all the unpleasantness may be avoided. At the same time I do not wish to curtail the power of the Local Government to confiscate objectionable publications when they think necessary. I have therefore allowed that portion to remain."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I am unable to accept this amendment. There is no doubt whatever that reasons of high policy demand that Local Governments should administer this Act with the utmost tenderness.

There obviously may be cases in which it would be futile to call for an explanation. As for the second part, there is no object in empowering a Local Government in this Bill to do that which it can always do by virtue of its own executive authority."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D THACKERSEY: "I have taken that portion from the Act of 1878"

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "I beg to support this amendment. I really do not see why Government should not accept it. If the Government think that the man has offended, they can ask him to give an explanation. I do not see what there is in this that in any way detracts from the object which the Government have in view. It is an unnecessary hardship that a man should get up one morning and find there is an order of forfeiture, coming upon him as a bolt from the blue. I therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I can only say that there may be many cases in which it is necessary to secure promptness. There is not the slightest prospect of the law being harshly administered, and it is not desirable that Local Governments should be tied down by the law to require an explanation in every case."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA moved that in clause 17 for the words "of forfeiture" the words "requiring security to be given or declaring a security or other property to be forfeited" be substituted. He said.—"There ought to be opportunity given to a man who is called upon to deposit security to have the matter considered by the High Court, so that if a mistake has been committed he may have an opportunity of getting it rectified."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I am unable to accept this amendment; it has already been decided."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that in clause 19 the words "and may award costs and damages" be added. He said — "My Lord, in clause 19, where the High Court may, on revision of the facts, set aside an order of forfeiture, I wish to add the words 'and may award costs and damages.' The party finds that heavy punishment is inflicted upon him. You make him forfeit his deposit and you make him incur heavy cost in moving the High Court. If the High Court is satisfied that the order is wrong or was not based on proper or sufficient material, why should not the High Court also be empowered to award costs or damages? Clause 22 provides that the party affected will have no other remedy. If he has no other remedy, and if he has been unjustly punished, why should we object to the High Court being also empowered, in cases where it finds that an order of forfeiture was wrongly made, to award costs and damages? That would be a very wholesome check upon the attitude of the Executive."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY: "I am afraid I am unable to accept this amendment. My Hon'ble friend has put it as if this is a question of civil procedure; but these are questions of criminal procedure, it is not consistent with the form of criminal proceedings that the element of damages should be introduced."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that at the end of the Bill a new clause be added, namely —

"27 This Act shall remain in force for three years only from the date on which it receives the assent of the Governor General."

He said :—"My Lord, I urge this amendment most strongly on the acceptance of the Government. I think that the Government will lose absolutely nothing by accepting it, whereas they will gain a great deal by accepting it. There is no doubt whatever that if after the expiry of three years the general situation in the country requires that similar legislation should again be in force, there would not be the smallest difficulty in the way of the Government passing another Bill like this through this Council as it is constituted. Look at the fate of the only amendment on which the Council has so far divided today. It was not only defeated but positively slaughtered. Therefore there would be no difficulty whatever in getting any required legislation through this Council. But, my Lord, the advantage of accepting this amendment would be this. It would at once show to the public the exceptional character of this legislation. It would be an invitation to large sections of the public to co-operate with the Government in terminating a state of things which has rendered that legislation necessary. I think large sections of the people who would otherwise feel it a grievance that this Bill has been passed would not feel the same objection to the Bill if this amendment is accepted. I therefore urge strongly that this legislation should remain in force for three years only."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR said —"My Lord, I also beg to support the amendment because the amendment which stands in my name is practically to the same purpose. Both these amendments, I may say, have been proposed after consulting a number of non-official members. My Lord, there is a very strong feeling among persons of responsible disposition to support Government in the exceptionally difficult situation in which they and the country are placed. I would only make this request, that as these are exceptional times when exceptional measures are required, the operation of these should be confined only to the continuance of those exceptional conditions. My Lord, as I pointed out in my speech made some time ago, there is an important principle which belongs as much to British jurisprudence as to Indian jurisprudence which has to be laid aside for purposes of the safety of the Empire, *vis.*, the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and of the Criminal Courts and the clothing the Executive with the powers of the Judiciary. My Lord, we admit the necessity of taking this extraordinary power on account of the exceptional circumstances, but I would beg the Council to consider the great importance of the principle which is involved in the separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions in ordinary. There is no principle which has been more unreservedly admitted and considered more sacred and which is regarded as more in accord with the British constitution than the principle of the supremacy of law, and I would beg the Council to see this, that the clothing the Executive with extraordinary powers should be confined to the narrowest possible limits and should not go beyond the exigencies of the situation. When these exigencies cease it would be a fit occasion for the expiry of the Act. It would be not a little difficult to obtain a repeal of the Act. I say as in the case of the Irish Act, this present Act should expire of itself at the end of three years unless its continuance then is considered necessary by the Governor General in Council. I would therefore most earnestly request Government to consider the propriety of the amendment, which is suggested in the most friendly spirit and with a view of loyally co-operating with the Government in the great and difficult task which they have before them."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY said —"My Lord, I support the amendment. It must have been plain to Government that in spite of the diverse opinions held by several members, considering the present situation, the Council as a whole has supported this measure in order to meet the situation; and I think when the situation improves, the measure must be reconsidered in the light of the situation at that time."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY said —"My Lord, I venture to add a word in support of this amendment. I support it from a different standpoint. There is a thing like penitence even with the most violent section of the Press, and we should

give the seditious Press an opportunity of reclaiming themselves and regretting the past. If a hope is held out that this Act is to apply for a limited period only and it will be repealed when the situation improves, it will have a very salutary effect. I therefore appeal to every member of this Council to support the amendment. If after three years the present state of affairs continue, there will be no difficulty in the Legislature further extending that period; on the other hand, the adoption of such a course will raise hopes in the Press generally, and the conductors of newspapers will have the satisfaction of feeling that the Government have given them an opportunity of correcting their past errors and that if matters improve in the next few years through sobriety and restraint in their language, they will be restored to their former position. For these reasons I pray—I earnestly request—every member of this Council to leave aside all considerations and support this amendment. The object of the present legislation will be gained and there will be absolutely nothing to lead to the conclusion that any principle has been abandoned."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member in introducing the Bill said it was suited to the circumstances. If that is accepted it will mean that Government only meant to introduce the Bill for the purpose of dealing with exceptional circumstances; that there is no desire to act in such a way as to restrict permanently the legitimate aspirations of the Press. Therefore, my Lord, I hope that this amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MAULVI SYED SHAMSUL HUDA:—"I have much pleasure in supporting this amendment. I feel that an Act of this nature should not be allowed to remain on the Statute-book one moment longer than is necessary. I am convinced, my Lord, that the cloud which obscures the sky will soon vanish. If a time limit is imposed on this Act, it will be an incentive to the people, to the proprietors of newspapers and keepers of presses, so to conduct themselves as to make the renewal of such a measure unnecessary. I, therefore, my Lord, support this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY:—"My Lord, I am afraid I can hold out no hopes that I am going to accept this amendment. It will involve a very serious danger and impair the effectiveness of the Bill. In England the license of the Press is controlled, and we see it controlled every day, by public opinion. Now here in this country there is very little public opinion and its place must be supplied by the law. This law, when it is passed, will be, as I have said before, a great public educator; and I think we should not hold out any hope that that wholesome influence of education will stop at the end of a hard and fast period. When, Sir, we get a Press temperate in tone and honest in intention, then it will be possible to repeal that law; but we cannot predict with any degree of certainty that that end will be attained after two or three or even after five years. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale told us at an earlier stage of the debate that the air was thick with antagonism. How soon will it clear? Can we be certain that it will be cleared within a certain number of years? If it is not, and if the Bill is limited to that period, then when the period expires it will be necessary to re-enact it. Out of that will come an undesirable excitement and general feeling. On the other hand, if the people concerned have themselves applied the remedy that we desire, nothing will be easier than to repeal the Act, and I submit, Sir, that to meet the people by repealing the Act will be a far more impressive way of doing that than this motion proposes to do."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE:—"My Lord, I can only say that I am greatly disappointed at the answer of the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley. However, I should not have ventured to take up any more time of this Council but for a reference which the Hon'ble Member made to a remark of mine in this morning's speech. I did no doubt say that the air was thick with feelings which were antagonistic to the continuance of British rule. But one way of clearing the air of those feelings, one way of counteracting the mischief that exists, is to

show some confidence in the people, and this would be done by limiting the operation of the Bill to three years. I do not wish to add anything more. It is a matter of regret that an appeal from so many quarters has met with no response."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—16.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid.
The Hon'ble Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Karim Abu Ahmad Ghaznavi
The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey.

Noes—42.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.
The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Sir Herbert H. Risley.
The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallan.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.
The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew.
The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vairabhadrarazu Bahadur of Kurupam.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson.
The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig.
The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick.
The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR moved that at the end of the Bill the following new clause be added, namely :—

" 27. This Act will come into operation at once, and will remain in operation for a period of three years, that is, up to the 7th of February 1913. But the Governor

General in Council may by notification extend its operation for a further period of two years, that is, up to the 7th of February 1915."

He said :—" My Lord, my amendment is one which goes a little further than Mr. Gokhale's amendment. My Lord, after the fate which the last amendment received, it would be leading a forlorn hope to press this again. But as in this amendment there is a further period to which, by a notification, the Governor General can extend the operation of this measure, I would again ask whether it would not be possible to do something to meet a request coming from so many persons belonging to the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU :—" My Lord, again there is an amendment which stands in my name : "and shall be in force for three years, or for such further period as the Governor General in Council may determine." I suppose that leaves it to the Government at any time it chooses, without passing any Act, to determine the operation of the Act. I do hope that may be accepted."

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY : "I am unable to accept either of these amendments for the reasons which I gave just now."

The motions were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" Gentlemen, this is the first great measure which has been dealt with by the new Imperial Council, and I congratulate Hon'ble Members on the thoughtful tone of the speeches to which we have listened; and though some exception has been taken to the nature of the powers conferred upon Local Governments, I would ask Hon'ble Members to bear in mind that in framing the Bill the Government of India has had to consider, and to meet as far as possible, very considerable diversities of public opinion. We believe that the Act as now passed avoids unnecessary and irritating interference, and at the same time affords ample machinery for dealing with the evil it is intended to meet. The causes which have rendered legislation necessary were so fully and ably explained to you by Sir Herbert Risley on Friday last and were so eloquently laid before you by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha today that I need not attempt to repeat them to you. I would rather draw your attention to the political importance and significance of today's discussion. The members of this greatly enlarged Council, thoroughly representative of Indian interests, have passed what may be justly called a repressive measure, because they believe with the Government of India that that measure is essential to the welfare of this country. In so doing they have furnished the proof which I have always hoped and believed that they would furnish—that increased representation of Indian interests and communities would not weaken, but would vastly strengthen, British administration. That being so, I hope I am right in assuming that we are at the commencement of that new political era of which I have so often spoken, and that the presence on this Council of the leading public men of India may afford the Viceroy's Government the loyal advice of which it has so often stood in need.

"In accordance with this view the Government of India has decided to obliterate, as far as they have it in their power to obliterate, the sore feeling caused by the action which has been forced upon them by past emergencies. We have determined to release the State prisoners who were deported, under Regulation III of 1818, fourteen months ago. Our justification for their release is based upon the belief that the political position has entirely changed, that the political movement of which they were the leaders—seditious

as it was—has degenerated into an anarchical plot, which can no longer be legitimately included as part of the political agitation in which they were so culpably implicated. We believe that we are no longer confronted by a political movement such as they inaugurated, but are face to face with an anarchical conspiracy waging war against British and Indian communities alike, and that it will be long before we can exterminate the evil unless those communities agree to work together hand in hand. We believe that their mutual efforts will be greatly encouraged by the release of the deportees as showing that Government is willing to trust the influential classes of the people and to rely upon their co-operation and loyalty.

"But though we have come to this decision, we cannot for an instant disregard the probability of further attempts at outrages, and that probability we are determined to combat with all the weapons at our disposal.

"In the meantime we trust that the Act which this Council has passed today will efficiently control the source from which so much evil has emanated."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA ;
The 21st February 1910. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND
REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 TO 1909 (24 & 25 VICT.,
C. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14, AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 18th February 1910.

PRESENT : •

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 53 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan of Talpur.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"1. Anent my question of 15th January 1909, on the subject of the abnormal rise in the prices of food-stuffs, and the appointment since of an officer to conduct the inquiry, will Government be pleased to state their intentions about the composition of the Commission, and the scope of the inquiry ?

"2. Is it the intention of Government to place a few non-officials on the Committee as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis in 1908 ?

"3. With a view to ensure thorough investigation of the question, will Government be further pleased to order an open inquiry at important centres ?

"4. For a clear comprehension of the official action by the public, will Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence on the subject between them and the Secretary of State ?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"In answer to questions (1) and (2) put by the Hon'ble gentleman, I have to point out that there are two separate and distinct stages in regard to this inquiry. The first stage is to collect and analyse the facts, to examine the local conditions by which they are influenced, and to estimate their effect. The second stage is to investigate the reasons underlying the facts and to decide what remedy, if remedy is necessary, lies within the power of the Government. In other words, it is necessary to diagnose the disease before going into the question of treatment. For the first stage of the inquiry a Committee would appear to be the least suitable machinery. The collection and compilation of facts and figures can better be effected by a single official of special experience and training in statistical work, assisted by an adequate staff. For this first stage, therefore, we do not think it advisable to appoint a Committee. We propose to entrust this part of

the inquiry to Mr. K. L. Dutta, an experienced officer of the Finance Department. I am however able, without further delay, to give the Hon'ble Member the terms of reference upon which he will be asked to report :—

- (1) What has been the actual rise in prices in India during the past fifteen years? Has this rise affected all commodities alike or is it specially marked in the case of food-grains? Are there marked differences in respect to enhancement of prices as between different areas?
- (2) To what extent is the rise in the prices due to what may be styled 'world factors', and how far may it be ascribed to local conditions?
- (3) Does it appear that the rise is a permanent feature, or is it temporary only?
- (4) If it be more or less permanent, what are its probable economic effects on the country as a whole and on the different sections of the community?

"In reply to questions (3) and (4) put by the Hon'ble Member, I have to say that adequate steps will be taken, and full provision will be made, to enable Mr. K. L. Dutta to obtain the best and most reliable information available at important centres throughout India.

"It is not considered either necessary or advisable to lay on the table the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Is the Government aware that assessment of the Indian income-tax is not uniform, generally without data and unpopular?"

"With a view to secure smoothness in the working of the Act and to inspire confidence among the people, will the Government be pleased to give to the Civil Courts jurisdiction to hear appeals against the assessment, or, in the alternative, to join non-officials with the Revenue-officers in the assessment and the hearing of objections?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"I am afraid I do not quite understand in what sense the Hon'ble gentleman suggests that the assessment of the income-tax is not uniform. The rates are the same for all India; and the procedure of assessment, though it is prescribed by rules framed for each province by its own Local Government, follows the same lines everywhere. We are aware that the data for assessment are of somewhat unequal value; but the assessing officers employ whatever reliable data are obtainable. I do not contend that the tax is a popular one; but I should hesitate to apply that term to any tax, so far at least as the taxpayer is concerned.

"The Government of India are not prepared to give the Civil Courts jurisdiction in the assessment of taxes. The experiment of associating non-officials in the assessment is in operation in certain provinces, but it would be impracticable to employ non-official assessors in the hearing of objections."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Does the Government propose to introduce into schools a regular course of ethical education? If so, will such education be purely secular? With a view to disarm hostile criticism and to secure public support and co-operation, will Government be pleased to settle the details with the help of a Committee of Educationists, official and non-official?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"No proposal to introduce into schools a regular course of ethical education has as yet been deliberated on by the Government of India. It is a matter to which the Government of India attach considerable importance."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Is there any truth in the newspaper report that the Secretary of State for India in Council has approved of a scheme, involving an increased annual expenditure of five lakhs of rupees, for the improvement in the pay and prospects of the ministerial officers of the Judicial and Revenue Courts and offices of Bengal? If it be a fact, will the Government be pleased to extend to the other provinces the same kindness, and to place ministerial officers of all parts of India on the same footing in respect of pay and prospects?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"A scheme for the revision of the pay of ministerial officers attached to Judicial Courts, to the offices of Commissioners of Divisions and to district and sub-divisional offices in Bengal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in May 1909. The cost of the scheme was nearly 5½ lakhs. The last general revision of the pay of ministerial officers in the province was made in 1868."

"Questions affecting the pay of ministerial establishments are primarily for consideration by the Local Governments concerned, and the Government of India have no reason to believe that uniform rates of pay for such establishments throughout India are either necessary or desirable."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY : "Will the Government be pleased to inform us if any demand for increased pay has been made by Local Governments."

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON : "I am afraid I require notice of that question."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Is the Government in a position to state the total area of pasture lands in the country, and further, whether there has been a decrease in it during the past fifty years? Is it aware that the present area is insufficient for the support of cattle, and that lands that should be left as village commons are included in reserved forests? Will the Government be pleased to revise, with the help of a Committee on which non-officials should be adequately represented, the rules framed under the Indian Forest Act so as to have in every village a sufficient quantity of land for pasture?"

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER replied :—

"I am unable to give the Hon'ble Member definite information as to the total area of pasture lands in India, as such lands are not separately classified in the Agricultural Statistics. They are included in the figures relating to fallow and waste land, and to forests which the Hon'ble Member will find in Table No. 2 at page 50 of the printed volume of Agricultural Statistics. No definite comparison is therefore possible with the conditions of fifty years ago, but there can be no doubt that owing, chiefly, to the great increase in cultivation, and in some places owing to the spread of irrigation, the area available for pasture has largely decreased during that period. It is impossible to say whether over the whole of India the grazing area is insufficient for the cattle; this must be matter of opinion, but there is no doubt that in many parts of the country grazing grounds have been seriously curtailed. The Government of India are not aware that lands that should be left as village commons are included in reserved forests, but have no doubt that any cases of the kind in which there may be room for reasonable doubt will be carefully considered if brought to the notice of the Local Government. The subject of the maintenance or of the further provision of pasture land involves much wider considerations than the question indicates."

Local Governments are fully alive to its importance. No action under the Forest Act could possibly secure the provision of a sufficient quantity of such land in every village. This could only be done by interfering with the land-owner's freedom of action in devoting to cultivation land hitherto used for pasture. As regards grazing in the forests, the rules under the Indian Forest Act are framed for each province by the Local Governments concerned, and Local Governments are fully aware of the importance of providing grazing facilities in forests and also of utilising forests for the provision of fodder as far as this can be done with due regard to the maintenance of the forests themselves. The Government of India, therefore, are of opinion that the Committee proposed by the Hon'ble Member could not serve any useful purpose, and they are not prepared to appoint it."

The Hon'ble MR CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Is Government aware that official tours, notwithstanding the good intentions of the officers, cause great inconvenience in small villages to villagers and landholders who have to arrange the camp and supply provisions?"

"In view of the obvious desirability of reducing the inconveniences incidental to the tours to a minimum, while maintaining necessary supervision by officers, will Government be pleased to consider if convenient centres cannot be fixed in the interior for official camps, and, if they can be, to advise Local Governments to fix such centres in consultation with gentlemen interested in the matter?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The question raised by the Hon'ble Member is discussed at length in paragraphs 670 and 671 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India. The Commission suggest that tours should be carefully planned, so as to afford a reasonable length of stay at selected centres, from which visits can be made to outlying parts. Such halting places should be in large villages at which supplies are easily procurable and where lodging is available for persons who have business with the touring official. The Commission do not suggest that halting places in the interior should be fixed by the Local Government nor in view of the varying conditions of different provinces and the nature of the work that has to be done in camp would this plan be practicable. The opinions of Local Governments have been invited on the proposals of the Commission, and copies of the Hon'ble Member's question and my answer will also be forwarded to them."

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAXWELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and said he proposed to move that the Report be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

• DOURINE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine and gave notice that on a subsequent occasion he would move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency be taken into consideration,

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Bill be passed.
The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAXWELL : " I beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum be referred to a Select Committee. A few amendments in the Bill have been suggested by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the British Indian Association, but they do not affect the main principles involved in the measure, and refer only to matters of detail. We have, however, thought it advisable that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee in order that the various points with which it deals may receive adequate consideration.

" I therefore move, my Lord, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, the Hon'ble Colonel Longe, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 25th February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st February 1910. }



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No. 9 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FEBRUARY 1910.

ACCOUNTS	1908-1909
REVISED ESTIMATES	1909-1910
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1910-1911

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SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1910-1911.

Introductory.

On this occasion, when the first Financial Statement under the new rules is presented to our greatly enlarged Council, I may be permitted to indulge in a brief retrospect. In February, 1860, just fifty years ago, my predecessor and namesake, the Right Honourable James Wilson, in an elaborate speech, laid the earliest of India's annual financial statements before the Legislative Council of those days. His speech, as I have said, was elaborate, it covered the whole ground of the financial and economic position of India. But the accounts which it introduced were set forth in a single short table, printed on a sheet no bigger than the proverbial sheet of note paper. To this were appended a few statistics of debt, trade and cash balances, the whole thing barely occupied ten octavo pages. There was of course no discussion. The revenues for the coming year were estimated at £38 millions and the expenditure at £42 millions. The total external trade, imports and exports combined, was valued at only £60 millions (it is now over £200 millions) and the total debt of India was £98 millions (it is now over £250 millions). We have gone a long way in these fifty years, and our conditions are widely different from what they were in 1860; but there is a curious parallelism between parts of Mr. Wilson's speech and some of the things which I shall have to say to-day. He had to deal with a deficit; he had to convey a grave warning (which was long unheeded) of the precarious nature of our opium revenue, and he had—as alas! is my fate also—to suggest additional taxation.

2. It is not, however, the matter, but rather the form and the treatment, of our financial statements that I set out to review. The full expository speeches and the brief figured tables were continued by Mr. Wilson's successors for thirteen years. Though about 1866 we find the abstract of revenue and expenditure developed and classified into major heads—a far shorter list than we now have, but numbered and arranged much in the present style. In 1873 and for the three following years, there were no Budget meetings, the old law of 1861 did not permit the Council to meet for other than legislative business, and the finances of those years involved no legislation. The statement in those circumstances took the shape of a formal minute published in the *Gazette*. In 1877, however, with a great famine overshadowing the finances, a Budget meeting had again to be convoked, and the statement was presented by Sir John Strachey in a speech of portentous length. It occupied 40 pages of printed foolscap, and was supplemented by another 34 pages of a minute in which the Finance Member examined the figures in fresh detail. In 1881, Major Baring (now Lord Cromer) restored comparative brevity; but in 1882 he reverted to a speech which occupies 52 printed pages, explaining that there was no other means of describing the figures with accuracy, and that his attempt at condensation in the previous year had been misunderstood. After that, came a series of annual minutes, with a wealth of detail, but a decided tendency to technicality. During this period the form in which our figured statements are now shown was worked out under Lord Cromer's orders, and in 1890, Sir David Barbour split up the explanatory speech or minute into two parts. His intention evidently was that the first part should be mainly a discussion of policy and the second an examination of results. It was some time before this ideal was reached and Part I in the course of years got more and more overloaded with figures, technical and difficult. But in 1900, Sir Clinton Dawkins got back to the original idea. Part II, prepared by the Financial Secretary, became a detailed exposition of the figures, adapted to the student or the specialist, while Part I was the vehicle used by the Finance Member for a broader review of the position and for his declarations of financial policy.

3. Of the nature of the discussions on the past Financial Statements I need say little, as they were described in a picturesque passage of the speech with which Sir Edward Baker summed up the Budget debate of two years ago. Prior to 1892 no discussion at all was permissible. In the following year the rules under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, had come into force, and members were at liberty to offer any observations they might wish on the Statement, but not to put any motion or divide the Council. The observations allowed by the rules became in time lengthy and

comprehensive non-official members ranged over the whole field of Indian administration, and official members were drawn into the defence of the acts and policy of their departments. There was no other recognised occasion during the legislative session, either for the former to criticize or for the latter to expound.

4. So much for the old order which is now passing. Let me turn to the new. What I submit to the Council to-day is the result of direct evolution from the system that has been worked out during the last fifty years. The Financial Statement which the new rules prescribe will be found in the set of tabulated figures displaying, in their logical and time-honoured classification, the closed accounts of last year, our latest estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year, and our preliminary forecast for the ensuing year. The explanatory memorandum which the rules require is the old Part II of previous years. It is prepared, however, in greater detail than before, yet with less repetition, and an attempt is made in it to explain succinctly the movements of the figures under each important head of account, as well as to give a conspectus of our Ways and Means operations. But, in order to summarise the lessons of the figures and to review the general position, I propose to retain, in the remarks which I shall now offer to the Council, our old Part I in a slightly different and less technical garb.

5. As regards the discussion, a still greater change will mark the new procedure. To-day the rules do not permit discussion. It would in any case be manifestly unreasonable to expect members to speak, almost on the spur of the moment, upon the large and complicated questions which emerge from the Financial Statement. But on a later date, which I believe Your Lordship intends to fix for next Friday, the Council will proceed to what roughly corresponds with the Committee stage of the estimates in the House of Commons. We shall take up first the consideration of our proposals for fresh taxation, for a new loan, and for additional grants to Local Governments. Then, after a short interval, the Council will again assemble in what I may term Committee of the whole House, and each "major head" in the accounts which is open to discussion will be explained in turn by an official member who has special knowledge of the branch of the administration concerned. At both of these stages it will be open to any member by way of resolution after due notice given, and subject to a few reservations, to call attention to any matter which is directly relevant to the figures under consideration, to criticize the necessity for any entry, or to ask for further information regarding it. All such resolutions, if in order, may be duly debated. In this way ample opportunity will be afforded for a genuine scrutiny of the estimates by the Council, and for a criticism which is based on precise facts. We believe that the result will be helpful to the Government, and will foster the growth of an informed public opinion upon the vital problems of our public finance. Having, during a public service which covers a period not far removed from half a century, attended nearly every financial debate in the Mother of Parliaments, I hope that I shall not be considered presumptuous if I venture, in passing to impress upon Members of Council that it is rather by the painstaking examination of specific items of expenditure than by the framing of abstract resolutions on organic changes in financial policy that economy can best be attained. Also that advantageous services can be more readily provided for by means of savings effected, than by appeals for additional funds which the finances of India cannot produce without casting additional burdens upon her people.

6. Towards the end of March—the 23rd being the date fixed for this year—I shall present the Budget in its final form, after embodying in it all corrections that may result from the detailed discussions and any other changes which the passage of time may necessitate. On that occasion there will be no further debate. At an adjourned meeting, however—fixed for the 29th March—members will be at liberty to make observations on the Budget, without moving resolutions or asking the Council to divide. In addition to the new and more intimate discussion on the detailed figures, we thus retain the old liberty of general criticism. But I trust that the closing debate will be materially shortened after the comprehensive examination to which the estimates will have been subjected at their earlier stages. I may also venture on a hope that questions of wide general policy will not, so far as possible, be tacked on to these proceedings. Other opportunities are now given for raising debates on matters of general interest, and it will be more convenient to us all, and more economical of time, if these opportunities are taken, instead of loading the Budget with disquisitions on side issues. There are, it is true, very few aspects of our administration which are not reflected in our Budget: but after all the Budget is primarily a provision for the public services of the coming year. It is a business document, and it will be to our credit as a Council if we handle it in a business-like manner.

Revised Estimate of 1909-1910.

7 When I introduced the Budget for the current year, I entered a plea for caution and economy. On almost every side there were auguries of better harvests and reviving trade. But recovery was likely to be slower than it had been in times of the country's convalescence from previous famines, because the trade conditions of the world remained dull and unsettled. A year ago, prices were still high; the country was still feeling the effects of over-speculation and a glut of imports, and the loss of our opium revenue was a standing menace. That caution has been justified, but we have also been justified in our resolution to face the difficulties of the year without extra taxation, and we now believe that the year will close with a surplus remarkably close to, and slightly in excess of, the small margin of revenue for which we budgeted.

8 From the agricultural point of view, the year has been a good one, and the country may be said to have shaken off the effects of the drought of 1907. At the beginning of last April, it is true, there were still over 100,000 persons in receipt of State relief, but distress during the hot weather was nowhere very severe. It was confined for the most part to limited areas in Bihar and the United Provinces, and by July all relief operations were closed. Except in Bengal and parts of the United Provinces, which suffered from a shortage in the winter rains, the outturn of the spring harvest was not unsatisfactory. Later, the improvement became more definitely marked, for the monsoon broke early and the rainfall was unusually abundant and well distributed in nearly every part of the country. Famine and scarcity were at last at an end. The autumn and winter harvests were everywhere good, and in many places excellent. Bumper rice crops have been reaped in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, while the autumn harvest in the Punjab is estimated to be 21 per cent in excess of the average for the previous five years. The only complaints we have heard - and they are not serious - come from some of the Madras districts which are suffering from the failure of the north-east monsoon in October. In them however the excellent rainfall of the previous months replenished the various sources of irrigation, and no serious anxiety is felt, though the yield of the cold weather crops cannot be a full one. In all other parts of the country the accounts of the spring crops are very satisfactory though more rain would be useful in some places. If no untoward event occurs in the next month, an excellent harvest should usher in the ensuing year.

9. It was natural therefore and proper that, when the end of the regular monsoon showed the agricultural position to be assured, a general air of hopefulness should pervade the country. I am afraid however that it did not penetrate the Finance Department, where the state of the public exchequer was felt to be by no means free of anxiety. On making our usual preliminary revision of the estimates in November, we found falling prices, easy money, and a tangible rise in the purchasing power of the people. Trade however was still slack, and the recovery seemed likely to be slow, irregular and hesitating. The land revenue, including large amounts of famine arrears, had been coming in well, but in nearly every other important respect our receipts were below expectations. The most disappointing section was our Railway earnings, which reflected the slowness of the general improvement, being almost a crore short of what we had counted on realizing by the end of October. Backward Customs returns, particularly from piece-goods and silver, indicated how seriously the import markets had been glutted, and a marked shortage in the Post Office receipts bore testimony to the dullness of general business. Our revenue from Forests, from Salt, from Excise, was also behindhand, while on the other side of the account, our budgeted expenditure seemed likely to be fully required. We were therefore compelled in ordinary prudence to explain the situation to our big spending Departments and to Local Governments, and to call upon them to exercise all possible economy in view of our diminished resources. The appeal was loyally responded to, and the savings in expenditure which were thus secured have played a considerable part in the improvement of the financial position that has taken place since November.

10. To that change there have been other contributory factors - the good harvest of cotton and oilseeds, with their effect both on railway traffic and on the spending power of the peasantry, the increasing activity of the import market, and the big rice movements which are beginning in Burma, with the accompanying rise in export duties. But the most dramatic feature in the situation has been the sudden and unexpected development of our Opium revenue. I must diverge for a moment to explain this movement and the events which led up to it.

11. As I mentioned last March we intended to sell 42,300 chests of Bengal opium during the current financial year, and in view of the fluctuating mood of the China market, we based our estimate of receipts on the cautious average of Rs. 1,350 a chest.

In Malwa we had apparently reached a curious *impasse*. The Bombay godowns were full, and duty had been paid in advance upon a very large quantity of opium which still lay in Malwa and which the recently imposed restrictions would not allow to be shipped until 1910. In the circumstances, though it was impossible to foresee how the trade might move, we assumed that further payments of duty against the 1911 shipments might be expected, and we budgeted cautiously for the receipt of duty upon something between 8,000 and 9,000 chests. Up to October, our moderation seemed justified. The China market was dull, with a slightly rising tendency. The prices fetched by our Bengal opium varied between Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,450, and the clearances from Malwa were not more than would ordinarily be required for home consumption. In October however a sharp rise in the China prices took place. I need not discuss the complicated factors in the remarkable speculative movement which was thus established, and over which, so far as the China market is concerned, we had of course absolutely no control. The first result of the movement was another rush to pay duty in advance. The trade had got wind of our proposal—to which I shall allude hereafter—to give Malwa a larger share of the 1910 exports, and although we had guaranteed no priority of shipment after 1910, the exporters were prepared to take their chance and, so to speak, to register their claims. During the first half of November, duty was paid on 17,000 chests, when the Indore authorities very properly stopped the rush and refused to receive any more payments. We were at the time in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the distribution, as between Bombay and Calcutta, of our reduced exports; and as soon as that matter was settled, we decided how to deal with our unexpected windfall of revenue. The decision was to retain the duty paid in respect of chests which under our revised programme could be shipped in 1911, to grant priority of shipment to those chests in the order in which duty had been received, and to refund all payments that had been made in respect of chests which could not be either used for home consumption or exported to China in 1911, thus leaving us a free hand regarding the 1912 exports. This closed the episode for the time being, so far as concerns the Malwa revenue. But the excitement in the China market had an immediate and startling effect upon our Calcutta prices also. From Rs. 1,439 a chest in October, the selling price suddenly bounded up to Rs. 1,800 in November, and even this price, unprecedented for nearly half a century, was outstripped in January, when the average ran up to Rs. 2,044, only to be again and still more strikingly exceeded by the figure of Rs. 2,397 which was obtained at the sale in the current month.

12. The net result of this great appreciation in the value of Indian opium in China is that our revenues in the current year, after deducting the refunds to which I referred above, will gain about £1,000,000 beyond what we budgeted for. So far as possible, the windfall has been utilized on the sound principle of meeting non-recurring liabilities which would otherwise have hampered our finances in future years. We have in this way been enabled to restore the depleted balances of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces, to complete our promised grant to the Rangoon river training scheme, and in various other directions to fulfil obligations which will lighten the burden on the general revenues hereafter.

Such being the main features in this eventful and difficult year, I proceed to show how far our original estimates of revenue and expenditure have been supported or modified by the results as we can now forecast them with the actual figures of ten months in our possession. I shall do so in round figures and on general lines, neglecting minor variations.

Revenue

13. The total revenue which we expected, when our Budget for the year was framed, was £73,750,000. The revenue we now hope to realize is £74,303,700, being an improvement of £552,800. The Provincial section will be better by £798,700, the bulk of which comes from the improvement in land revenue and from the additional grants that we are making to three Local Governments. The Imperial section, on the other hand, shows a deterioration of £245,900 and it is to the explanation of this figure that I invite the Council's attention.

14. Land Revenue is the first head under which our estimate has been materially varied. The fine harvests have enabled the current revenue to be collected promptly, as well as an unexpectedly large slice of the arrears which lay over since the late famine. The total increase over our Budget figure will be £393,000. The Imperial portion of this would be roughly one-half but instead of sharing in the increase, the Imperial Government is actually credited with an amount of Land Revenue which is worse than our original estimate by £494,000. The apparent anomaly has already been explained, for it is by transferring the necessary amounts from our own share of the receipts under this head to the Local Governments concerned that we give effect to the

grants made to the two Bengals and the Central Provinces in aid of their diminished balances. Apart from this, all the other gains and losses to the Imperial revenues are true gains and losses, and not mere transfers to Provincial exchequers. The largest of the gains is the £1,106,000 (gross) by which we benefit from Opium and the heaviest of the losses is £644,000 by which our total net Railway earnings are expected to fall short of our Budget Estimate. Of the latter, about £73,000 is due to small excesses in the working expenses on certain railways where the charges for repairs, renewals and coal had been under-estimated. The balance represents a shortage in the traffic returns, due to the slow recovery in business, the tardy movement of crops, and the depression in the coal trade. Lines serving the Gangetic plain and its adjoining country are most prominent among the losers the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with its big cotton connection, and the lines which traverse Southern India have done very much better; but the losses outweigh the gains.

15. I would now ask the Council for a moment to balance these three divergencies from our original figures. On the one hand we have the windfall of £1,106,000 from Opium. This is a departure from our estimates which is due to the vagaries of a market influenced by wholly abnormal causes and entirely outside our control. Upon the other hand we have, first, the reduction of £494,000 in the Imperial receipts from Land Revenue. As I have explained, this is more than accounted for by the grants made out of our opium receipts to Local Governments and to local bodies in order to fulfil obligations that we should otherwise have had to defer. Secondly, we have the drop of £644,000 in our net Railway receipts. You see how closely these three variations balance; and now, if you exclude them, you will find that the aggregate discrepancy between the Budget estimate and that which I now present, taking all our other sources of Imperial revenue, is the comparatively small shortage of £213,000. In this total there are no individual fluctuations of any importance, and I venture to say that the result is not an unsatisfactory proof of the care with which our original estimates were framed, and that it reflects very great credit on the officers of the Finance Department.

16 The most prominent of the minor differences appear under Customs Excise and Interest. The Customs revenue will probably fall about £157,000 below our Budget figure. The imports of petroleum, metals and manufactured articles generally have been dull, and the lateness of this year's rice exports has helped to pull down our estimate, in spite of the higher yield from silver and from Java sugar. Excise will yield us about £246,000 less than we had budgeted, and half of this loss will fall on Imperial revenues. The steady progress of reform (including the curtailment of outstill areas) and the continuous rise in our excise duties have gone far to check the rapid expansion of the revenue from intoxicants which took place during the recent cycle of prosperity, and in some parts of India these influences appear to have been supplemented by very welcome movements in favour of temperance. The variation under Interest is in the opposite direction from those I have just mentioned. It shows an improvement of £159,000 over the Budget figure, due partly to increased receipts from interest on overdrafts of railway capital by companies in India, and partly to the successful employment by the Secretary of State of his spare balances in short loans to the London money-market.

Expenditure

17. I turn now to the expenditure of the year which is coming to its close. We had budgeted to spend £73,720,500 our latest figures indicate that we shall need only £73,350,700, and that the Imperial share of the saving will be £284,000. To this very satisfactory result the chief contributor has been the Army. The total reduction on our budgeted provision for Military Services will be about £391,000, effected partly in generous response to our call for economy last November, and partly by shorter purchases of ordnance and other stores in England. I shall return to this subject in more detail a little later. The other chief economies occur under the salaries and contingencies of the various Civil Departments, where we expect a saving of £122,000, and under the charges on account of Civil Works, which will be £113,000 less than we provided in the Budget. We have thus been able, not without some real sacrifices, to secure a genuine curtailment of expenditure amounting, under these few prominent heads, to no less than £626,000, and there are a number of minor reductions which I do not stop to specify. Against these, there are outstanding excesses over the Budget grants under three heads but it is gratifying to observe that in two of these cases there has been only a nominal, and not a real, increase of expenditure. The first of these is Refunds, where we shall require an addition of £128,000 to our original figure, this being almost wholly due to our decision, as I have already explained, to return the duty paid on Malwa opium which cannot be sent to China.

before 1912. The second case of nominal over-spending appears under the Famine Relief and Insurance grant. By the peculiar constitution of that grant, any lapse in the budget allotments either for famine expenditure (whether Imperial or Provincial) or for protective works, in a year when the total grant does not exceed the prescribed million, is not added to our revenue surplus but goes automatically to swell that portion of the grant which is used for the reduction or avoidance of debt. In other words, it is cast into our general balances with a view to capital expenditure, and must thus be debited against revenue. The result in the current year is that the Imperial share of the Famine grant will be raised by £91,000, being the amount by which the grants taken by Local Governments for the cost of direct famine relief have happily proved to be unnecessary. The third chief excess over budget provision appears in our Interest charges, which we expect to be £125,000 higher than the original estimate. This is partly due to a smaller share in the total having been charged to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, partly to a change in the average rate, which is re-calculated on the latest data every year, and partly to the higher discount which the Secretary of State had to pay on his India bill in England.

18 I may now briefly summarize the finances of the year, so far as the Imperial section of the accounts is concerned. We budgeted for a surplus of £230,900: we now hope to realize a surplus of £269,500. Our revenue has declined by £245,900 but our charges have been reduced by £284,500, the balance of £38,600 representing the improvement in our surplus. Considering the difficulties of the year, I regard this result as distinctly satisfactory. It is possible that some further changes may be necessary before we finally dispose of these estimates at the end of March, for the Council will fully realize that the present statement is technically at least—a preliminary draft—but I do not anticipate any substantial alterations.

Budget Estimate for 1910-1911.

19 It is with some reluctance that I leave the narrative of a chequered but not unsuccessful year, to take up a less agreeable task. The new financial year which will begin five weeks hence, gives promise of opening under favourable auspices, with good harvests, active markets, expanding trade. The heavy remittances of capital from abroad, both in gold and in Council drafts testify to the prosperity which is expected in the private finances of the country. Do we anticipate an equal buoyancy in its public finances? In many respects I do. We believe that, if the monsoon rains are adequate, the land revenue will be punctually collected, that our customs receipts will rise, our railways do well, and most of our other heads of revenue show an improvement. But unfortunately I cannot expect a surplus, without the help of additional taxation, which accordingly it will be my unenviable duty to propose. For this state of affairs there are two plain and adequate reasons. In the first place, the reduction of our exports of opium to China will cause a serious fall in our opium revenue. In the second place we are obliged to abandon to Eastern Bengal and Assam a much larger share of its land revenue than it has hitherto retained, for the present resources of the Local Government have proved quite insufficient for the needs of the new province. These two factors dominate the position for 1910-11. Apart from them we should have been able to meet the normal growth of our expenditure from our growing revenues. Though I view with grave anxiety the steady growth of our expenditure, yet I realise that, without a general re-casting of our scale of public charges, we cannot extend indefinitely those retrenchments of a temporary and emergent character which have been forced upon us in the last two years. I should have been prepared therefore to budget for a moderate addition to the current year's charges and to look to the natural improvement of our resources to cover that addition without asking for any extra taxation. But the loss under Opium and the needs of Eastern Bengal have made equilibrium impossible and a permanent strengthening of our resources is inevitable. The best way in which I can explain the situation will be to take the Council through the allotments which we wish to make for expenditure in 1910-11, to examine how far our revenue, in normal conditions and with the existing scale of taxation, would have been sufficient for our charges, to show where, and by how much, it will fall short, and finally to describe the special measures which we consider necessary to equate our resources with our requirements.

Expenditure

20. The total expenditure which we have to provide for in 1910-11 is £75,652,500. This is £2,301,800 in excess of our total estimated expenditure in the current

year; but £1,101,000 of the difference is due to increased charges which will be met from Provincial resources, so that the Imperial increase which I have to justify is roughly £1,200,000. The Council may take it that out of this sum, £500,000 is required by the commercial departments of Government, and £700,000 by those ordinary administrative services from which we receive no direct monetary return. A further analysis indicates that it will be sufficient to consider the excess as falling under five groups of heads—Interest, Posts and Telegraphs, Salaries and Expenses of Civil departments, ordinary Civil Works, and Military services. The five groups of services which I have just named are going to cost us almost exactly £1,200,000 more than they have done in 1909-10, the minor variations may safely be neglected.

21. The Interest charges, which form the first of my five groups, are shown under various heads, but in the aggregate they come to nearly £408,000 more than in the current year. The interest on ordinary debt, as I will explain immediately, will hardly be raised at all in India, but there will be an increase of about £270,000 in England. On the small loan which we propose to take in India, our total discount charges (apart from all question of the rate) should be easier than they were this year; and we ought not to have interest to pay on advances to our treasury from the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, as was the case for a few months in 1909-1910, so that on the whole our next rupee loan should not cause a net addition to our interest liabilities in the coming year. But in England the case is different. A full year's interest has to be paid on the Sterling loan of 7½ millions which the Secretary of State raised last month and increased payments have to be made to the sinking funds which are now established for meeting the discount on our English loans. I still have to explain £138,000 of the total increased expenditure under Interest. By far the greater part of this is a consequence of the fresh capital which certain of the Companies working State lines will raise and deposit at the India Office until they require it. About half of the balance represents debits against us in India in certain complicated transactions with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, which I need not describe in detail; the remainder stands for our increasing interest liabilities on savings bank deposits, on the new general provident fund, and the like. Practically the whole of the increased charges which I have been describing under this head are a compulsory and inevitable result of the extension of our Capital expenditure on productive works.

22. The second category of increased expenditure is our Post Office and Telegraph charges, where we expect a growth of about £81,000. In the case of the Post Office the growth is small (£24,000) and of normal character, and it is more than covered by increased receipts. The third and fourth categories comprise the additional provision in next year's estimates for ordinary Public Works (roads, buildings, etc.) and for the salaries and expenses of what are known as the Civil Departments. The great bulk of this outlay is met by Local Governments from their own provincial resources, but certain charges, both in England and in India, are exclusively Imperial, and show an increase of about £155,000. For that part of the decennial census operations which will take place next year, we have provided five lakhs, which is £32,000 more than in the current year. The other individual variations are of comparatively small importance, and the total excess allotted under Civil Departments is £97,000. On ordinary Public Works the increased expenditure will be £58,000, this much being considered necessary in order to allow of the progress of a number of works which had to be postponed in the current year. The fifth category is the Military charges, to which I shall return later and in more detail. The expenditure here is taken at £536,000 more than in the current year. Out of this excess £128,000 goes in the combined naval and military operations which have had to be undertaken to check gun-running in the Persian Gulf, and £408,000 are for the general purposes of military efficiency. As I have said, I shall take up this subject again, but I wish to emphasize that what we are providing for military expenditure next year is in reality (apart from the Persian Gulf expenditure) considerably less than we provided in the current year's budget. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, however, gave me his cordial co-operation—for which I take this opportunity of thanking him—in reducing expenditure at a time when the outlook was causing us serious anxiety, the result being, as I have said above, a very welcome reduction in the 1909-1910 allotments. To compare next year's grants with what has actually been spent in the current year is thus deceptive; the temporary curtailment of expenditure now in force could not be a permanent reduction.

Revenue.

23. I next proceed to consider our probable income, and its adequacy to meet our budget of expenditure. Our Imperial requirements for 1910-1911, as I have briefly

described them, demand a provision of £50,257,800. During the year which is now closing, we expect our Imperial revenue to be £49,326,500. To maintain bare equilibrium therefore, we must be able to count on improving the revenue by close on a million sterling while we shall have to get considerably more if we are to budget for a reasonable surplus or working balance, such as every prudent Government must insist on. In order to see whether this is practicable, I will now ask the Council to go very briefly through the chief heads of revenue with me and ascertain what increases they will yield. In this examination, we had better leave Land Revenue and Opium to the end, as they will require somewhat careful examination.

24 From Railways, at the outset, it is apparent that we cannot expect much assistance. The gross receipts of State lines show a remarkable improvement of nearly £1,130,000 but the increase in current expenses is almost equally great. The Railway Board, who are the responsible advisers of the Government in the matter, urge that the economies which we are now enforcing must, in the interest of our railway development, be at least temporarily relaxed, and that advantage should be taken of our increased earnings to push on the more essential renewals and repairs which on several lines have recently been deferred. I have been obliged to accept that view, and I have budgeted for a net improvement of only £38,000 from our railway revenues as a whole. Most of our other main heads however promise better. From Customs, on the existing tariff, we should expect an improvement of £183,000. There is a steady upward movement in imports, which ought to continue, and give us a moderate increase, particularly from liquors, petroleum, piece-goods, metals and manufactured articles generally; while in view of the big crops in Burma and Bengal, the rice export may reasonably be taken at a figure somewhat higher than was realised in the last good year, 1905-1906. A substantial increase in Excise seems equally certain even if there were no further enhancement in duties. There is invariably a rise after a year of good harvests, and illicit practices are being steadily worn down by the strengthening of the preventive forces in the different provinces. We estimate therefore that our share of the revenue from this source will be, on the present rates of duty, some £109,000 better than in the current year. The Posts and Telegraphs, under the stimulus of the revival in trade, should give an increase of £96,000. A group of other heads, which are all more or less sensitive to the general condition of the people,—Salt, Stamps, Income-tax and Mint—will yield, as we estimate, an improvement of about £165,000. Irrigation receipts will be diminished by the plentiful rainfall, and Interest is taken at a reduced figure as the Secretary of State's loanable balances may not be so high as in the current year. But against these we are able to set a number of minor increases under Forests and a variety of other heads which I need not enumerate. The chief of these is the military receipts, from which we hope for an improvement of £63,000, owing to the new arrangements for clothing, larger sales of dairy produce, and other causes.

25 The net result for all the heads with which I have thus briefly dealt is an anticipated increase of £638,000 in next year's receipts. I come now to our Land Revenue estimate, which is affected by the absence of famine arrears and works out to about 23 lakhs below what we count upon realizing in 1909-1910. The Imperial share of this decrease would, in natural course, be about £105,000, but *per contra* we should have to set the large improvement that has its origin in the peculiar circumstances of the current year. I refer to the subsidies which our recent Opium receipts have enabled us to make to certain provinces and local bodies, and which aggregate about £633,000. These grants being non-recurring, their absence from next year's accounts would have absorbed the decrease in arrears collections and raised the Imperial share of the Land Revenue by £528,000 net. Add this to the increase of £638,000 under the other improving heads of revenue, and it is apparent that we should have almost fully covered the increase of £1,200,000 in expenditure. At the risk then of some repetition, I trust I have made it abundantly clear that we have not allowed any increase of expenditure which could not have been met from the normal and moderate expansion of our ordinary revenues.

26. We thus return to the special causes which interfere with that expansion. The first is the necessity for a revision of the provincial settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. How the necessity arose, I will discuss later. For the present all I need mention is the result, *viz.*, that we have agreed, with the Secretary of State's approval, to increase the Local Government's share of the revenues which it collects by £255,000, involving an equivalent recurring loss to Imperial finances. The second and by far the greater of our difficulties is the loss in Opium revenue, which we estimate (net, after certain adjustments) at £872,000 as compared with the present year.

27. When the agreement into which His Majesty's Government entered with China on our behalf was announced, it was at once apparent how seriously the Indian revenues

were bound to be affected. The effects of the curtailment of our opium exports have hitherto been somewhat obscured by the events which I have already described both a year ago and to-day. But they are now coming into operation, and their operation is all the more vigorous because it has been deferred. In the calendar year 1910 we shall, as required by the agreement, export 5,100 chests less than in the calendar year 1909. Translating this arrangement into terms of the financial year, we can sell only 37,560 chests of Bengal opium in 1910-1911 against the 42,300 chests sanctioned in 1909-1910. In the current year we take the average selling price at Rs. 1,610 a chest for next year, owing to the continued high prices in China, we believe that Rs. 1,750 a chest is a reasonably safe assumption. The result is that, on Bengal opium by itself, we hope to restrict our loss to £160,000. But for Malwa opium, a comparison of the actual exports of the two years affords no guide to the financial position. As I have explained before the whole of the duty payable to us on the exports permissible up to the end of December 1911 has already passed into our treasury; and for this good and sufficient reason we do not budget for receiving any further dues on Malwa opium during the financial year 1910-1911. The consequence is that, as compared with the receipts during the current year, we must prepare for a loss of £718,000.

28. I have now explained our requirements. I have given an estimate of what our revenues would be under normal conditions. I have shown where the conditions are other than normal, and I have described the gap that actually intervenes between our requirements and our resources,—a gap which may roughly be measured by the shortage of £1,127,000 due to opium and the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. To fill that gap, the Government of India are compelled to impose extra taxation which is estimated to yield £1,133,000.

Fresh Taxation.

29. The taxation which we propose falls under three main heads. The bulk of what we require will be raised by increasing the existing Customs duties on liquors, on tobaccos, on silver and on petroleum. In this way we hope to obtain an additional revenue of £967,000. Certain consequential alterations in the excise duties upon beer and so called "foreign" liquor made in India will bring in a further £33,000. The balance, or £133,000, we propose to take by enhancing the Stamp duties on certain instruments which I shall enumerate later. The Government of India have not come to this decision without the most anxious consideration. There was no avoiding the deficit there was no temporary palliative for it. The profits from our railways will no doubt improve, and the elasticity of most of our other heads of revenue is happily assured. But we cannot in prudence treat the decline in our Opium receipts as other than permanent, and in the present uncertainty as to China's achievements, we must keep in view the possibility of its being continuous. Nor can we, apart altogether from the Opium question, shut our eyes to the heavy demands upon the Indian exchequer which lie ahead of us, in the cause of education, to name only one pressing requirement. It has become our clear duty to strengthen the basis of our revenues, and we have endeavoured to do so in the way which will be least burdensome to the country. A variety of other schemes for increased taxation, several of which will readily occur to the minds of my honourable friends, were fully considered, but the balance of advantage seemed to rest with the combination which I have described, and this has the full approval of the Secretary of State.

30. So far as our Customs proposals are concerned, we have held fast by the general principle that our tariff is a revenue, and not a protective, tariff. But substantial duties on wine, beer, spirits and tobacco are in no way inconsistent with that principle, while they constitute one of the most legitimate forms of taxation in every civilized country. Our proposals regarding liquors are intended to simplify the existing rates, and to raise them by from 30 to 50 per cent. Upon tobacco the present taxation—5 per cent. *ad valorem* on manufactured, and nothing at all on unmanufactured tobacco—is ludicrously inadequate. In 1907-1908 over 6 million pounds of tobacco were imported into India, and all that it paid to Government was £25,000, in England it would have paid forty times as much. What we now propose is a set of rates which, in the case of cigarettes, is represented by Rs. 2 a lb. They may diminish import for a time, but incidentally they may check the rapid growth of the cigarette habit, which is not without its danger to the rising generation in India. On petroleum we simply propose to raise the present rate from 1 anna to 1½ annas per gallon. On silver we intend to take a fixed duty of 4 annas an ounce instead of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* which it now pays. The enormous import of those two commodities marks them out as fitting objects for an increased contribution

to the exchequer, and we prefer to take the extra taxation which we require by substantial duties upon a few articles of comparative luxury rather than by interfering with the all-round uniform rate upon a variety of less important articles, many of which may be described as necessities.

I hope I shall not be charged with framing a swadeshi budget. In the sense which may be seen indicated on Bryant and May's match-boxes ("Support Home Industries") I think swadeshi is good, and if the outcome of the changes I have laid before Council result in some encouragement of Indian industries, I for one shall not regret it, but I would emphasise the fact that the enhanced customs duties are attributable solely to the imperative necessity of raising additional revenue. There is not the slightest inclination towards a protective customs tariff. Even in free-trade England we have always imposed considerable customs dues, not to protect industries but to raise revenue. That is all we are doing in India, and I cannot but think that in countries which depend mainly on agriculture, where the population is poor and there are no large and profitable manufactures, it will be long before you can dispense with customs receipts as a part of the revenue essential for the administration of the country.

31. The increase which we propose in stamp duties will touch only a limited class of documents. We do not interfere with the charges on bonds, conveyances, leases, mortgages, cheques or receipts. But we intend to raise the duty on bills of exchange, on the issue and transfers of shares and debentures, and on agreements for the sale of those securities. Full details of the new rates are given in the Bills which will be presented to the Council to-day to give effect to the changes.

32. With the aid of these new taxes, we hope to secure an Imperial revenue of £50,503,700 in the ensuing year. I have already stated our expenditure requirements at £50,257,800, so that we budget for a surplus of £245,900. It is a very, very small margin for a year in which many surprises may await us, and any shortage in the monsoon would sweep it clean away. But our estimates throughout are studiously cautious, we were anxious to avoid the levy of a single superfluous rupee of extra taxation, and with reasonable good fortune I trust that a modest surplus will carry us through, as it has done in the current year. I invite the Council to contrast our situation with the present difficulties which beset the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, or the £8,000,000 of extra taxation in France, or the loan of £4,600,000 with which Prussia hopes to cover its deficit next year, or the still heavier loans that have been forced upon Germany for the current needs of its administration in these two years.

Military Expenditure.

33. I deal now in more detail than was possible in the foregoing remarks with some of the bigger Departments. I begin with the Military services, the expenditure upon which under their various heads for five years is as follows —

	GROSS.					NAT.
	Army	Marine	Military Works	Special Defences	Total.	All Military needs.
1906-1907	£ 19,057,845	£ 602,318	£ 1,127,515	£ 138,358	£ 21,586,086	£ 20,169,343
1907-1908	18,647,533	445,024	1,166,943	116,287	20,415,787	19,248,354
1908-1909	19,177,266	476,957	907,362	29,044	20,650,629	19,602,988
1909-1910 (Budget)	19,350,900	473,400	855,600	27,900	20,708,200	19,653,000
1909-1910 (Revised)	18,948,000	479,100	853,800	36,700	20,317,600	19,233,100
1910-1911 (Budget)	19,488,500	484,300	879,600	1,500	20,853,900	19,706,500

I mentioned last year that it had been decided to abolish the grant for special expenditure and to revert to the system which was in force prior to 1904-05. Provision is now made for this purpose to the extent warranted by the state of our finances. During the five years ending with 1903-04 a sum of about £6 millions in all was allotted. Then followed Lord Kitchener's reorganisation and re-distribution schemes. In prosecuting these schemes and carrying on the work already begun and meeting ordinary new requirements which presented themselves from time to time we spent about £7 millions between the years 1904-05 and 1908-09.

34. In March last entirely new conditions presented themselves. The general financial position was not satisfactory and, as regards military expenditure, we were faced

with the obligation to provide for nearly £¹/₄ million for the increased payments to the War Office on account of the British Army in India and for the pay concessions to the Indian Army. The rates for food supplies too were still rising. To meet these new charges, all of them practically unavoidable without throwing an additional burden upon general revenues we had to economise in many directions, and as our political relations had improved it was decided to proceed more deliberately with schemes of reorganisation. After restricting the provision to the lowest limit the Budget figure for 1909-10 was placed at about £85,000 less than that of the previous year.

35. Considering the extent to which this year's Budget had to be cut down and the extraordinary demands which I have alluded to above, our latest estimates of the probable actuals of the year disclose a very satisfactory state of affairs. The net military expenditure for 1909-10 is expected to be £370,000 less than that of 1908-09, the reduction being due in the main to a substantial decrease in food charges in India and in expenditure on stores in England. The position has enabled us to take in hand at once the improvement of the accommodation for the Indian Army, a measure of importance and urgency to which the Commander-in-Chief called our attention soon after his arrival. It has become obvious that, with the persistent rise in prices and wages, comfortable and durable buildings can no longer be constructed at the cost which was previously regarded as sufficient. In the lines which are now being built we are adopting a sound type of construction and are entrusting the operations to the Military Works Services instead of to regimental agency.

36. The other principal measures involving special expenditure which we have undertaken are referred to in the Memorandum explaining the Financial Statement. I will merely mention that we have established in the current year a Cavalry School of instruction, the organisation of the new artillery ammunition columns has been practically completed, progress has been made with the provision of accommodation for additional troops at Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and Nowshera, and there has been an advance in the output of quick-firing guns and short rifles from the Gun and Rifle Factories. We have also improved the arrangements for financial control by extending to all British troops and the Supply and Transport Corps the new system under which accounting and audit duties are undertaken in separate offices and by moving out two more Audit Offices to Divisional Head Quarters. Finally we have had to provide for the expenditure on the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf. Of the total sum which we have allotted for this purpose, viz., £218,000, a sum of £45,000 will fall into the accounts of the present year.

37. For the coming year, apart from the special provision for the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, we propose to allot £120,000 less than the amount provided in the current year's Budget. We have been able to provide for a somewhat larger expenditure on special measures than in this year and to restore some of the temporary reductions made in March last. Among the more important measures with which we propose to proceed in 1910-11 are the improvement of accommodation for the Indian Army, and the building operations referred to above; the organisation of military companies for maintaining communications in the field, a requirement which is now universally recognised as essential; the purchase of horses to commence the reconstitution of an artillery reserve, and the supply of intrenching tools to the field army and of a uniform pattern of rifle carrying equipment to the Indian Cavalry.

We anticipate a further increase in the output of guns and rifles from our factories, but it is necessary to supplement the local production of rifles by purchase from Home, and we have accordingly provided funds for this purpose. The Royal Garrison Artillery in India is being reorganised, and we expect a considerable saving from this measure. We are also remodelling the system of Ordnance Factory accounts on the advice of the Home experts.

For the expenditure in 1910-11 on the arms traffic operations we have provided £173,000. On the other hand we have been able to maintain a large part of the reduction in our store demands which has been effected during the current year; we anticipate a further substantial improvement in regard to the food charges, and we hope to obtain a considerable saving by using the R.I.M.S. *Duffin* in the Home trooping service for two voyages and dispensing to that extent with the employment of hired transports.

38. We have also been able to provide for a possible increase in the railway rates for military traffic, consequent on the desire of the Railway Companies to modify the tentative arrangements made two years ago for the adoption of a vehicle mileage rate for military traffic, which, though administratively advantageous, is thought to involve an undue loss to the railways.

Railways.

39. It has become customary to bring together in this part of the Financial Statement the figures of capital expenditure on railways during the last five years and the similar estimate for 1910-1911. I accordingly present the table as usual, it includes capital outlay, whether incurred by the State or through the agency of guaranteed assisted companies

	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910 (Revised)	1910-1911 (Budget)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock	5,121,300	5,948,067	7,328,000	8,532,740	7,738,730	7,875,800
Lines under construction—						
(a) Started in previous years	3,662,073	3,526,066	3,006,800	1,366,200	1,203,470	2,424,200
(b) Started in current year	215,057	176,667		146,130	400,130	566,676
	8,999,430	9,650,800	10,334,800	10,045,070	9,342,330	10,866,670

40. On the 31st March 1909, the total length of open lines was 30,808 71 miles, classified according to gauge as follows —

5' 6" gauge	16,001 95
Metre	13,083 49
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	1,723 27
TOTAL	30,808 71

During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage —

5' 6" gauge	456 90
Metre	317 43
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	77 63
TOTAL	851 96

During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 520·55 miles.

41. In the current year the return on the capital at charge amounts to 4·48 per cent, as compared with 3·69 in 1908-1909, 4·75 per cent in 1907-1908 and 5·38 per cent in 1906-1907. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3·384 per cent

The position has greatly improved since last year, although the traffic returns have not come up to expectations. The improvement is largely due to the acceptance by the railway administrations of the reasonable and indeed inevitable limitations imposed by budget provision. The grants for working expenses etc., are unlikely to be exceeded by more than the comparatively unimportant sum of £85 000, and this excess may be taken as due to unprecedented floods on the North-Western Railway and the cyclone which worked serious havoc on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. If we take the railway revenue account as a whole and set the interest charges, the annuities and sinking fund payments, and the minor debits (cost of land, etc.), against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £828,500 which accrues to general revenues. Last year there was a net loss to the State, for the first time since 1898-99.

42. Our anticipated results for the ensuing year have already been alluded to. The gross earnings are expected to respond to the trade revival, but the larger grants which we have been advised to provide for improvements in the permanent-way, rolling stock, and general equipment, as well as the increasing charges on railway debt, will depress the net surplus. It is estimated at only £486,200. We should have been glad of a greater measure of assistance from our railways in a year of considerable difficulty, but we accept the situation in the confident hope that our sacrifices now will result in a substantial and permanent increase of our net railway profits in the future.

Irrigation.

43. The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered at a glance from the following table, which carries on and brings up to date the information that it has been customary to give in previous Financial Statements

	1906-1907	1907-1908 *	1908-1909	1909-1910. Revised.	1910-1911, Budget.
<i>Productive Works.</i>					
Capital outlay to end of year	£ 25,745,780	£ 26,978,016	£ 28,002,898	£ 29,081,500	£ 30,225,800
Direct receipts	2,307,959	2,160,389	2,213,644	2,251,400	2,190,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	999,989	1,035,088	1,084,773	1,120,700	1,122,300
TOTAL	3,307,948	3,195,477	3,298,417	3,372,100	3,312,300
Working Expenses	920,310	981,804	1,011,140	1,061,600	1,062,700
Interest	870,962	905,887	930,708	965,900	1,002,400
TOTAL	1,792,272	1,887,691	1,941,848	2,027,500	2,065,100
NET PROFIT	1,510,676	1,307,786	1,356,569	1,344,600	1,247,200
<i>Protective Works.</i>					
Outlay on construction to end of year	2,019,081	2,382,855	2,736,094	3,176,600	3,612,200
Direct receipts	34,272	47,625	33,980	53,000	64,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6,992	5,445	6,271	7,400	7,500
TOTAL	41,264	53,070	40,251	60,400	71,800
Working Expenses	18,322	22,205	25,449	27,100	30,300
Interest	64,269	75,025	86,619	100,000	114,900
TOTAL	82,591	97,230	112,068	127,100	145,200
NET LOSS	41,327	44,160	71,817	66,700	73,400
<i>Minor Works and Navigation</i>					
Direct receipts	183,705	232,045	219,334	231,400	220,200
Expenditure	856,898	838,728	879,339	906,900	915,100
NET LOSS	673,193	606,683	660,005	675,500	694,900

* The figures for 1907-1908 include the capital outlay to the end of 1906-1907 on the following Minor Works transferred to the productive class from 1st April 1907 —

		Rs	£
United Provinces	Dun Canals	10,40,873	69,400
	Bijnor "	2,49,476	16,170
North-West Frontier Province	Kabul River Canal	9,77,683	65,180
Madras	Shattatope anicut system	4,07,014	27,130
	Tirrukkoyilur anicut system	3,13,259	22,220
	Cheyeru anicut system	3,98,916	26,600
	Poincy anicut system	2,30,767	15,390
	Lower Coleroon anicut system	14,89,605	99,310
	TOTAL	51,20,593	341,800

44. At the end of 1908-1909, 55,140 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding 47 million acres of culturable land, the area actually irrigated in the year was 22,187,430 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 8.17 per cent on the capital outlay of £28 millions, after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,356,000.

45. The revised estimate for 1909-1910 shows a net profit of £1,345,000 on productive works and a net return on capital outlay of 7.94 per cent. At the end of the current year we expect to have 55,601 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 47,396,402 acres of culturable land, and we hope actually to have irrigated about 21½ million acres during the year. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 44 projects which are either under construction or awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government, of these 14 are productive and 25 protective. They are designed to irrigate 3.24 million acres and 3.61 million acres, respectively, at a total capital cost of nearly £11½ millions and £19½ millions, respectively. The former are expected to yield a net return of 7.40 per cent. on the outlay.

46. The most important works which received sanction during the year are the Tendula project in the Central Provinces and the Hathras Branch of the Upper Ganges canal in the United Provinces. A reference to the former project was made in paragraph 62 of the last year's Financial Statement. It is one of the most promising schemes of the class of protective irrigation works, as it will protect a large tract of country which has suffered severely from drought in recent years. The estimated return on its capital outlay is 3.9 per cent, and work will be started as soon as we are in

a position to allot funds from our current revenues. The Hathras Branch canal is designed to serve portions of the Aligarh, Etah and Agra districts of the United Provinces where it will irrigate an area of 109,500 acres annually. It is a work of the productive category, the return on the capital outlay being estimated at 14·31 per cent. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the three canals comprised in the Triple canal project in the Punjab, but it is feared that the original estimate of cost will be largely exceeded. It has been decided to adopt a level crossing instead of a syphon to carry the water from the Upper Chenab across the Ravi river for the supply of the Lower Bari Doab canal.

The important Sind project for the construction of a barrage at Sukkur, and for the system of five canals to take out above it, has been under preparation, the design for the barrage is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder scheme has also been under investigation during the year. Mention was made of these projects in paragraphs 63 and 64 of my last Financial Statement.

Opium.

47. I fear the Council must be weary of my references to Opium but I must revert to the subject again for a few minutes. It is a question of grave importance to our revenues and to various interests both in British India and in Malwa, especially to many humble people for whom the poppy cultivation is their daily bread. As far as our arrangements with China are concerned, our position is the same as when I described it last year, though we shall probably continue our progressive reduction of exports into 1911 while we await unequivocal evidence as to the success or otherwise of China's efforts to put down cultivation and consumption. But in one important respect, we have made a change in our domestic arrangements. We have decided to alter the distribution of our exports, so as to allow the Malwa States a larger share in them during the next three years. The intention is in this way to allow the large stocks of Malwa Opium to be cleared, and the capital locked up in them to be released, and to afford the Durbars and cultivators more time to adapt themselves to the inevitable decline in poppy cultivation. We are enabled to make this change by the greater readiness of the Bengal growers to take to other crops. It may be convenient that I should take the opportunity of announcing the figures of export that will be permitted in the next three calendar years, on the assumption that the curtailment of our exports to China will continue. They are as follows —

YEAR	NUMBER OF CHESTS		
	Bengal	Malwa.	Total
1911	31,440	15,160	46,600
1912	26,520	14,980	41,500
1913	21,540	14,860	36,400

Meanwhile, the policy of reducing and concentrating cultivation in Bengal is being steadily pursued, and, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, an important step will be taken in that direction next year by the amalgamation of the two Agencies.

48. In my last Financial Statement, I made little more than a passing allusion to the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in February 1909. Its proceedings had not then reached us, and the bearing of its recommendations on India was uncertain. Since then, however, we have had an opportunity of examining the Commission's conclusions, and the Council will naturally expect some indication of the attitude of the Government of India towards the policy which the Commission advised. I cannot enter into any detail because we are still consulting the Local Governments concerned, and corresponding with the Secretary of State on a number of the questions involved. But the Commission was a thoroughly representative body, its conclusions were unanimous, and there is nothing in its findings to deter us from expressing our acceptance of the general principles which it laid down. We accept them all the more readily that the interests of India were amply and skilfully pressed on the

Commission by our representative, Mr. J. B. Brunyate. Aided by his knowledge of the subject, the Commission was enabled to appreciate the importance and complexity of the opium problem in this country.

49. Out of the nine Resolutions in which the Commission formulated its advice, only four have a direct bearing on India. Resolution No. 2 recommends measures for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking. I need not remind the Council how near we are in India to the legal prohibition of this particular form of the opium habit. Absolute prohibition is virtually our ideal, and we are prepared to take every reasonable step towards enforcing it, as our action in the past has clearly shown. In Burma we have had to deal with special difficulties, and our experience warns us to tread warily but even in that province absolute prohibition for foreigners, as well as for Burmans, will be taken into serious consideration. The difficulties will be great but they may not prove insuperable, and we are ready to give the whole question our best attention. The Commission's third Resolution suggests that we should re-examine our regulations for the use of opium in the light of the experience gained by other countries. This we are prepared to do. We retain full liberty to protect the legitimate household and medicinal use of opium, but increasing stringency against its use as a luxury or an intoxicant, higher rates of duty and more vigorous preventive action command our entire approval. Resolution No. 4 advises the adoption of reasonable measures for prohibiting the export of opium and its preparations to any country which forbids their entry. The exact mechanism for giving effect to this advice will require examination: but the principle involved is equitable and we fully accept it. The fifth Resolution—the last with which we are immediately concerned—urges on each Government the control in its own territories of the manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine or any similar opium derivative. We gladly welcome the recommendation. The morphia habit and the cocaine habit are becoming serious dangers in India, the enforcing of prohibition through the control of imports and of consumption is a matter of extreme difficulty: and it is only by the proper regulation of the supply of these drugs at its source that we can hope to hold them in check. It will thus be seen, I trust, that the Government of India are in full accord with the views expressed by the Commission and will take any practicable means of making them effective.

Provincial Finance.

50 I must now say a word about the finance of the provinces—a subject which has recently caused no small embarrassment to the Government of India. For all the provinces taken together, we have the following results —

	Actuals, 1909-1909	Revised, 1909-1910	Budget, 1910-1911
	£	£	£
Revenue	24,171,904	24,977,200	24,760,900
Expenditure	24,839,247	24,293,700	25,394,700
Surplus . . . . .	..	683,500	
Deficit	667,343		633,800

The surplus in the current year is in reality fortuitous, being due partly to abnormally heavy collections of Land Revenue and partly to the special subsidies with which the Imperial Government helped three of the provinces in the peculiar circumstances which I have already described. The revenue collections exceeded those of the previous year by about £700,000 (Provincial share), the greater part of which may be regarded as famine arrears. The grants-in-aid of Provincial balances which we have paid through the current year's accounts come to a total of £496,000. On the other hand, the deficit for next year includes a special draft of £133,000 upon their balances by the Madras Government. Making these allowances, we are driven to the conclusion that the provinces in the aggregate are steadily over-spending their income by about half a million a year. The position is thus one which compels most serious reflection. It differs considerably in different provinces. Madras, for example, keeps well within its means and has a large credit balance for special or non-recurring expenditure. The United

Provinces, with its new settlement and a respite from famine, will no doubt be able to avoid deficits in normal conditions, and to build up a strong balance against emergencies. Eastern Bengal and Assam enters next year upon its new settlement, which I shall shortly describe, and ought in future to be able to confine its expenditure within the limits of its resources. The Central Provinces finances have been severely tried by the recent famine, which was administered with a care for the interests of the general taxpayer which the Government of India cordially appreciate. The ordinary services of the province have suffered accordingly and until the leeway is made up, there may be some excess of expenditure over the normal revenue, though we hope it will be neither large nor prolonged.

51. In the other four large provinces, I am afraid that the situation is less assured. g. Bombay, it is true, has substantial balances, but they are being somewhat rapidly diminished, and care will have to be exercised to prevent the scale of recurring expenditure from settling into permanent excess over the normal revenues. From Burma and the Punjab we have recently had special appeals for assistance. To accept these appeals would have been virtually to admit that the provincial settlements of these provinces are inadequate, and we cannot make any such admission. Burma has undoubtedly suffered from a set back, which I hope may be merely temporary, in its Forest receipts, but we do not consider that in either province there is a case for revising and amplifying the standing arrangements. It will be the duty—disagreeable and unpopular, but inevitable—of the Local Governments to overhaul their expenditure and to adapt it to their normal resources. That duty has already been undertaken in Bengal by our colleague, the present Lieutenant Governor, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgment of the courage and thoroughness with which Sir Edward Baker has enforced economy in that province.

52. We have now framed a semi-permanent settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam, the last province where the settlement was on a temporary and provisional basis. This closes our long list of re-settlements, and I can hold out no hope of any general revision of these arrangements. They were made, before I came to India, with scrupulous care, and were intended to foster provincial independence, economy and foresight. Nor do I see any near prospect of our being able to undertake a further share of the recurring expenditure of Local Governments. Our own necessities will not improbably force systematic retrenchment upon us, which will affect Imperial and Provincial services alike, and in the meantime Local Governments can best co-operate with us, and best mitigate future difficulties, by examining the causes of the insidious growth of expenditure, and by sharply checking them.

53. The special grants which we have given in the current year to the more impecunious provinces were meant partly to restore their normal scale of expenditure on civil works and partly to enable them to close 1910-1911 with the prescribed minimum balances*. For the next year the only additional grants which we intend to give are £255,000 to Eastern Bengal and Assam under its new settlement, £21,000 to Bengal for police reforms, and £21,000, distributed among five provinces, in aid of University and Collegiate education. The police grant is one of the last that is claimable for the reforms which were sanctioned on the advice of the Police Commission. The need for pressing on the reforms is most prominent in Bengal, and our general position puts it out of our power to accord similar treatment in 1910-1911 to the other provinces whose grants have not yet been paid in full. The University grants are a renewal and continuation of what we have been allotting since 1904.

54. As I have more than once referred to it, I shall describe very briefly the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. The existing settlement was made in 1906, and was to run for three years, in order to allow us to gain experience of the needs of the province. It was known that the Eastern Bengal districts required development, but the cost of the operation was largely guess-work. The temporary settlement, as we had believed probable, turned out inadequate; but at the end of its three-years' term, the Imperial finances were not in a state to justify a revision which was clearly going to involve a large transfer of Imperial funds to the Local Government. The consequence was that the province had to continue working with a deficit, and getting deeper into debt to Imperial revenues. We have now, in consultation with the Lieutenant Governor and his officers, given our most careful consideration to the special difficulties of the province and arranged, with the Secretary of State's approval, to provide it with such a moderate addition to its resources as the efficiency of administration seems to demand. *The result is that

* I do not allude to grants which are passed through Provincial accounts as subsidies to local authorities.

our fixed subsidy, to balance the standard figures of revenue and expenditure, has had to be raised by £255,000 a year. We have also, out of our high opium receipts in the current year, cancelled the province's overdraft and raised its balance to the prescribed minimum of 12 lakhs: this has cost us £246,000, which of course is non-recurring. I trust that with this liberal assistance the new province will now advance along the paths of financial stability.

55. I conclude this portion of my remarks by explaining certain contributions from Provincial to Imperial revenues which will appear as new recurring assignments in the estimates of the eight major provinces for 1910-1911. Our measures for obtaining extra taxation will mean, as we estimate, an increased revenue of £166,000 under Excise and Stamps, but, as these are "divided" heads and we require the whole of the extra revenue for Imperial purposes, we have appropriated the Provincial share of £83,000, by taking contributions from the Local Governments concerned. The amount which we thus take from each province is based on a rough estimate of what the province is likely to collect on account of the higher duties.

Ways and Means.*

56. Hitherto we have been considering almost exclusively the current revenue and expenditure of India. I must turn to the operations upon our cash balances, both in India and in the Secretary of State's custody in London. As the Government of India is its own banker, it is into our general cash balances that all our current revenue is paid, and from them that all our current expenditure is drawn. They are also the reservoir for the proceeds of all sterling and rupee loans, whether raised by Government or by railway companies which work our State lines, for the whole of our unfunded debt, and for all the miscellaneous deposits which are not earmarked for separate custody. All the provincial balances merge in them, and in them are absorbed all the repayments and interest of State loans or advances to local bodies and private individuals. Similarly, it is out of our cash balances that we take all our capital expenditure on railways and irrigation, all the advances which Government makes to local authorities and private persons; and all the money used in the discharge of our permanent, temporary or unfunded debt, or in the repayment of deposits. Finally, it is through our cash balances, owing to their being located partly in England and partly in India, that Council Bills are usually drawn and the greater part of Government's remittances between England and India effected. It is with our cash balances therefore that our estimate of Ways and Means are concerned.

57. For 1910-11 we count on opening with £12,503,227 in our balances in India, and £12,758,615 in England the latter figure including £2,064,118 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, and being further swelled by part of the proceeds of the £7½ million loan which the Secretary of State floated last month. Our chief requirements during the year will be our capital expenditure of £12,000,000 on railways and irrigation, and £946,300 for the discharge of permanent debt; to which may be added a net debit of £741,100 for transactions on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, the total of these liabilities coming to £13,687,400. To meet these, we shall have our revenue surplus of £245,900 and a further £500,000 from the Famine Grant. The Secretary of State has still to realize £1,637,600 out of his January loan, and certain Railway Companies are expected to raise fresh capital amounting to £2,597,500. Our unfunded debt receipts are estimated at £1,119,200 and the net result of our advance and remittance accounts, etc., will be a credit of £348,600. From the aggregate of these resources we shall thus obtain £6,448,800: and our high opening balances will be reduced during the course of the year by £6,238,600, thus bringing our available means up to £12,687,400. This leaves us still short by £1,000,000, and we intend to borrow that amount (1½ crores of rupees) in India. We estimate our closing balances on the 31st March 1910 at £12,404,127 in India and £6,619,115 in England, £1,323,018 of the latter being held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

58. Besides the transactions which I have thus described, the year will be marked by the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway. This liability will be met partly by taking over Debentures and partly from the proceeds of temporary loans which the Secretary of State will raise in England.

59. The announcement regarding borrowings is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

60. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India for £16,500,000, but this also is subject to a similar reservation. The figure represents a

forecast of the Secretary of State's requirements; but additional bills will be sold, so far as may be, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

Exchange and Currency.

61. I propose now to pick up the narrative of our currency affairs and to continue it from the point up to which I was able to carry it in the Budget discussions last March. During the year 1908-09, the Government of India fought a strenuous campaign against the fall in exchange—the first that had been forced upon them since the adoption of the gold standard. When the year closed, the movements of trade were rapidly becoming more normal, and exchange was firm at 1s 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. with a tendency to rise. But though the battle had gone in our favour, its losses remained with us in the attenuated condition of our gold resources. In spite of the marked recovery which began in September 1908, the gold holding, in securities and cash, of our gold standard reserve was under 8 millions on the 31st of last March, and the reserve in India was laden, besides its standing silver nucleus of 6 crores, with the large sum of 988 crores in rupees, which we had withdrawn from circulation in exchange for the issue of gold in London. The gold in our currency chest at the Bank of England had fallen to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and the amount of sovereigns in our hands in India was practically negligible—about £92,000. Our gold resources at the beginning of the current financial year were thus represented by a total figure of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. A year earlier, on the 1st April 1908, they had been as high as 21 millions; and before the American financial crisis of October 1907, they had reached the substantial figure of 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions. It was with this contrast in my mind that I have considered it my duty to represent the urgency and importance of building up our gold resources again by every means in our power.

62. It is on the volume and direction of India's trade with the outside world that we must primarily depend for the strengthening of our gold position. We may husband our gold when we have it, we may cause it to fructify, we may even in emergency take exceptional means to supplement it. But it is the relation between our imports and our exports which, in the last resort, decides whether we are to keep our gold or to lose it. When I took stock of the position a year ago, our external trade, after the dislocation caused by the famine in Northern India and by the general depression in the world's markets, was beginning to resume its normal proportions. The very heavy imports of piece-goods, metals and silver which had helped to upset the balance in 1908 were at last easing off; the value of private merchandise and treasure which came into India by sea during the last three months of 1908-09 having been less by the enormous sum of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Along with this there was a substantial quickening in the export trade; big shipments of opium left Bombay in January, a good average cotton crop began to move, and the market for yarns in China revived after some temporary dullness. There was thus a considerable demand for currency, emphasised by the sharp reduction which our 1908 operations had effected in the stock of rupees available for circulation. The Secretary of State was able to sell very heavy drafts during the two busiest months of the year, and before the end of March he had found it possible to restore to the gold standard reserve about two millions of the gold which it had parted with. Such was the state of affairs when we last discussed the subject in this Council.

63. When the current year began, the improvement in the outlook had become unmistakable. Northern India was safe with a fine spring harvest; and the foreign market for our yarns, cotton and oilseeds continued active, while the imports of bar-silver fell very substantially from the high figure they had reached in the previous year. In May began large exports of wheat, which were abnormally heavy while they lasted. They ceased abruptly in August, and brought to a close the first phase of the year's trade movement. During the five months from April to August the net exports on private account amounted to close on 20 crores, as against 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the same period of 1906, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1907 and an actual (though small) net excess of imports in the five corresponding months of the anxious year 1908. Up till August then everything was wholly favourable to the improvement of our position. In September there came a slight check. Wheat had worked itself out for the time being, and there was a sharp drop in cotton and seeds. Simultaneously with this, imports bounded up again, the new crop of Java sugar was coming into the market, and large consignments reached India of piece-goods and precious metals. On the month's account the net result was a balance of net imports to the extent of about 1 crore. In this, I need hardly say, there was nothing unseasonable, and I should not have referred to the point had it

not been for the immediate effect on exchange to which I shall allude below. Clearly, however, the reversal of the balance in September was a merely transitory incident. By October the autumn harvests were safe, and a bounteous monsoon offered the best of prospects for the following spring. Trade soon flowed back into its normal channels; and since then the balance has been steadily in our favour; thanks mainly to the heavy exports of cotton, tea and jute, both raw and manufactured. During the third quarter of the year (last October to December) the exports as a whole exceeded the imports by 2 crores in value, against $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1908 and 2 crores in 1907; but the excess would have been very much greater if it had not been for the large arrivals of gold (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores) in December.

64. It is instructive to watch how closely the fluctuations in exchange followed the broad movements of trade which I have outlined above. Beginning April at $1s\ 3\frac{1}{2}d$, the rate stiffened to $1s\ 4d$ by the end of the month, thus returning to parity for the first time since Christmas 1907. It slipped back a point or two after the middle of May, but the Secretary of State met with no checks in his sale of bills until well into August. With the abrupt stoppage of the wheat exports, a shade of weakness came over the market. The reduced supply of export bills, combined with easy money (Bank rates of 3 per cent. in both Calcutta and Bombay), forced down the rate once more below gold point. I immediately put into force what may now be regarded as the regular and stereotyped procedure for checking a slump; and on the 2nd of September, and again on the 9th, the Comptroller General offered to sell bills on London at $1s\ 3\frac{1}{2}d$, up to £500,000 worth in each week. The bills actually taken during the fortnight amounted only to £156,000; the Secretary of State at his end cut down his offers of remittances, and the market was almost immediately restored to confidence, exchange rising by rapid stages back to parity on the 23rd of September. From October onwards there has been no further sign of trouble, Council bills have been sold in very large quantities, at prices ranging from par to $\frac{1}{2}$ nds above, with $\frac{1}{2}$ nds for telegraphic transfers, and gold has begun once more to come freely into the country.

65. In currency affairs, effects sometimes follow causes with gratifying rapidity. As the result of the heavy demand for remittances to finance our revived export trade, the Secretary of State expects, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of his home treasury, to be able to raise the gold standard reserve by the end of March to over £14½ millions, that is, to repay to it the whole of the gold which had to be withdrawn in 1908 in support of exchange. Our currency reserve in London stands at $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions; but the sovereign is once more visible in India, the stock of gold held by us in this country having risen to over $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions at the end of January, when it was still rapidly increasing. Within two years after the first breaches had been made in our position, our walls have been rebuilt and we are engaged in the further strengthening and extension of our defences.

66. I should be lacking in candour if I allowed the Council to think that we are yet satisfied with the sufficiency of our defences. We have come successfully through one financial crisis and one famine. But there have been blacker times in the financial world than the crisis of October 1907, and there have been longer and more widespread famines in India than the one which is now happily at an end. My desire is to see our gold resources strong enough to carry us over not one, but two, years of short exports, and to keep exchange stable through at least twice the period during which we supported it in 1908. I do not say that even then we should regard our position as absolutely clear, but what I have indicated seems as much as we need aim at for the present. I should now like to add a caution on the other side. I wish to dissociate the Government from the notion that a reduction in our gold holdings is an evil *per se*, and I trust that nothing which I have said above will be taken as indicating sympathy with that idea. There would be nothing more fallacious than to conceive of our gold reserves as being something that we put away in safety and strive to protect at all hazards. They exist to be used; and they are efficient only in so far as they are capable of being freely used for the purpose for which they were created. To hoard our gold when there is a clear case for employing it, would be fatal to our currency policy; and it may, and usually will, be just as much our duty to disperse our reserves when the balance of trade is against India, as it is our duty to build them up when the balance is in our favour. The increasing delicacy of the exchange standard and the more frequent manifestations of nervousness in the market—I use the term in no offensive sense—may require us to open our gold reserves more often than has hitherto been necessary, but we shall not hesitate to do so whenever exchange clearly needs support.

67. It is therefore with genuine satisfaction that I am able to announce two recent decisions which ought to increase the efficiency of our gold reserves. The Council will

remember that, in August 1907, upon the advice of the Indian Railway Finance Committee, it was determined to employ one-half of the profits on our rupee coinage in capital expenditure upon railways. The sum of £1,123,604 was actually diverted in this manner. But for the future, as has now been decided, the whole of our coinage profits without reservation will be paid into the gold standard reserve until such time as the gold held by us, in that Reserve and in the Paper Currency department combined, reaches the figure of £25 millions sterling. The second important change concerns the form in which the gold standard reserve is held in England. For the future, instead of tying up the whole amount in investments, the Secretary of State has consented to keep 1 million sterling uninvested, letting out this sum in short loans or putting it into bank deposits. Of the balance, he will hold a considerable portion in high-class securities with a near date of redemption, and the remainder in Consols or other approved stock. When we are next obliged to sell sterling bills on London, the Secretary of State will thus be able to meet them in the first instance from cash which is virtually at call. When this is exhausted, he can draw on his short-dated securities, upon which cash can always be obtained by sale or loan if it is impossible to wait for their maturity. If the crisis still continues, it will become necessary to realize—and to realize gradually and carefully—the more permanent securities. It will be for the Secretary of State in Council to carry out this operation, and he accepts the responsibility for doing so if occasion arises. I trust that the Council, as well as the large and important community who are vitally interested in such matters, will find in these arrangements and in the actions of Government during the last two years, no uncertain proof of the determination of those who are responsible for the Government of India to uphold the gold value of the rupee.

Conclusion.

68. In introducing the Budget last year I used the perhaps infelicitous expression "a gamble in rain." So far the gamble has resulted in a win, but I think every one will agree that, although the monsoon must always remain a dominating factor in forecasting the revenue and expenditure of India, it would be neither prudent nor right to approach the compilation of a budget from a gambling standpoint. Broadly speaking, it should be possible by the experience of past years, tempered by a careful review of possibly changed circumstances, to form a fairly close estimate of revenue and expenditure. The monsoon will, however, always be a factor in regard to which hope must of necessity take the place of calculation and that in itself renders budgeting in this country a matter of abnormal difficulty. All we can do is to calculate upon a reasonably good harvest, and in the literal and best sense, put our trust in Providence.

69. To the best of my ability I have estimated our assets and liabilities for the ensuing year. The outcome necessitates some additional taxation. I can understand a certain malicious satisfaction in extracting revenue out of multi-millionaires. But this is not a rich country. A large proportion of its people are poor, an appreciable proportion are very poor. No right-minded man can impose additional taxation on India with a light heart. To me it is a very genuine sorrow to be obliged to do so. I did not sow the storm but I am reaping the whirlwind.

I am confident that I may count on your sympathy.

I believe I shall have your support.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The 25th February 1910

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FEBRUARY 1910.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged

	For details, vide State- ment.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	19,759,060	20,898,800	21,292,100	21,138,900
Opium	"	5,884,788	4,416,000	5,522,300	4,650,608
Salt	"	3,276,159	3,320,000	3,306,600	3,365,000
Stamps	"	4,344,156	4,474,500	4,551,500	4,756,500
Excise	"	6,389,628	6,782,000	6,536,200	6,786,700
Customs	"	4,832,264	5,025,400	4,868,700	6,018,300
Other Heads	"	4,808,480	4,942,900	4,862,900	4,973,900
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS . . . . .	...	49,294,535	49,859,600	50,940,300	51,689,900
Interest	A	967,325	1,018,300	1,177,500	1,115,300
Post Office	"	1,825,620	1,963,800	1,904,800	1,977,400
Telegraph	"	578,097	950,100	921,900	945,500
Mint	"	102,634	147,700	103,200	142,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,145,977	1,156,400	1,149,700	1,185,300
Miscellaneous	"	575,705	621,000	594,800	624,900
Railways : Net Receipts	"	9,958,041	13,134,400	12,490,800	12,529,600
Irrigation	"	3,558,002	3,550,300	3,663,900	3,604,300
Other Public Works	"	287,938	294,100	272,300	302,100
Military Receipts	"	1,047,641	1,055,200	1,084,500	1,147,400
TOTAL REVENUE . . . . .	...	63,761,535	73,750,900	74,303,700	75,264,600
Deficit . . . . .	...	3,737,710	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	73,499,245	73,750,900	74,303,700	75,264,600

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Annex of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget Estimate, 1909-10.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,742,487	8,660,300	8,737,600	8,837,100
Interest	"	1,966,832	1,996,600	2,114,400	2,142,900
Post Office	"	1,896,753	1,916,500	1,927,100	1,951,200
Telegraph	"	1,08,073	1,063,300	1,029,400	1,081,000
Mint	"	192,129	106,000	126,900	92,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	14,488,681	14,526,200	14,355,300	15,094,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,910,013	4,785,200	4,842,600	4,880,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,645,179	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways : Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	11,200,291	11,687,300	11,662,300	12,043,400
Irrigation	"	2,919,179	3,027,700	3,073,300	3,196,200
Other Public Works	"	4,456,342	4,243,200	4,164,200	4,556,000
Military Services	"	20,650,629	20,708,200	20,317,600	20,853,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL . . . . .	...	74,166,588	73,720,500	73,350,700	75,652,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses : that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	202,158	99,700	(85,500)	"
Deduct—Provincial Deficits : that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	869,501	300,200	2,000	633,800
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE . . . . .	...	73,499,245	73,520,000	74,031,200	75,018,700
SURPLUS . . . . .	...	"	230,900	269,500	245,900
TOTAL . . . . .	...	73,499,245	73,750,900	74,303,700	75,264,600

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

11 --General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of

	By details, under statement	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1909-1909	Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911
Surplus	C	..	230,900	269,500	245,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (net)	C	4,278,547	2,400,000	2,459,400	2,397,500
Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways . . . . .	"	..	..	66,700	..
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	"	51	..	..	..
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	1,070,306	69,300	15,800	62,200
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,633,956	4,182,400	9,534,500	5,345,400
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	5,000,00	..	..	2,250,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	251,421	853,500	849,500	1,119,200
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	..	602,600	3,051,800	..
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	396,202	..	115,200	..
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	..	330,300	744,700	196,200
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	"	5,547	..	6,100	6,300
Remittances (net) . . . . .	"	..	..	208,850	19,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	12,423,939	16,200,000	17,000,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	...	29,010,369	24,869,000	34,322,000	28,401,700
Opening Balance—India . . . . .	...	12,851,723	10,232,623	10,235,827	12,503,227
England . . . . .	...	5,738,489	7,697,989	8,453,715	12,758,615
TOTAL . . . . .	...	47,600,481	42,799,612	53,011,542	53,663,542

PORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
February 25, 1910.

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1908-1909	Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911
		£	£	£	£
Deficit		3,737,710	...	...	..
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	983,489	1,000,000	1,066,700	1,133,300
Outlay on State Railways	"	9,488,163	7,594,100	6,927,300	8,518,600
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	562,613	2,475,700	2,386,600	2,458,300
Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	"	..	...	...	5,904,100
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	11,034,270	11,069,800	10,380,600	18,004,300
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	1,085,718	...	...	448,000
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	48,000	...	66,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	944,407	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	277,008	26,300	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	11,831,826	16,064,300	17,369,100	16,101,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	28,910,939	27,208,400	27,749,700	34,540,300
Closing Balance—India . . . . .	...	10,235,827	12,262,523	12,503,227	12,404,127
England . . . . .	...	8,453,715	3,328,689	12,758,615	6,619,115
TOTAL . . . . .	...	47,600,481	42,799,612	53,011,542	52,563,540

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1928-1929.					REVENUE	
	INDIA. (Rupee Figures.)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (Rupee Figures.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	10,21,48,686	19,42,37,212	19,759,060	...	19,759,060	11,70,29,000	20,23,52,000
II.—Opium	8,82,71,824	...	5,884,788	...	5,884,788	8,28,34,000	...
III.—Salt	4,91,42,387	...	3,276,159	...	3,276,159	4,95,99,000	...
IV.—Stamps	3,30,55,562	3,21,07,078	4,344,156	...	4,344,156	3,46,08,000	3,36,65,000
V.—Excise	4,88,53,750	4,69,90,661	6,389,628	...	6,389,628	4,99,90,000	4,80,52,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	61,768	79,42,153	533,595	...	533,595	32,000	81,63,600
VII.—Customs	7,24,83,965	...	4,832,264	...	4,832,264	7,30,30,000	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,29,73,392	1,03,27,895	1,553,419	...	1,553,419	1,31,03,000	1,03,74,000
IX.—Forest	1,30,63,160	1,24,50,241	1,700,894	...	1,700,894	1,32,86,000	1,24,05,000
X.—Registration	58,165	64,05,820	430,936	...	430,936	63,000	64,79,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	88,44,542	...	589,636	...	589,636	89,51,000	...
TOTAL	42,89,56,901	31,04,61,120	49,294,535	...	49,294,535	44,25,25,000	32,15,80,000
XII.—Interest	98,89,078	35,76,988	897,737	89,588	987,325	1,04,41,000	46,35,000
XIII.—Post Office	2,73,84,300	...	1,825,620	...	1,825,620	2,85,72,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph	1,45,69,059	...	971,271	6,826	978,097	1,37,65,000	...
XV.—Mint	15,39,808	...	102,654	...	102,654	15,48,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,40,804	39,60,851	280,117	...	280,117	2,45,000	41,09,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,09,378	73,84,124	246,234	...	246,234	3,16,000	33,20,000
XVII.—Police	1,13,490	22,58,354	158,123	...	158,123	1,26,000	21,19,000
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage . . . . .	...	20,92,818	159,988	...	159,988	...	21,24,000
XIX.—Education	16,388	23,50,065	158,430	...	158,430	25,000	24,38,000
XX.—Medical	8,643	8,24,448	55,539	1,010	56,549	9,000	8,43,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,65,760	13,94,894	105,371	1,159	106,536	2,06,000	13,27,000
TOTAL	8,84,523	1,62,72,594	1,143,808	2,169	1,145,977	9,27,000	1,62,80,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc	12,56,434	6,22,542	125,265	69,746	195,011	11,72,000	6,75,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	6,96,052	7,37,408	95,568	...	95,568	6,62,000	7,49,000
XXIV.—Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,93,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,33,148	25,57,956	252,740	32,366	285,126	12,11,000	28,56,000
TOTAL	31,85,634	39,17,966	473,573	102,132	575,705	34,38,000	42,80,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	40,18,64,328	59,592	26,797,595	2,293	26,799,888	42,91,42,000	1,02,000
Deduct:—Working Expenses	24,85,02,040	80,000	16,592,200	...	16,592,200	23,72,21,000	92,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	48,13,330	...	320,889	...	320,889	54,25,000	...
Net Receipts	14,82,48,958	18,632	9,884,506	2,293	9,886,799	18,64,96,000	3,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	—14,419	...	—961	...	—961	—1,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest)	2,39,585	...	15,972	56,231	72,203	2,07,000	...
TOTAL	14,84,74,124	18,632	9,899,517	58,524	9,958,041	18,67,02,000	3,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,38,75,417	1,98,38,539	2,247,624	...	2,247,624	1,50,50,000	1,95,16,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,41,84,685	21,80,980	1,091,044	...	1,091,044	1,45,62,000	23,59,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	8,75,787	24,14,220	219,334	...	219,334	10,52,000	24,19,000
TOTAL	2,89,35,892	2,44,34,139	3,558,002	...	3,558,002	3,06,64,000	2,42,94,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	4,21,942	38,97,130	187,938	...	287,938	4,99,000	35,86,000
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	67,56,868	...	4,04,58	314,282	764,740	69,18,000	...
Non-Effective	10,49,702	...	69,980	28,219	98,199	11,01,000	...
XXXIII.—Marine	78,06,570	...	520,438	342,501	862,939	80,19,000	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	18,81,727	...	125,448	...	125,448	11,58,000	...
XXXV.—Military Works	8,88,805	...	59,254	...	59,254	10,50,000	...
TOTAL	1,05,77,102	...	705,140	342,501	1,047,641	1,02,27,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	67,48,18,363	36,25,78,569	69,159,795	601,740	69,761,535	72,93,08,000	37,46,58,000

Budget, in India and in England.

BUDGET, 1910-1911.				BUDGET-ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.					Increase + Decrease - of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.		Increase + Decrease - of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.	
Total India converted into £ at Rs. 1 = 16s. 6d.	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease - as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	India (Rural Provinces.)		Total India converted into £ at Rs. 1 = 16s. 6d.	England.	Total.				
£	£	£	£	Imperial.	Provincial.	£	£	£			£	£
21,292,100	...	21,292,100	+ 393,300	12,24,41,000	19,46,43,000	21,138,900	...	21,138,900	+ 240,100		-153,000	
6,522,300	...	3,522,300	+ 1,106,300	6,97,59,000	...	4,650,800	...	4,650,600	+ 234,600		-871,700	
3,306,600	...	3,306,600	-13,400	5,04,75,000	...	3,365,000	...	3,365,000	+ 45,000		+ 28,400	
4,531,900	...	4,531,900	+ 77,000	3,61,73,000	3,51,75,000	4,756,500	...	4,756,500	+ 282,000		+ 205,000	
6,536,200	...	6,536,200	- 245,800	5,18,75,000	4,99,25,000	6,786,700	...	6,786,700	+ 4,700		+ 250,500	
546,300	...	546,300	+ 11,800	14,000	81,30,000	542,900	...	542,900	+ 8,400		-3,400	
4,868,700	...	4,868,700	-156,700	9,02,74,000	...	6,018,300	...	6,018,300	+ 992,900		+ 1,149,600	
1,565,100	...	1,565,100	-20,100	1,35,46,000	1,07,76,000	1,621,500	...	1,621,500	+ 36,300		+ 86,400	
1,718,700	...	1,718,700	-75,600	1,36,62,000	1,28,61,000	1,768,200	...	1,768,200	- 86,100		+ 49,500	
436,100	...	436,100	-6,300	65,000	67,00,000	451,000	...	451,000	+ 8,600		+ 14,900	
596,700	...	596,700	+ 10,200	88,55,000	...	590,300	...	590,300	+ 3,800		-6,400	
50,940,300	...	50,940,300	+ 1,080,700	45,71,39,000	31,82,10,000	51,689,900	...	51,689,900	+ 1,830,300		+ 749,600	
1,005,100	172,400	1,177,500	+ 159,200	1,06,74,000	44,15,000	1,005,900	109,400	1,115,300	+ 97,000		-62,900	
1,904,800	...	1,904,800	-59,000	2,96,61,000	...	1,977,400	...	1,977,400	+ 13,600		+ 74,500	
917,700	4,200	921,900	-28,200	1,41,00,000	...	940,500	5,500	946,000	-4,600		+ 23,600	
103,200	...	103,200	-44,500	21,43,000	...	142,900	...	142,900	-4,800		+ 39,700	
290,200	...	290,200	+ 14,500	2,44,000	40,44,000	285,800	...	285,800	+ 10,100		-4,400	
242,400	...	242,400	-18,300	3,18,000	35,83,000	259,900	...	259,900	-800		+ 17,800	
149,700	...	149,700	-100	1,21,000	21,05,000	148,400	...	148,400	-1,400		-1,300	
141,600	...	141,600	+ 1,200	...	21,29,000	141,900	...	141,900	+ 1,500		+ 300	
164,200	...	164,200	-1,300	27,000	26,47,000	178,300	...	178,300	+ 12,800		+ 14,100	
58,800	900	57,700	+ 1,200	9,000	8,58,000	57,800	900	58,700	+ 2,200		+ 1,000	
102,200	1,700	103,900	-3,900	1,92,000	14,81,000	111,500	800	112,300	+ 4,500		+ 8,400	
1,147,100	2,600	1,149,700	-6,700	9,11,000	1,68,44,000	1,183,600	1,700	1,185,300	+ 28,900		+ 35,600	
623,100	65,300	188,400	-3,100	12,28,000	6,30,000	123,900	65,600	189,500	-2,000		+ 1,100	
94,100	...	94,100	+ 5,500	6,50,000	7,06,000	90,400	...	90,400	+ 1,800		-3,700	
26,200	...	26,200	+ 26,200	...	...	...	...	...	...		-26,200	
271,100	15,000	286,100	-54,800	19,81,000	29,45,000	328,400	16,600	345,000	+ 4,100		+ 58,900	
514,500	80,300	594,800	-26,200	38,59,000	42,81,000	542,700	82,200	624,900	+ 3,900		+ 30,100	
28,616,300	800	28,616,500	-565,900	44,60,77,000	1,05,000	29,745,500	800	29,745,700	+ 363,300		+ 1,129,200	
15,821,300	...	15,821,300	-73,500	25,25,98,000	85,000	16,845,600	...	16,845,600	-1,097,800		-2,024,300	
361,700	...	361,700	-11,500	61,23,000	...	408,200	...	408,200	-58,000		-46,000	
12,433,300	200	12,433,500	-650,900	18,73,56,000	20,000	12,491,700	200	12,491,900	-592,500		+ 58,400	
-100	...	-100	-100	...	...	...	...	...	...		+ 100	
13,800	43,600	57,400	+ 7,400	2,28,000	...	15,200	22,500	37,700	-12,300		-19,700	
12,447,000	43,800	12,490,800	-643,600	18,75,84,000	20,000	12,506,900	22,700	12,529,600	-604,800		+ 38,800	
2,304,200	...	2,304,400	+ 47,500	1,45,38,000	1,92,81,000	2,254,600	...	2,254,600	-2,300		-49,800	
1,128,100	...	1,128,100	+ 49,500	1,45,91,000	23,51,000	1,129,500	...	1,129,500	+ 50,900		+ 1,400	
231,400	...	231,400	+ 16,600	8,54,000	24,49,000	220,200	...	220,200	+ 5,400		-11,200	
3,663,900	...	3,663,900	+ 113,600	2,99,83,000	2,40,81,000	3,604,300	...	3,604,300	+ 54,000		-89,600	
272,300	...	272,300	-21,800	9,68,000	35,63,000	302,100	...	302,100	+ 8,000		+ 29,200	
461,200	374,700	835,900	+ 10,700	77,48,000	...	516,500	389,900	906,400	+ 81,200		+ 70,500	
72,400	28,600	101,400	-300	10,95,000	...	73,000	30,000	103,000	+ 1,300		+ 1,600	
534,600	402,700	937,300	+ 10,400	88,43,000	...	589,500	419,900	1,009,400	+ 82,500		+ 72,100	
77,200	...	77,200	+ 7,700	11,20,000	...	74,700	...	74,700	+ 5,200		-2,500	
70,000	...	70,000	+ 11,200	9,50,000	...	63,300	...	63,300	+ 4,500		-6,700	
687,800	402,700	1,084,500	+ 29,300	1,09,13,000	...	727,500	419,900	1,147,400	+ 92,800		+ 62,900	
73,877,700	706,000	74,303,700	+ 552,800	74,79,35,000	37,14,14,000	74,623,200	641,400	75,264,600	+ 1,513,700		+ 960,900	

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the Public Account.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.	
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	28,98,706	10,85,152	265,591	...	265,591	45,02,000	10,23,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	56,54,717	95,58,829	1,214,236	...	1,214,236	86,23,000	95,43,000
Charges in respect of Collection, viz:—							
3.—Land Revenue	38,46,282	5,09,55,736	3,653,468	464	3,653,932	40,93,000	5,10,01,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,85,24,445	...	1,234,963	1,125	1,236,088	1,65,48,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	51,22,891	...	341,526	1,582	343,108	49,47,000	...
6.—Stamps	—5,07,417	10,67,981	37,371	136,067	174,038	—6,24,000	11,43,000
7.—Excise	30,29,404	28,26,638	390,403	149	390,552	30,72,000	29,07,000
8.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	...	65,761	4,354	...	4,384	...	76,000
9.—Customs	31,32,958	...	208,864	159	209,023	32,58,000	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,92,939	1,90,585	25,568	...	25,568	1,99,000	1,96,000
11.—Forest	77,80,172	70,41,218	988,492	5,666	994,158	80,23,000	72,41,000
12.—Registration	16,766	34,60,373	231,809	...	231,809	17,000	35,50,000
TOTAL	5,26,97,863	7,64,52,273	8,596,675	145,812	8,742,487	5,26,58,000	7,66,84,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,56,12,964	1,21,26,476	3,183,029	5,266,565	8,469,594	3,64,71,000	1,23,59,000
<i>Deduct—Amounts chargeable to</i>							
<i>Railways†</i>	4,14,45,434	...	2,761,696	3,253,052	6,014,748	4,21,26,000	...
<i>" Amounts chargeable to</i>							
<i>irrigation</i>	4,137,745	88,87,328	408,338	108,089	1,017,327	52,25,000	91,04,000
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	—1,05,44,215	32,39,148	—487,005	1,924,524	1,437,519	—1,08,80,000	32,95,000
14.—Interest on other obligations	79,39,539	146	529,313	...	529,313	81,99,000	...
TOTAL	—26,04,676	32,39,294	42,308	1,924,524	1,966,832	—26,81,000	32,95,000
15.—Post Office	2,76,29,459	...	1,841,964	54,779	1,896,753	2,80,73,000	...
16.—Telegraph	1,31,90,770	...	879,385	148,688	1,028,073	1,37,10,000	...
17.—Mint	24,21,919	...	161,466	30,663	192,129	16,30,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.							
18.—General Administration	91,77,085	1,09,43,900	1,341,399	353,434	1,694,833	89,97,000	1,10,20,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	8,84,074	4,04,12,407	2,753,099	468	2,753,567	9,10,000	4,05,40,000
Jails	20,90,811	1,19,04,126	974,996	...	975,996	19,12,000	1,14,11,000
20.—Police	27,83,799	6,01,32,053	4,194,390	1,832	4,196,222	26,93,000	6,07,37,000
21.—Ports and Pilotage . . . . .	...	37,78,294	251,886	212	252,098	...	25,41,000
22.—Education	8,63,804	2,42,37,559	1,673,434	8,911	1,682,345	6,81,000	2,47,61,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	17,90,147	...	119,343	739	120,082	18,01,000	...
24.—Medical	8,27,124	1,42,80,119	1,007,150	10,562	1,017,712	8,44,000	1,43,67,000
25.—Political	1,38,79,533	11,08,126	999,177	8,335	1,007,512	1,26,19,000	11,55,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	56,61,798	57,56,596	774,560	50,744	831,304	57,20,000	64,64,000
TOTAL	3,61,58,175	17,25,53,180	14,047,424	441,257	14,488,681	3,64,37,000	17,29,96,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	34,75,049	...	231,670	11,085	242,755	33,96,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,114	...	141	366,639	368,753	3,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	11,32,072	1,40,19,763	1,010,122	2,048,112	3,058,234	11,58,000	1,46,14,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	24,80,450	7,17,0,130	6,75,500	129,222	704,722	17,83,000	76,29,000
31.—Exchange	5,10,552	...	34,437	...	34,437	...	...
32.—Miscellaneous	8,00,916	49,08,796	324,718	36,361	421,079	6,12,000	39,38,000
TOTAL	82,74,219	2,65,04,659	2,318,594	2,591,419	4,910,013	69,52,000	2,61,81,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	80,25,475	62,55,702	992,079	...	992,079	7,29,000	2,69,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	1,046	...	70	...	70	2,22,000	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	59,12,632	...	394,175	8,855	403,030	69,83,000	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . . . .	...	37,50,000	250,000	...	250,000	28,30,000	37,50,400
TOTAL	1,45,39,155	1,00,05,702	1,636,324	8,855	1,645,179	1,07,64,000	44,19,000
Carried over	15,43,06,964	28,85,55,138	29,324,140	5,346,007	34,870,147	14,73,43,000	28,31,71,000

† Included under the following heads:—

State Railways—Interest on Debt
Minto — Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances

ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			
INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs. 15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs. 15 = £1.		
3,75,31,608	2,502,107	3,093,839	5,595,946	3,83,34,000	2,555,600	3,113,000	5,668,600
36,93,820	246,259	219,313	465,572	37,92,000	252,800	295,300	482,100
Total	4,118,934	3,313,152	7,432,086	4,21,26,000	2,808,400	3,408,300	7,150,700

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.
Total India (converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1).	England.	Total.		India. (Rupee Figures.)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1).	England.	Total.		
				Imperial.	Provincial.					
£ 368,300 1,211,100	£	£ 368,300 1,211,100	£ + 136,200 + 9,400	₹ 26,85,000 85,88,000	₹ 9,44,000 95,00,000	£ 241,900 1,205,900	£	£ 241,900 1,205,900	£ + 9,800 + 4,200	£ — 136,200 — 5,200
3,672,900 1,103,200 329,800 34,600 398,600 5,100 217,200 26,300 1,017,600 237,800	700 900 500 106,800 500 ... 400 ... 5,300 ...	3,673,600 1,104,100 330,300 141,400 399,100 5,100 217,600 26,300 1,022,900 237,800	— 4,000 + 12,700 — 28,500 — 500 — 700 — 1,100 — 12,300 — 800 — 34,700 + 1,700	43,90,000 1,64,46,000 53,68,000 — 6,28,000 33,32,000 98,000 36,23,000 2,12,000 85,56,000 19,000	5,22,05,000 1,096,400 357,900 11,63,000 31,42,000 98,000 2,09,000 77,40,000 37,04,000	3,773,000 1,096,400 357,900 35,700 431,600 6,500 241,500 28,100 1,086,400 248,200	1,300 500 100 75,000 100 500 500 6,500 ...	3,774,300 1,096,900 358,000 110,700 431,700 6,500 242,000 28,100 1,092,900 248,200	+ 96,700 + 5,500 — 800 — 31,200 + 31,900 + 300 + 12,100 + 1,000 + 35,300 + 12,100	+ 100,700 — 7,200 + 27,700 — 30,700 + 32,600 + 1,400 + 24,400 + 1,800 + 70,000 + 10,400
8,622,500 3,258,000 2,803,400 955,200	115,100 5,519,200 3,335,200 110,600	8,737,600 8,777,200 6,143,600 8,065,800	+ 77,400 + 39,500 + 53,900 + 7,700	5,25,91,000 3,64,83,000 4,42,76,000 57,44,000	7,87,05,000 1,23,67,000 2,951,800 93,40,000	8,753,100 3,256,700 2,951,800 1,005,600	84,000 5,787,600 3,397,100 111,700	8,837,100 9,044,300 6,348,000 1,117,300	+ 176,900 + 306,600 — 151,400 — 43,800	+ 99,500 + 267,100 — 205,300 — 51,500
— 305,600 546,600	2,073,400 ...	1,567,800 546,600	+ 101,100 + 16,700	— 1,35,37,000 84,72,000	30,27,000 .	— 700,700 564,800	2,278,800 .	1,578,100 564,800	+ 111,400 + 34,900	+ 10,300 + 18,200
41,000 1,871,300 914,000 108,700 1,334,500 2,763,300 858,200 4,241,000 169,400 1,690,100 124,000 1,014,100 918,300 812,300	2,073,400 55,600 115,400 18,200 330,200 200 100 2,100 200 11,000 700 8,800 6,600 33,200	2,114,400 1,927,100 1,029,400 126,900 1,664,700 2,763,500 888,300 4,244,100 169,600 1,707,100 124,700 1,022,900 924,900 845,500	+ 117,800 + 10,500 — 33,900 + 20,900 — 3,000 + 45,400 + 4,800 — 20,200 — 11,600 — 20,700 — 3,000 — 73,400 — 47,300 — 41,900	— 50,65,000 2,84,42,000 1,39,84,000 13,07,000 92,12,000 9,05,000 19,90,000 29,36,000 27,45,000 7,07,000 18,98,000 9,15,000 1,24,27,000 65,15,000	30,27,000 1,15,82,000 4,13,46,000 1,16,18,000 6,31,94,000 27,45,000 2,76,80,000 183,000 1,892,500 126,500 1,61,64,000 12,17,000 70,92,000	— 135,900 1,896,100 932,300 87,100 1,386,300 2,816,700 907,200 4,408,700 183,000 1,892,500 126,500 1,138,600 909,600 907,100	2,278,800 55,100 153,600 5,000 358,200 500 100 2,100 200 11,100 400 8,400 3,800 33,400	2,142,900 1,951,200 1,085,900 92,100 1,744,500 2,817,200 907,300 4,410,800 183,200 1,903,600 126,900 1,147,000 913,400 940,900	+ 146,300 + 34,600 + 22,600 — 13,900 + 76,800 + 99,100 + 23,800 + 146,500 + 2,000 + 175,800 — 800 + 50,700 — 58,800 + 53,500	+ 28,500 + 24,100 + 56,500 — 34,800 + 79,800 + 53,700 + 19,000 + 166,000 + 13,600 + 196,500 + 2,200 + 124,100 — 11,500 + 80,400
13,962,200 226,400 200 1,051,500 627,500 303,200 2,208,900	393,100 12,600 398,000 2,049,700 118,100 54,300 2,633,700	14,355,300 240,000 398,200 3,101,200 745,600 357,600 4,842,600	— 170,900 + 3,100 + 29,800 + 16,400 + 31,600 — 23,500 + 57,400	3,75,05,000 33,78,000 4,000 11,77,000 20,23,000 7,36,000 73,18,000	18,26,38,000 . . 1,51,05,000 78,51,000 37,65,000 2,67,21,000	14,676,200 225,200 300 1,085,500 658,300 300,000 2,269,300	418,600 10,400 398,000 2,076,200 111,400 23,700 2,619,700	15,094,800 235,600 398,300 3,161,700 769,700 323,700 4,889,000	+ 568,600 — 1,300 + 29,900 + 70,900 + 55,700 — 57,400 + 103,800	+ 739,500 — 4,400 + 100 + 60,500 + 24,100 — 33,900 + 46,400
66,500 14,800 468,500 438,700 985,500	... ... 14,500 ... 14,500	66,500 14,800 480,000 438,700 1,000,000	— 137,900 — 5,200 ... + 143,100 ...	... 5,00,000 69,64,000 37,50,000 1,12,14,000	... ... . 37,50,000 37,50,000	... 33,300 464,300 500,000 997,600	... ... 2,400 ... 2,400	... 33,300 466,700 500,000 1,000,000	— 204,400 + 13,300 — 13,300 + 204,400 ...	— 66,500 + 18,500 — 13,300 + 61,300 ...
28,714,300	5,419,000	34,133,300	+ 79,200	14,72,96,000	29,48,41,000	29,475,800	5,617,200	35,093,000	+ 1,038,900	+ 959,700

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.			
INDIA			
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs. 15 = £1	...	...
4,03,37,000	2,68,91,333	3,178,200	2,11,88,000
39,39,000	2,62,600	219,200	14,613
4,42,76,000	2,95,17,333	3,397,400	2,26,49,333

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.					REVISED	
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1)	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial	Provincial				Imperial	Provincial
Rs	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹
Brought forward	15,43,06,964	28,85,55,138	29,524,140	5,346,007	34,870,147	14,75,43,030	28,31,71,000
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,75,31,608		2,502,107	3,013,839	5,535,946	3,83,34,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	..		..	3,268,132	3,268,132	..	...
Sinking Funds	...		...	159,491	159,491	..	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	38,93,826		25,589	219,213	478,802	37,92,000	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	12,00,372		80,025	1,569,171	1,649,196	23,42,000	..
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	1,91,150		12,743		12,743	—25,000	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	10,19,065	43,916	70,865	..	70,865	7,85,000	1,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	2,93,969	82,777	25,116		25,116	5,48,000	22,000
TOTAL	4,41,29,960	1,26,693	2,950,445	5,249,846	11,200,291	4,57,76,000	39,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	66,07,458	89,41,368	1,036,589	..	1,036,589	70,20,000	93,10,000
Interest on Debt	47,37,745	88,87,328	908,338	108,969	1,017,327	52,25,000	91,04,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	30,92,211	1,03,36,730	895,263		895,263	32,12,000	1,05,70,000
TOTAL	1,44,37,414	2,81,05,432	2,540,190	108,989	2,949,179	1,54,57,000	2,89,84,000
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues		6,235	415	..	415		23,000
45.—Civil Works	1,05,02,114	5,57,35,210	4,415,822	80,105	4,495,927	89,84,000	5,21,89,000
TOTAL	1,05,02,114	5,57,41,445	4,416,237	80,105	4,496,342	89,84,000	5,22,12,000
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	20,46,86,485		13,645,766	2,385,336	16,031,102	20,43,85,000	..
Non-Effective	1,01,51,545		676,770	2,469,394	3,146,164	1,01,72,000	..
	21,48,38,030		14,322,536	4,854,730	19,177,266	21,45,57,000	..
46A.—Marine	36,68,571		2,44,571	232,386	476,957	36,72,000	..
47.—Military Works	1,38,94,414		926,295	41,067	967,362	1,23,00,000	..
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	2,55,230		17,015	12,029	29,044	1,76,000	..
TOTAL	23,26,56,245		15,510,417	5,140,212	20,650,629	23,07,05,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,60,32,727	37,25,88,708	55,241,429	18,925,159	74,166,588	44,84,65,000	36,44,06,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	..	30,32,360	34,437	..	27,83,000	..	..
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balance	91,976	4,08,796	25,715	..	202,158	..	1,02,82,000
Total Expenditure—	45,60,32,727	36,25,78,569	54,574,086	18,925,159	73,499,245	44,84,65,000	37,46,58,000
Construction of Works charged to Revenue	45,60,32,727	36,25,78,569	54,574,086	18,925,159	73,499,245	44,84,65,000	37,46,58,000

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.			
	INDIA		England.	Total.
	Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1		
Rs	₹	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
48.—State Railways	9,23,78,720	6,158,581	3,329,587	9,488,168
49.—Irrigation Works	1,38,54,346	923,623	59,866	983,489
TOTAL	10,62,33,066	7,082,204	3,389,453	10,471,657
50.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	..	..

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1909-1910.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1910-1911, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.
Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL		INDIA. (Rupee Figures)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL		
				Imperial	Provincial					
£	£	£	£	₹	₹	£	£	£	£	£
28,714,300	5,419,000	34,133,300	+ 79,200	14,72,96,000	9,45,41,000	29,475,800	5,617,200	35,093,000	+ 1,038,900	+ 959,700
2,555,600	3,115,900	5,671,500	—25,600	4,03,37,000		2,689,200	3,177,800	5,867,000	+ 169,900	+ 195,500
...	3,357,800	3,357,800					3,157,800	3,357,800	"	"
...	165,200	165,200	+ 100				171,200	171,200	+ 6,100	+ 6,000
252,800	219,300	472,100	—28,300	39,39,000		262,600	219,300	481,900	—18,500	+ 9,800
156,200	1,749,700	1,905,900	+ 71,700	24,94,000		166,200	1,654,100	2,020,300	+ 186,100	+ 114,400
—1,700		—1,700	—1,700	—9,000		—600		—600	—600	+ 1,100
53,500		53,500	—44,600	16,48,000	10,000	110,500		110,500	+ 12,400	+ 57,000
38,000		38,000	+ 3,400	5,12,000	18,000	35,300		35,300	+ 700	—2,700
3,054,400	8,607,900	11,662,300	—25,000	4,89,21,000	28,000	3,203,200	8,780,200	12,04,8400	+ 356,100	+ 381,100
1,088,700		1,088,700	+ 55,600	60,01,000	90,40,000	1,062,800		1,062,800	+ 29,700	—25,900
955,200	110,000	1,065,800	—7,700	57,44,000	93,40,000	1,005,600	111,700	1,117,300	+ 43,800	+ 51,500
918,800		918,800	—300	34,33,000	1,04,59,000	920,100		926,100	+ 5,000	+ 7,300
2,962,700	110,600	3,073,300	+ 45,600	1,63,78,000	2,66,19,000	2,994,500	111,700	3,106,200	+ 78,500	+ 32,900
1,500		1,500	+ 600		4,000	300		300	—600	—1,300
4,078,200	84,500	4,162,700	—79,600	99,37,000	5,72,09,000	4,476,400	79,300	4,555,700	+ 313,400	+ 393,000
4,079,700	64,500	4,144,200	—79,000	99,37,000	5,72,13,000	4,476,700	79,300	4,556,000	+ 312,800	+ 301,800
13,025,700	2,174,800	15,200,500	—30,000	20,91,46,000		13,94,31,000	2,357,400	16,300,500	+ 110,000	+ 500,000
678,100	2,469,400	3,147,500	—12,900	1,04,55,000		697,000	2,491,000	3,188,000	+ 27,600	+ 40,500
14,303,800	4,644,200	18,948,000	—40,900	21,96,01,000		14,640,100	4,842,400	19,482,500	+ 137,600	+ 540,500
244,800	234,300	479,100	+ 5,300	38,73,000		255,500	228,800	484,300	+ 10,500	+ 5,200
820,000	33,800	853,800	—1,800	1,28,00,000		853,100	26,300	879,600	+ 24,000	+ 25,800
11,700	25,000	36,700	+ 8,800	22,000		1,500		1,500	—26,400	—35,200
15,380,300	4,937,300	20,317,600	—390,600	23,62,56,000		15,750,400	5,103,500	20,853,900	+ 145,700	+ 536,300
54,1,91400	19,159,300	73,350,700	—369,800	45,84,88,000	39,02,21,000	55,960,600	19,621,900	75,582,500	+ 1,932,000	+ 2,301,800
685,500	...	685,500	+ 884,000	...		...	...		—433,300	—1,317,300
2,000	...	2,000		...	95,07,000	6,33,800	...	6,33,800		
54,874,900	19,159,300	74,034,200	+ 514,200	45,84,88,000	37,14,14,000	55,326,800	19,621,900	75,018,700	+ 1,498,700	+ 984,500

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.			
INDIA		England	Total.	INDIA		England	Total
Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.		
₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
7,14,34,000	4,762,300	2,125,500	6,927,300	9,93,15,000	6,621,000	1,897,600	8,518,600
1,54,45,000	1,029,700	37,000	1,066,700	1,65,39,000	1,102,600	30,700	1,133,300
8,68,79,000	5,792,000	2,202,000	7,994,000	11,58,54,000	7,723,600	1,928,300	9,651,900
...			5,904,100	5,904,100

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C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTY 1908-1909			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Revenue (from Statement A)	£ 69,159,795	£ 601,740	£ 69,761,535	£ 73,597,700	£ 706,000	£ 74,303,700	£ 74,623,200	£ 641,400	£ 75,264,600
Excess of Revenue over expenditure charged to Revenue.			-3,737,710			269,500			245,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)	4,275,547		4,275,547	2,459,400		2,459,400	2,597,500		2,597,500
Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.				60,700		60,700	...	...	...
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	51		51						...
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Repayments	34,147	1,810	35,957		2,100	2,100	..	1,800	1,800
Net			0			0			0
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	9,020	1,020,000	1,029,020	71,000	150,000	221,000	122,200	2,848,400	2,970,600
Net			1,020,306			15,800			122,200
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
Indian Stock		5,342,053		...	8,199,600			1,637,600	
Indian Midland Railway Debentures		..		...				3,654,100	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	1,333,333	...		1,666,700	..		1,000,000	...	
TOTAL	1,333,333	5,342,053	6,675,386	1,666,700	8,199,600	9,866,300	1,000,000	5,291,700	6,291,700
			5,633,956			9,534,500			5,345,400
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	3,000,000	0,000,000	9,000,000	2,000,000	0,000,000	8,000,000	...	8,250,000	8,250,000
Net			5,000,000			0			2,250,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	94,044			92,400			90,200	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,330,962			5,125,700			5,509,000		
TOTAL	4,425,006		4,425,006	5,218,100		5,218,100	5,599,800		5,599,800
Net			251,421			849,500			3,119,200
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	202,158	..		685,500				...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	250,000			434,700			500,000	..	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,532,830			3,673,000			3,637,000	...	
Other Funds	1,042,201			1,180,500			1,095,600	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	12,027			12,500			26,300		
Gold Standard Reserve	(b) 8,174,459	(a) 9,385,332			10,505,700 (a)		...	10,410,500	
Currency Reserve—									
Bonds drawn	...	463,910		...	...		..
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	23,720,301			22,424,000	...		22,362,300	...	
Advances	5,589,691	164,233		3,779,800	1,000		4,081,900	1,000	
Suspense Accounts	224,043	...		60,100			10,100	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	28,934	..		5,100	..		..	..
Miscellaneous	287,365	2,350		70,800	...		48,700	..	
TOTAL	43,064,009	10,015,825	53,079,834	32,336,600	10,506,700	42,843,300	31,761,900	10,411,500	42,173,400
Net			0			3,051,800			0
Carried over	125,304,808	22,991,428		117,416,200	25,564,400		115,704,600	27,444,800	

(a) Includes £1,401,487 and £6,630,000 respectively remitted from India by means of Council Bills.
(b) Includes £7,988,000 on account of Demand Drafts on London.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	55,241,429	18,925,159	74,166,588	54,191,400	19,159,300	73,350,700	55,060,000	19,091,900	75,052,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	202,158	...	202,158	685,500	...	685,500	..	...	...
TOTAL	54,574,086	18,925,159	73,499,245	54,874,900	19,159,300	74,034,200	55,320,800	19,691,900	75,018,700
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	923,623	59,866	983,489	1,029,700	37,000	1,066,700	1,102,600	30,700	1,133,300
OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	6,158,581	3,329,587	9,488,168	4,702,300	2,165,000	6,927,300	6,621,000	1,897,600	8,518,600
CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES—									
Indian Midland Railway	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	5,904,100	5,904,100
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Capital outlay	622,609	1,221,239	598,570	970,000	1,418,100	2,388,700	1,081,200	1,386,900	2,470,100
NET			562,613			2,386,600			2,468,300
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures		8,714	8,714	...	205,200	205,200	...	2,848,400	2,848,400
NET			0			0			0
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Stippling Debt—									
Madras Railway Debentures	...	...	...	..	179,400	...	...	542,300	...
B. B. C. I. Railway Debentures	...	865,800	...	...	...	...	...	475,600	...
Rupia Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	1,127	...	...	500	...	...	400	...	...
4 p. c. Loans	81,253	...	...	80,400	...	...	80,300	...	...
3½ p. c. Loans	574	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
3 p. c. Loan	91,980	...	...	70,800	...	...	47,600	...	...
Provincial Debentures	693	...	...	200	...	...	100	...	...
Stock Notes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	175,630	865,800	1,041,430	152,400	179,400	331,800	128,400	817,900	946,300
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
NET			0			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	664	...	...	500	...	...	400	...	...
Deposits of Service Funds	87,693	...	...	88,500	...	...	91,100	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits	4,080,126	...	...	4,279,600	...	...	4,389,100	...	...
TOTAL	4,174,485	...	4,174,485	4,368,600	...	4,368,600	4,480,600	...	4,480,600
NET			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
balances of Provincial Allotments	869,501	...	...	2,000	...	...	633,800	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,740,582	...	...	3,619,000	...	...	3,610,800	...	...
Other Funds	1,006,390	...	...	1,143,700	...	...	1,062,000	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve	8,174,425	10,046,737	...	300	8,911,400	...	...	11,151,600	...
Currency Reserve : sums invested	...	463,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	23,900,904	...	...	22,233,800	...	...	22,232,200	...	...
Advances	5,634,825	14,674	...	3,859,600	1,000	...	3,886,800	1,000	...
Suspense Accounts	124,125	...	...	16,000	...	...	42,400	...	...
Miscellaneous	189,443	36	...	4,500	200	...	...	200	...
TOTAL	43,040,195	10,525,357	54,165,552	30,878,900	8,912,600	39,791,500	31,468,600	11,152,800	42,621,400
NET			1,085,728			0			448,000
Carried over	112,023,931	35,935,722	99,037,400	38,076,600			100,211,200	49,730,300	

(c) Includes £8,058,000 on account of payment of Demand Drafts on London.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCO ^U NTS, 1908-1909.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	125,34,608	22,981,428		117,416,200	25,564,400		115,704,600	27,444,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	624,518	.	624,518	272,300	...	272,300	214,700	...	214,700
NET			396,202			115,200			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,835,335	...	1,835,335	1,853,500	..	1,853,500	1,216,800	...	1,216,800
NET			0			744,700			196,200
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	5,847		5,847	6,100	...	6,100	6,300	..	6,300
NET			5,847			6,100			6,300
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	28,528,217			29,333,300	..		30,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances				307,900	..		329,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	53,487	..		784,400			612,900	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	211,857	.		1,000,300			1,220,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	152	...		..			...	...
Public Works	1,957,501			4,223,000	...		2,161,100	..	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	467,109	..		769,100	.		787,300	...	
Marine	2,4,019			234,100	...		273,900	.	
Military	1,3,489,702	...		13,360,600	..		13,624,600	.	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve		2,205,000							
Railway transactions	3,435,903	4,284,774		2,373,200	2,464,900		3,444,400	3,112,800	
Other	805,088	786,415		892,200(d)	379,600		68,400	357,000	
TOTAL	49,701,075	7,276,189	56,977,264	53,278,100	2,844,500	56,122,600	52,728,900	3,469,800	56,198,700
NET			0			208,800			19,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn		(e) 12,423,039	12,423,939		(e) 17,000,100	17,000,000		16,500,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	177,471,545	12,081,556		172,820,200	45,408,900		169,871,300	47,414,600	
Opening Balance	12,851,725	5,738,489		10,235,827	8,453,715		12,503,227	12,758,615	
GRAND TOTAL	190,323,300	48,420,045		183,002,027	53,862,615		182,374,527	60,173,215	

(d) Includes £156,000 on account of Demand Drafts on London.

(e) In addition to £1,491,487 and £6,630,000 respectively for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	ACCOUNTS, 1908-1909.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	112,023,931	35,935,722		99,037,400	38,076,600		100,211,200	49,730,300	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	228,316	...	228,316	157,100	...	157,100	281,000	...	281,600
NET			0			0			66,900
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	2,779,742	...	2,779,742	1,108,800	...	1,108,800	1,020,600	..	1,020,600
NET			944,407			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	28,537,824	...		29,313,300	...		29,980,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	162,416	...		307,900	...		329,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	554,870	..		781,300	...		812,900	...	
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	211,950	...		1,000,300	.		1,220,800	...	
Guaranteed Railways	152	...		...	...		...	...
Public Works	2,136,298	..		4,013,000	...		2,101,100	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	467,100	...		769,100	..		787,300	..	
Marine	222,209	...		234,100	...		273,900	...	
Military	13,491,841	.		13,360,600	.		13,624,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	2,205,000	..		...	...		...	...
Railway transactions	4,280,036	3,460,641		2,404,900	2,373,200		3,112,800	3,444,400	
Other	953,968	569,967		641,900	654,200 (d)		47,000	379,400	
TOTAL	53,223,664	4,030,608	57,254,272	52,880,400	3,027,400	55,913,800	52,355,900	3,823,800	56,179,700
NET			277,008			0			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(e) 11,831,826	...	11,831,826	(e) 17,369,100	...	17,369,100	16,101,100	...	16,101,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	180,087,479	39,966,330		170,553,800	41,104,000		169,970,100	53,554,100	
Closing Balance	10,235,827	8,453,715		12,503,227	12,758,615		12,404,127	6,619,115	
GRAND TOTAL	190,323,306	48,420,045		183,062,027	53,862,615		182,374,527	60,173,215	

(d) Includes £150,000 on account of payment of Demand Drafts on London.
(e) In addition to £1,491,487, and £6,630,000 respectively for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Account of Provincial Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.

Provincial Balances.

	Central Provinces and Berar	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengal	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Accounts, 1908-1909										
Balance at end of 1907-1908	48,67,766	30,53,075	35,58,417	71,73,959	20,02,100	30,51,002	99,82,284	96,01,850	4,32,90,455	2,886,032
Added in 1908-1909					10,07,260		20,25,109		30,32,369	202,158
Spent in 1908-1909	30,97,865	20,60,678	23,57,687	13,30,371		15,76,981		26,18,926	1,30,42,508	869,501
Balance at end of 1908-1909	17,69,903	9,92,397	12,00,730	58,43,588	30,09,360	14,74,021	1,20,07,393	69,82,924	3,32,80,316	2,218,688
Revised Estimate, 1909-1910.										
Balance at end of 1908-1909	17,69,903	9,92,397	12,00,730	58,43,588	30,09,360	14,74,021	1,20,07,393	69,82,924	3,32,80,316	2,218,688
Added in 1909-1910		23,00,000	5,49,000	28,94,000	15,73,000	10,53,000	12,12,000	7,01,000	1,02,82,000	685,500
Spent in 1909-1910	30,000								30,000	2,000
Balance at end of 1909-1910	17,39,903	32,92,397	17,49,730	87,37,588	45,82,360	25,27,021	1,32,19,393	76,83,924	4,35,32,316	2,902,188
Budget Estimate, 1910-1911										
Balance at end of 1909-1910	17,39,903	32,92,397	17,49,730	87,37,588	45,82,360	25,27,021	1,32,19,393	76,83,924	4,35,32,316	2,902,188
Added in 1910-1911										
Spent in 1910-1911	7,40,000	15,87,000	2,89,000	17,37,000	5,28,000	11,52,000	19,27,000	15,47,000	95,07,000	633,800
Balance at end of 1910-1911	9,99,903	17,05,397	14,60,730	70,00,588	40,54,360	13,75,021	1,12,92,393	61,36,924	3,40,25,316	2,268,388

K B WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General

O. F. BARROW,
Comptroller General

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
February 25, 1910.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		Accounts, 1908 1909				Revised Estimate, 1909 1910.		Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	
		Expenditure.				Net Receipts	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
		Revenue.	Refunds and Assignments.	Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.				
Revenue Heads.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue (excluding that due to irrigation)		19,759,060	754,022	3,653,932	15,351,106	16,878,900		16,631,200	
Opium		5,884,788	3,587	1,230,083	4,645,113	4,312,600		3,550,100	
Salt		3,276,159	267,415	343,108	2,665,596	2,712,400		2,740,100	
Stamps		4,144,156	50,011	1,740,335	4,119,917	4,357,600		4,595,400	
Excise		6,389,628	75,848	390,554	5,923,228	6,059,400		6,282,800	
Provincial Rates		533,395	619	4,384	528,592	540,200		515,600	
Customs		4,837,264	107,181	209,023	4,516,060	4,515,000		5,660,400	
Assessed Taxes		1,553,419	8,843	25,568	1,519,008	1,528,500		1,584,400	
Forst		1,700,894	9,010	994,158	697,706	690,000		690,000	
Registration		430,936	101	231,509	199,166	197,300		201,700	
Licenses		589,636	202,480	...	387,556	396,900		395,200	
TOTAL		49,294,535	1,479,827	7,262,660	40,552,048	41,202,700		42,852,800	
Total deduction from Revenue				8,742,487					
Expenditure Heads.									
Debt Services	Interest	987,325	1,966,832			979,507	936,200		1,027,600
Commercial Services.	Post Office	1,825,620	1,896,753		71,133		22,300	26,200	
	Telegraph	973,097	1,028,073		40,970		107,500		140,400
	Railways	9,936,041	11,200,291		1,242,250	828,500		486,200	
	Irrigation	3,558,002	2,949,179		608,823	590,600		498,100	
Other Public Works	Civil works, &c.	287,938	4,496,342		4,208,404		3,891,000		4,253,900
Mint	Mint	104,654	192,129		87,475		23,700	50,800	
Civil Departments	Civil Departments	1,145,977	14,488,681		13,342,704		13,205,600		13,909,500
Miscellaneous	Superannuation	195,011	3,058,234		2,863,223		2,912,800		2,972,200
	Exchange		34,417		3,427	26,200			
Civil Services	Miscellaneous	285,125	421,079		135,953		71,000	21,300	
	Other heads	95,568	1,336,203		1,330,695		1,289,700		1,313,200
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief		992,019		992,070		66,500		1,000,000
	Other heads		653,100		653,100		933,500		
Military Services	Army { Effective	764,740	16,031,102		15,266,362		14,964,000		15,314,100
	Non-effective	94,199	3,146,164		3,047,965		3,015,100		3,085,000
	Marine	125,448	470,037		351,500		401,000		409,000
	Military works	59,254	967,302		908,108		793,800		810,300
	Special Services (1902)		29,044		29,044		36,700		1,500
TOTAL		69,761,535	74,166,588		44,053,051	953,000	683,500	633,800	377,900
Provincial Adjustment	Surplus								
	Deficit		607,343		667,343			633,800	
TOTAL		69,761,535	75,492,45		3,377,10	26,500		245,900	
Capital Account	Surplus								
	Deficit				3,737,710			245,900	
	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue								
	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)				4,278,547	2,459,400		2,597,500	
	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways					66,700			
	Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated for Railway Construction				51				
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				1,020,306	15,800		122,200	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works				993,489	1,665,700		1,333,000	
	Outlay on State Railways				9,486,165	6,927,300		8,128,000	
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)				562,613	2,380,600		2,461,300	
	Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities							5,304,100	
	Permanent Debt (net)				5,633,051	9,531,500		5,145,400	
	Temporary Debt (net)				5,000,000			4,210,000	
	Unfunded Debt (net)				251,421	849,500		1,119,200	
	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				396,202	115,200			66,300
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					741,000		195,200	
	Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				5,847	6,000		6,300	
	Deposits and Advances (net)				1,085,718	3,051,500			4,18,000
	Remittances (net)				277,008	21,800		1,000	
	Secretary of State's bills drawn (net)				12,423,939	17,000,000		16,500,000	
	Secretary of State's bills paid (net)					11,831,826	17,369,100		16,101,100
Cash Balance	Opening Balance				29,014,669	29,319,939	34,122,000	28,401,700	14,640,300
	Closing Balance				18,590,212	18,890,542	18,089,542	25,261,842	19,023,242
TOTAL		47,600,481	47,600,491		53,011,542	53,011,542	53,663,542	53,663,542	

K. B. WAGLE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
February 25, 1910.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES.

1. In this memorandum the variations between the Revised and the Budget estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the major heads of account. Under most of the heads details by provinces have been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations of Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided" expenditure in 1910-1911 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded, and fuller details of the figures will no doubt be given in their Financial Statements by the Local Governments which have respective Legislative Councils. It will be understood that the estimates now presented are not final. Alterations in the figures may be necessitated in the interests of accuracy or by the recommendations of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, or in consequence of important factors which come to light in the course of the next three weeks. All such alterations will be embodied in the Budget which will be presented to the Council on the 23rd March.

2. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the current year and the ensuing year are as follows —

				Accounts, 1908-1909
				£
Revenue	.	.	.	69,761,535
Expenditure charged to Revenue	.	.	.	73,492,245
		Deficit	.	£3,737,710
				Revised, 1909-1910
				£
Revenue	.	.	.	74,303,700
Expenditure charged to Revenue	.	.	.	74,034,200
		Surplus	.	£ 269,500
				Budget, 1910-1911.
				£
Revenue	.	.	.	75,264,600
Expenditure charged to Revenue	.	.	.	75,018,700
		Surplus	.	£ 245,900

These figures exclude all capital, debt and remittance transactions.

3. The accounts of 1908-1909 are not discussed in this Memorandum, but it has in the past been usual to give a brief explanation of the divergences between the revised estimate of revenue and expenditure for last year, as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year, as closed, audited and compiled in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Annual Appropriation Report. The revised estimates of 1908-1909 published in March 1909 were based upon the approximate figures of eleven months plus a forecast of the figures for the twelfth month of the year. To the extent, therefore, to which the March actuals differed from that forecast; to which the audit detected errors or misclassification in the figures of the earlier months; to which book adjustments had to be made between last year and this year, or between one major head and another, up to the time when the accounts were finally closed in last December,—to that extent will the revenue and expenditure now before the Council differ from the estimate which they had to consider at the last Budget meeting. The differences as a rule are unimportant. They involve no question of principle, and their net effect is measured by something under 3 lakhs.

The total revenue has turned out about £133,000, and the total expenditure about £150,000, more than the revised estimate, with the result that the year's deficit was £17,000 larger than was anticipated. The figure is relatively small, though it is the outcome of wider fluctuations on both sides of the account. Railways yielded about £97,000 below the estimate, a heavy fall in the takings on the Great Indian Peninsula line and special activity in renewals and repairs on the North-Western line being mainly responsible. The Military figures were worse by about £72,000 net; chiefly as the result of heavier expenditure on food supplies, railway charges and pensionary charges. In the Mints, an unexpectedly large return of copper and bronze from circulation changed an expected coinage profit from that section of the currency into a loss, and led to a deterioration of £89,000 from the estimate. But on the other hand there were considerable savings under ordinary Public Works,—about £67,000, net, the Land Revenue receipts improved by about £63,000, particularly in Burma and Bombay; and the Salt returns rose by over £59,000, the issues in March having made a sudden spurt.

4 Pages 93 to 102 of this Memorandum have been communicated by Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C I E, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Finance branch, and the rest of the Memorandum has been drafted by Mr Bhupendra Nath Mitra, M A, special Budget Officer in the Finance department

I AND 3.—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE.

(Including the portion due to Irrigation)

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11 Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
India General .	15,24,613	14,09,376	17,93,778	16,96,000	18,40,000	17,38,000
North-West Frontier.	22,32,744	23,54,850	23,42,121	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,10,000
Other Provinces .	89,848	14,93,490	5,81,726	10,15,000	9,47,000	15,05,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
Central Provinces .	1,70,73,306	1,59,86,051	1,66,30,891	1,89,10,000	1,86,00,000	1,87,58,000
Burma .	3,80,04,016	3,87,39,774	4,10,08,05	4,06,41,000	4,28,53,000	4,34,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam .	1,91,67,608	1,94,35,602	1,95,33,022	1,91,80,000	1,90,16,000	2,01,00,000
Bengal .	2,90,00,081	2,84,51,336	2,90,21,355	2,90,49,000	2,95,03,000	2,91,37,000
United Provinces .	6,31,96,701	5,30,49,572	6,56,19,626	6,90,70,000	6,95,57,000	6,76,84,000
Punjab .	2,71,96,161	2,48,36,720	2,45,79,377	2,94,40,000	3,10,13,000	3,04,00,000
Madras .	6,28,86,581	6,27,77,317	6,37,01,233	6,43,55,000	6,49,35,000	6,60,67,000
Bombay .	5,10,39,902	4,77,73,723	4,78,79,532	5,34,04,000	5,41,40,000	5,28,28,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	31,20,11,561	29,63,97,826	31,27,51,566	32,96,60,000	33,63,02,000	33,40,26,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue R	29,69,06,851	28,07,89,837	29,63,85,898	31,34,81,000	31,93,81,000	31,70,84,000
Shown under XXIX— Irrigation R	1,51,04,710	1,56,07,989	1,63,65,668	1,61,79,000	1,69,21,000	1,69,42,000
Equivalent of total Revenue in Sterling £	20,800,772	19,759,855	20,850,104	21,977,400	22,420,200	22,468,400
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £	19,793,791	18,719,322	19,759,060	20,898,800	21,292,100	21,138,900
Shown under XXIX— Irrigation £	1,006,981	1,040,533	1,091,044	1,078,600	1,128,100	1,129,500

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
India General .	6,19,477	6,70,757	7,13,738	6,93,000	7,04,000	6,50,000
North-West Frontier.	7,15,041	5,98,411	5,58,745	5,80,000	5,92,000	6,07,000
Other Provinces .	16,35,755	17,57,939	24,07,398	28,00,000	26,47,000	29,85,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1 Central Provinces	33,41,930	35,51,474	37,39,513	38,30,000	38,02,000	39,10,000
2 Burma .	57,41,354	64,45,276	68,19,354	66,65,000	67,69,000	68,45,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam .	28,27,099	32,19,351	30,67,804	32,10,000	31,33,000	31,52,000
Bengal .	35,92,309	37,67,946	37,10,161	40,00,000	37,10,000	39,86,000
United Provinces .	84,43,683	85,53,286	86,76,311	83,63,000	83,66,000	84,62,000
Punjab .	47,13,488	48,11,203	49,74,947	47,45,000	48,39,000	49,35,000
Madras .	1,11,59,410	1,15,00,742	1,20,17,254	1,20,90,000	1,24,82,000	1,28,27,000
Bombay .	75,05,440	76,26,640	81,16,793	81,78,000	80,70,000	82,36,000
TOTAL INDIA R	5,02,96,986	5,25,03,025	5,48,02,018	5,51,54,000	5,50,94,000	5,65,95,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,353,132	3,500,202	3,653,468	3,676,900	3,672,900	3,773,000
England .	790	1,138	464	700	700	1,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,353,922	3,501,340	3,653,932	3,677,600	3,673,600	3,774,300

Statement showing the distribution between Imperial and Provincial of the land revenue shown in the preceding table under 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget
	Budget.	Revised	
1. Total divided revenue	31,10,81,000	31,72,98,000	31,47,69,000
<i>Imperial</i>			
2. Imperial share according to the terms of the provincial settlements	16,77,37,000	17,11,72,000	16,95,32,000
3. Deduct :—			
(a) Fixed recurring assignments from Imperial to Provincial under the terms of the provincial settlements, including permanent additions subsequently made to them	2,96,29,000	3,00,86,000	3,45,24,000
(b) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the new scheme of taxation . . . . .	...	...	—12,50,000
(c) Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure (<i>vide</i> para 54 of Financial Statement for 1907-1908)	37,50,000	37,50,000	37,50,000
(d) Non-recurring grants —			
(i) Under the terms of the provincial settlements	7,97,000	7,55,000	7,22,000
(ii) in aid of balances		74,41,000	
(iii) other items	1,79,000	26,96,000	3,16,000
Total assignments	3,43,55,000	4,47,28,000	3,80,62,000
4 Net Imperial share of Divided Revenue	13,33,82,000	12,64,44,000	13,14,70,000
5. Add—Wholly Imperial Revenue	50,11,000	51,47,000	55,62,000
TOTAL	13,83,93,000	13,15,91,000	13,70,32,000
Shown under I—Land Revenue	12,44,35,000	11,70,29,000	12,24,41,000
" " XXIX—Irrigation	1,39,58,000	1,45,62,000	1,45,91,000
<i>Provincial</i>			
1 Share of divided revenue	17,76,99,000	19,08,54,000	18,32,99,000
2. Wholly Provincial Revenue	1,35,68,000	1,38,57,000	1,36,95,000
TOTAL	19,12,67,000	20,47,11,000	19,69,94,000
Shown under I—Land Revenue	18,90,46,000	20,23,52,000	19,46,43,000
" " XXIX—Irrigation	22,21,000	23,59,000	23,51,000

5. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 21 represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the quasi-permanent financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces."

REVENUE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

6. The latest estimate for the current year is Rs 136 lakhs better than the Budget forecast, owing mainly to larger collection of famine arrears in Ajmer-Merwara, where an excellent *rabi* harvest has been gathered, and to the introduction of revised settlement rates in the Quetta *tahsil* in Baluchistan. The Budget Estimate for 1910-1911 is Rs 4.15 lakhs higher than the Revised for the current year—a reduction in the collections in the minor administrations owing to the absence of famine arrears being more than counterbalanced by larger recoveries of survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Revised, 1909-1910

Budget, 1910-1911

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

7. The total collections in 1909-1910 are expected to exceed the Budget estimate by Rs 65.06 lakhs. The largest increase takes place in Burma (22.42 lakhs) where a substantial improvement is likely to occur in the Ordinary revenue, owing to an extension of cultivation and an excellent rice crop, as well as in the Petroleum revenue in consequence of activity in the Yenang-yaung oil-fields. In Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay the excellent agricultural prospects of the year have permitted a higher collection of famine arrears than was provided for in the Budget. Part of the improvement in the Punjab is due to the same reason, but a greater portion of it has been caused by purchases of proprietary rights in the Chenab Canal colony which were not foreseen when the Budget was framed. In Madras also, higher realisation of arrears and the introduction of re-settlement rates in certain districts have contributed to a small improvement over the Budget Estimate. The improvement would have been greater but for the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon which has necessitated larger season remissions. It is in the Central Provinces alone that any material decrease from the Budget Estimate is likely to take place, as it seems probable from the progress of collections that the provision made in the Budget for the recovery of arrears will prove over-sanguine.

Revised, 1909-1910

8. The total Budget for next year is Rs 26.91 lakhs less than the Revised Estimate for 1909-1910. In Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay any normal growth in the revenue is more than counterbalanced by the heavy receipts of famine arrears during the current year. In the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the normal growth in the revenue next year is likely to somewhat exceed the decrease in the collection of arrears. But it is only in Burma and Madras, which were immune from the recent famine, that any material improvement over the current year's collections is expected in 1910-1911.

Budget, 1910-1911

(c) Adjustments between Imperial and Provincial.

9. The table at page 22 shows the amount of Land Revenue assigned for Provincial expenditure in the two years. The increase of Rs 57 lakhs in 1909-1910 over the Budget estimate in the recurring grants given under the terms of the settlements or for special purposes is mainly caused by an assignment of Rs 4.92 lakhs made to the United Provinces under the terms of its provincial settlement in connection with the reduction in certain irrigation rates.

The further increase of R44.38 lakhs in 1910-1911 is chiefly made up as follows:—

1. Increase in assignment to Eastern Bengal and Assam under the terms of its new provincial settlement	38.24 lakhs.
2. Payment to Bengal of the final instalment of its share of the Imperial grant-in-aid of police reforms with reference to the accepted recommendations of the Police Commission	3.17 "
3. Payment to Madras of a portion of the Imperial contribution promised in its provincial settlement in connection with the scheme for the reconstitution of districts	2.00 "
TOTAL	43.41 "

The remainder of the variations in the two years consist of miscellaneous adjustments in several provinces.

10. The reasons for the recovery of contributions aggregating R12½ lakhs from the several Provincial Governments in connection with the financial arrangements for 1910-1911 is that the increased taxation credited to "divided" heads has to be wholly appropriated to Imperial revenues. The distribution of the total sum is given below

	R
Central Provinces	14,000
Burma	1,35,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	20,000
Bengal	3,89,000
United Provinces	1,22,000
Punjab	86,000
Madras	1,21,000
Bombay	3,63,000
TOTAL	12,50,000

11. The non-recurring grants given in the two years under the terms of the settlements represent the contributions required by the United Provinces and the Punjab to bring their net Irrigation revenue up to the amounts guaranteed in their provincial settlements. The Government of India have made subventions to the Central Provinces, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, partly to restore a normal scale of expenditure on civil works, and partly to raise their closing balances in 1910-11 to the prescribed minima. The distribution of the total sum of 74.41 lakhs is as follows

Central Provinces	7.09 lakhs
Eastern Bengal and Assam	36.90 "
Bengal	30.42 "
	74.41 "

12. The variation between the Revised and the Budget estimates of the current year under miscellaneous grants is mainly due to the following special assignments:

(1) Contribution towards the Rangoon river training scheme	15.00 lakhs
(2) Contribution towards the improvement of the Chittagong port	5.50 "
(3) Grants to Provincial Governments in aid of University and collegiate education, against provision made for this purpose in the Imperial Budget under Education expenditure	3.15 "
(4) Grant to the United Provinces for tank restoration works out of the special provision made in the Imperial Budget under Minor Irrigation works for improvement of irrigation	2.00 "
	25.65 "

Item (2) is subject to the Secretary of State's sanction, which has not yet been obtained. The miscellaneous grants in 1910-1911 represent almost wholly the grants-in-aid of University and collegiate education which it is proposed to continue for three more years.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

13. The saving of Rs 50 lakhs in the Budget grant for 1909-1910 is chiefly due to lapses in the provision for survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The increase of Rs 19 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1910-1911 over the Revised for the current year also occurs mainly in the item of expenditure and is partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Ajmer Merwara where the recent survey and settlement operations have terminated.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

14. The total expenditure in 1909-1910 exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rs 9 lakh. In Madras and the Punjab, the Budget grants are likely to prove insufficient to meet the sanctioned expenditure, while in Burma an increase in the collection charges has followed the large improvement in the revenue. These excesses have, however, been almost wholly counterbalanced by lapses in grants in the other provinces.

15. The total Budget Estimate for next year is Rs 11.82 lakhs higher than the Revised Estimate for 1909-1910—the increase being distributed over all the provinces. The principal increases occur in Madras and in Bengal. Provision has been made in the former province for the constitution of additional district and for an extended programme of survey and settlement operations, in the latter full provision has been made for the scheme for the improvement of the pay of ministerial officers recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The increase of Rs 0.8 lakh in the Central Provinces mainly represents provision for scheme for the re-organisation of the Commission and for certain necessary reforms in connection with the subordinate Land Records establishments.

II AND 4.—OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	7,34,32,575	6,60,29,825	6,35,16,675	5,71,05,000	6,81,30,000	6,57,30,000
Bombay—Pass Fees.	82,75,200	93,07,200	2,09,81,700	52,00,000	1,07,76,000	..
Excise Opium and other Revenue	32,00,147	33,37,761	37,73,449	39,35,000	39,28,000	40,29,000
TOTAL R	8,49,07,922	7,86,74,786	8,82,71,824	6,62,40,000	8,28,34,000	6,97,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling	5,660,528	5,244,986	5,884,788	4,416,000	5,522,300	4,650,600
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,61,60,116	2,25,58,149	1,62,93,113	1,41,50,000	1,45,72,000	1,45,00,000
Other Charges	25,14,101	24,57,332	22,31,332	22,08,000	19,76,000	19,46,000
TOTAL INDIA R	2,86,74,217	2,50,15,481	1,85,24,445	1,63,58,000	1,65,48,000	1,64,46,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,911,615	1,667,699	1,234,963	1,090,500	1,103,200	1,096,400
ENGLAND.						
Other Charges £	1,677	1,742	1,125	900	900	500
TOTAL £	1,013,292	1,669,441	1,236,088	1,091,400	1,104,100	1,096,900
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	52,800	48,900	45,900	42,300	42,300	37,560
Average price	R1,391	R1,350	R1,384	R1,350	R1,610	R1,750
Chests produced	48,750	38,126	40,001		28,125	28,000
Chests in Balance, March 31	72,013	61,239	55,333	..	41,158	31,598
Reserve, December 31	36,463	34,807	26,132	27,407	27,407	16,958
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	13,792	15,512	34,969	8,700	17,063	..
Rate of duty	R600	R600	R600	R600	R600	...

REVENUE.

(1) Bengal Opium

16 In the Budget estimates for the current year the average price to be obtained at the sales of Bengal opium was taken at R1,350 a chest. The year opened badly, the average price obtained at the April sales amounting to only R1,166, and though there was a sharp improvement to R1,366 in May, it was followed by a decline in the next two months. Since August, however, there has been a steady increase, and in the October sales the average price rose to R1,439. The course of prices since then has been unprecedented. Owing apparently to a depletion in the stocks of opium in China and the unquestionable evidence that India was seriously reducing its supply, there has been a marked rise in the price of the drug in China and this has resulted in an increased competition to secure the limited number of chests offered for sale in Calcutta. The average sale-price per chest jumped up to R1,800 in November, to R2,044 in January and nearly touched R2,400 in February. As a result, the revenue from this source is likely to exceed the Budget estimate by no less than R110 25 lakhs.

17 During 1910-1911 it is intended to sell 37,560 chests of Bengal opium, viz., 3,300 chests every month in the last three quarters of the current calendar year, reduced to 2,620 chests a month in the first quarter of 1911. Judging by the continuance of high prices in the China markets, we anticipate that it will be possible to obtain next year an average sale price of R1,750 per chest. The

figure is as usual speculative ; but it is reasonable to believe that considerable time must elapse before the demand can adjust itself to the reduced supply and in the meanwhile a high level of prices will, in all probability, be maintained

(ii) *Malwa Opium.*

18 As regards Malwa Opium, the Budget estimate of the current year was framed on the assumption that, as soon as the year's crop had been gathered, the imports from Malwa would re-commence with a view to secure priority of export in 1910 and subsequent years, and credit was taken for duty on the full number of chests (*viz.*, 8,700) for which warehouse accommodation was likely to be available in Bombay. The duty actually received has amounted to ₹107 76 lakhs. Against this, claims of refund to the extent of ₹1·8 lakhs have, however, been already admitted, and it is possible that a further sum of ₹15 lakhs will be eventually refunded as the Government of India do not at present give a guarantee that any opium on which duty has been already paid will be allowed priority of shipment after 1911. The necessary provision has been made under Refunds and Drawbacks (*vide* paragraph 53 below).

19. No provision has been made in the Budget estimates for 1910-1911 for any revenue from this source, as duty has already been received on all the opium which can be exported during the financial year.

(c) *Excise opium and other revenue.*

20. Under this head the Revised estimate for 1909-1910 does not materially differ from the Budget figure. The Budget estimate for 1910-1911 provides for the normal annual growth.

EXPENDITURE.

21. The Revised estimate of expenditure in the current year is expected to exceed the Budget provision by ₹19 lakhs—an excess of ₹4 22 lakhs under "Payments to cultivators," caused by an improvement in the outturn of the crop of 1909, being partly counterbalanced by savings in the grants for the establishment and other charges of the opium agencies.

22 In 1910-1911 provision has been made for about the same scale of expenditure as in the current year. The outturn of the crop now in the ground is expected to be the same as that of last year, and it is doubtful, having regard to the large diminution in the stock of opium held in reserve, whether a substantial reduction in the cultivation will be possible next year.

III AND 5.—SALT.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
REVENUE						
Northern India (a)	1,46,41,087	1,12,53,267	1,12,44,476	1,13,50,000	1,14,75,000	1,16,50,000
Burma (b)	17,30,510	18,69,528	18,90,109	20,00,000	20,24,000	20,50,000
Eastern Bengal (b)	19,51,587	14,63,247	14,76,151	15,00,000	13,50,000	14,25,000
Bengal (b)	1,60,88,611	1,07,88,894	1,12,46,304	1,04,00,000	1,15,50,000	1,18,00,000
Madras (a)	1,43,38,019	1,22,52,898	1,06,20,404	1,14,50,000	1,06,50,000	1,07,00,000
Bombay (a)	1,60,90,777	1,24,56,986	1,26,64,943	1,31,00,000	1,25,50,000	1,28,50,000
TOTAL R	6,54,40,591	5,00,84,820	4,91,42,367	4,98,00,000	4,95,99,000	5,04,75,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,362,700	3,338,988	3,276,159	3,320,000	3,306,000	3,365,000
CHARGES						
Establishment charges	41,55,150	45,12,685	40,31,601	41,58,000	39,77,000	41,81,000
Cost of Salt purchased by Government	9,91,631	9,33,354	10,91,290	12,20,000	9,70,000	11,87,000
Total India R	51,46,786	54,46,039	51,22,891	53,78,000	49,47,000	53,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	303,119	363,069	341,526	352,500	329,800	357,900
England	1,370	415	1,582	300	500	100
TOTAL £	364,489	363,484	343,108	358,800	330,300	358,000
Total Consumption Mds	4,30,86,000	4,43,90,000	4,54,10,000	4,67,20,000	4,56,27,000	4,64,66,000

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture.

(b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

REVENUE.

23 The consumption declined materially during the first half of the year, mainly in Northern India and Bombay. A recovery has, however, taken place in the last four months, and it is now expected that the total consumption during the year will be slightly in excess of that in 1908-1909, but 10.93 lakhs of maunds below the Budget forecast. With a duty of Re. 1 per maund, this would have resulted in a decrease of Rs. 10.93 lakhs in the Budget estimate of revenue. The allowance made in the Budget for the postponement of revenue collections involved in the extension of the credit system of payment of duty to Bengal and other provinces has, however, proved too large, and the actual shortage in revenue is likely to amount to Rs. 2.01 lakhs only.

In 1910-1911 an increase of 8.39 lakhs of maunds in the consumption and of Rs. 8.76 lakhs in the revenue (inclusive of the miscellaneous receipts) is anticipated.

EXPENDITURE.

24. Of the lapse of Rs. 4.31 lakhs in the current year's Budget grant, Rs. 2.5 lakhs occur under "Cost of Salt purchased by Government" in Madras and is caused by the season being unfavourable for salt manufacture. The balance represents savings in establishment charges arising mainly out of the non-utilisation of the provisions for steamers for Cuttack and Midnapur, for the acquisition of land for new salt works at Bhandup and for the revision of certain preventive and clerical establishments in Bombay. The Budget estimate for 1910-1911 provides for these items of expenditure as well as for the revision of the combined salt and excise establishments in Madras; a normal provision has also been made under "Cost of Salt purchased by Government."

IV AND 6.—STAMPS.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	3,79,972	4,16 430	4,61,739	4,83,000	4,22,000	4,51,000
2. North-West Frontier	4,21,059	4,67,020	4,86,447	5,10,000	5,21,000	5,47,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	24,60,477	27,57,538	29,02 479	28,40,000	32,00,000	34,24,000
2. Burma . . .	39,76,661	40,34 299	37,76,057	41,00,000	36,50 000	39,78,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	90,68,715	96,38 879	99,39,068	1,03,00,000	1 01,50,000	1 05,40,000
4. Bengal . . .	1,47,06,698	1,55,88,275	1,55,90,838	1,65,00,000	1,56,00,000	1,68,26,000
5. United Provinces .	92,21,308	97,40,212	99,80,385	1,00,00,000	1 10,00,000	1,05,50,000
6. Punjab . . .	40,48 379	42 79,295	46,81,393	40,60,000	40,50,000	54,18,000
7. Madras . . .	99,02 685	1,04,01,093	1,08,22,572	1,12,25,000	1,14,40,000	1,19,12,000
8. Bombay . . .	62,61,861	64,45,101	64,21,462	65,00,000	72,80,000	77,02,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	6,04,48,015	6,38,94,739	6,51,02,340	6,71,18,000	6,82,73,000	7,13,48,000
Distribution of Total Revenue —						
Court Fees and Plain Paper .	4,02,37,343	4,22,06,739	4,35,90,056	4,49,75,000	4,63,62,000	4,74,55,000
Commercial and other Stamps . .	1,93,90,930	2,00,79,877	2,07,26,096	2,14,03,000	2,10,90,000	2,29,74,000
Other Revenue . .	8,14,342	10,08,123	8,40,188	7,40,000	8,21,000	9,19,000
Equivalent of total revenue in Sterling £	4,029,908	4,259,649	4,344,156	4,474,500	4,551,500	4,756,500

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General:—						
(i) Superintendence and other charges	63,445	67,725	73,476	67,000	66,000	67,000
(ii) Credits for value of stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations and to the Postal and Telegraph Departments	(a)					
2. North-West Frontier	—7,69,885	—17,19,168	—16,69,340	—18,31,000	—18,55,000	—18,76,000
	17,458	18,334	20,467	18,000	21,000	21,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	1,08,172	1,15,673	1,19,549	1,25,000	1,33,000	1,40,000
2. Burma	1,12,484	1,16,606	1,10,650	1,43,000	1,13,000	1,21,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,81,198	4,20,820	4,14,961	4,45,000	4,50,000	4,64,000
4. Bengal	4,08,020	4,09,954	4,62,388	5,05,000	4,70,000	5,04,000
5. United Provinces	2,28,863	2,68,009	2,40,879	2,56,000	2,94,000	2,58,000
6. Punjab	1,50,716	1,50,557	1,61,660	1,03,000	1,76,000	1,85,000
7. Madras	3,78,846	3,90,958	4,04,320	4,03,000	4,18,000	4,19,000
8. Bombay	2,10,181	2,20,371	2,21,554	2,22,000	2,17,000	2,32,000
Total Expenditure R	12,89,498	4,77,439	5,60,564	5,26,000	5,19,000	5,35,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	85,960	31,829	37,371	35,100	34,600	35,700
England	100,300	107,280	136,667	106,800	106,800	75,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	186,266	139,109	174,038	141,900	141,400	110,700

(a) Credits for value of stamps supplied only to Local Governments and Administrations

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

25 The decrease in the Revised estimates of the current year as compared with the Budget occurs mainly in Ajmer-Merwara and is attributed to diminished litigation. The Budget estimate for 1910-11 provides for a small normal growth in the revenue

(b) *Divided.*

26 The Revised estimate for 1909-1910 exceeds the Budget by Rs 12.05 lakhs. Increased litigation and commercial activity, consequent on the return of prosperous agricultural conditions, have enhanced beyond expectation the receipts in all the provinces afflicted by the recent famine (*viz.*, the Central and the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay), the revenue in Bombay being also swelled to some extent by large receipts of probate duty. In Madras too, the allowance made in the Budget for growth in revenue has been somewhat exceeded. On the other hand, the continuance of famine conditions in the first half of the year in certain portions of the two Bengals seems to have interfered with the growth of revenue anticipated in the Budget, while in Burma the commercial depression which followed the collapse of the land boom appears to have continued during the year and has been responsible for a further decline in the stamp revenue

27. In 1909-1910 the revenue has been taken at Rs 30.2 lakhs higher than in the current year. Of this Rs 20 lakhs represent the proceeds of enhanced taxation which it has been decided to impose in order to avoid a deficit. The taxation takes the form of raising the present duties levied on (a) debentures, (b) share warrants to bearer, (c) transfers of shares and debentures, (d) agreements or memoranda of agreements relating to the sale of shares and securities (e) bills of exchange, and (f) probate. The estimate of the extra revenue to be realized in this manner from the Provinces is distributed as follows —

	Rs
Central Provinces	24 lakhs
Burma	1 78 "
Eastern Bengal and Assam	40 "
Bengal	7 26 "
United Provinces	1 00 "
Punjab	68 "
Madras	1 62 "
Bombay	7 02 "
Total	20 00

Apart from this special increase, allowance has been made for a normal growth in revenue in all the provinces, with the exception of the United Provinces and Bombay where it is not considered safe to count on a repetition of the abnormally high revenue of the current year

EXPENDITURE.

28 The fluctuations between the Revised and the Budget estimates for the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates for 1910-1911 are unimportant, both in the case of the wholly Imperial and the divided expenditure, and do not call for any remarks. The decrease in expenditure in England in 1910-1911 is due to a smaller supply of post-cards, the consumption of which has fallen off owing probably to a more extensive use of post-cards of private manufacture. It may be explained that the cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Post office and Telegraph the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes. Similarly the cost of revenue stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by *per contra* credit in the Imperial section under this head

V AND 7.—EXCISE.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General	12,11,785	15,15,350	15,76,540	16,27,000	16,08,000	16,50,000
2 North-West Frontier	2,24,797	2,59,700	2,86,548	3,20,000	3,30,000	3,00,000
<i>Divided</i>						
1. Central Provinces	83,24,568	72,09,050	66,15,846	80,00,000	68 00,000	75,04,000
2 Burma	76,64 980	78,57 175	77,18,814	79,50,000	70,50,000	79,02,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	63,73,582	67,88 580	70,35,670	74,08,000	72,24,000	75,00,000
4. Bengal	1,60,81 397	1,70,77,600	1,70 01, 004	1,70,00,000	1,67,50,000	1,70,52,000
5 United Provinces	92,05,770	89,31,519	85,62 248	95,75,000	89,50,000	90 04,000
6 Punjab &c.	39,89,910	42 15,327	47,59,938	50,50,000	44,50,000	47,04,000
7 Madras	2,05,60,140	2, 0 71 102	2,51,42,443	2,65,00,000	2,70,80,000	2,81,00,000
8 Bombay	1,18,30,331	1,63,86,007	1,65,45,300	1,74,00 000	1,72,00,000	1,74,24,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	8 84 73,289	9,34,05,154	9,58,44,411	10,17,30,000	9,80,12,000	10,18,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,898,219	6,227,010	6,389,628	6,782,000	6,536,200	6,786,700

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General	91,923	1,40 978	1,94,590	1,98,000	1,54,000	1,72,000
2 North-West Frontier	7,639	7,699	8,170	9,000	9,000	18,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1 Central Provinces	2,38,144	2 68,385	2,80,480	3,10,000	2,83,000	3,24,000
2 Burma	11,18,880	11,10,881	11,92,508	11,82,000	12,40,000	13,66,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,00,102	2,28,203	2 77,319	3,02,000	2,87,000	2,98,000
4 Bengal	7,13,120	7,73,049	7,85,537	8,30,000	8,44,000	8,83,000
5 United Provinces	1,00 877	1,01 584	2,05,253	2,60,000	3,19,000	3,64,000
6 Punjab	70,689	62 830	74,291	1,40,000	72,000	1,64,000
7 Madras	10,08,771	10,19,638	18,19,223	17,84,000	18,11,000	18,89,000
8 Bombay	5,37,698	6,50,761	10,18,665	9,80,000	9,60,000	9,96,000
Total India R	41,17,933	44,40,008	58,56,042	59,95,000	59,79,000	64,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	274,529	296,000	390,403	399,700	398,600	431,600
England £	80	94	149	100	500	100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	274,609	296,094	390,552	399,800	399,100	431,700

REVENUE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

29. The Revised estimate for the current year does not differ materially from the Budget. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for a normal growth in revenue, but this is counterbalanced to some extent by a decrease in the transit duty levied on opium brought into the North-West Frontier Province from Afghanistan, the imports of which are not expected to be as high in 1910-1911 as in the current year.

(b) *Divided.*

30. The Budget of the current year provided for a substantial increase in the excise revenue in all the provinces as a result of the return of normal agricultural conditions as well as of the measures taken, with reference to the accepted recommendations of the Excise Committee, towards improved control, the supply of a purer liquor and the continued substitution of licit for illicit consumption. The large advance anticipated has not, however, been realised in any province with the exception of Madras and the total Revised estimate is Rs 36.79 lakhs below the Budget provision. It is probable that the continuance of high prices during a greater portion of the year has again kept down the excise revenue; while in some provinces the measures of reform introduced appear to have led to cautious bids for licenses for retail vend. In the Central Provinces and Bombay there has also been an active temperance propaganda at work, and in Burma, insufficient allowance was made in the Budget for the loss of revenue likely to arise from the restriction of issues of opium to the probable needs of consumers and their estimated means. In Madras alone does an improvement occur over the Budget estimate, the growth in revenue having again exceeded anticipation.

31. The estimate for next year is taken at Rs 37.46 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1909-1910. Credit has been taken for a moderate normal growth of Rs 32.46 lakhs in the revenue, and an additional Rs 5 lakhs are expected to be obtained from the enhancement in taxation which Local Governments will enforce as a corollary to the increased tariff rates on beer and spirits; the amount being distributed as shown below —

							R
Central Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	04 lakhs
Burma	.	.	.	.	.	.	92 "
Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	52 "
United Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 44 "
Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 04 "
Madras	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 "
Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 "
							<hr/> 5 00 " <hr/>

EXPENDITURE

32. There is no material variation between the Revised and the Budget estimates for the current year in any province. The total grant for next year is Rs 4.95 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1909-1910, provision has been made in almost every province for re-organisation of establishments or other fresh expenditure necessitated by the measures of reform referred to in paragraph 2.

VI and 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	6,870	9,989	52,604	25,000	28,000	10,000
2. North-West Frontier	25,066	2,382	9,074	4,000	4,000	4,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Eastern Bengal and Assam	16,12,023	16,99,001	16,66,290	17,52,000	17,10,000	17,35,000
2. Bengal	30,18,246	37,78,438	38,10,886	38,16,000	40,35,000	39,75,000
3. United Provinces	23,93,430	23,50,753	24,27,840	23,98,000	23,83,000	23,95,000
4. Punjab	04,429	40,788	37,131	23,000	33,000	25,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	77,50,070	78,87,441	80,03,921	80,18,000	81,95,000	81,44,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	516,671	525,829	533,595	534,500	546,300	542,900

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. North-West Frontier	142	...	..		...
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Eastern Bengal and Assam.	10,353	25,767	24,332	43,000	30,000	34,000
2. Bengal	55,784	45,282	41,429	50,000	46,000	64,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	66,279	71,049	65,761	93,000	76,000	98,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,419	4,737	4,384	6,200	5,100	6,500

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

33. The Revised estimate for the current year is practically the same as the Budget. In 1910-11 allowance has been made for a falling-off in the cess levied in Indore on Malwa opium in transit to Bombay, as it is uncertain to what extent passes will be issued next year.

(b) Provincial.

34. An improvement of Rs 2.19 lakhs has taken place in Bengal over the Budget of the current year, owing to the introduction of revaluation rates in the Santhal Parganas and the collection of arrears; otherwise there is no important variation between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year or between the latter and the Budget estimate for 1910-11.

EXPENDITURE.

35. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

VII AND 9—CUSTOMS.

SIA CUSTOMS IMPORTS	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Special Import Duties</i>						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	44,734	55,085	5,21,748	5,50,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fer- mented Liquors	3,04,967	3,84,919	5,27,530	5,60,000	5,20,000	6,75,000
Spirits and Liquors	77,97,711	92,05,851	95,46,877	97,50,000	94,60,000	1,11,50,000
Wines	3,83,569	3,99,539	3,90,000	4,00,000	3,90,000	5,75,000
Opium	3,437	3,805	2,850	5,000	4,000	4,000
Petroleum	37,77,333	44,63,528	53,20,730	52,50,000	47,50,000	63,25,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	805	405	405			
Do (do, 1902)	399	100	510			..
<i>General Import Duties</i>						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	19,86,187	24,78,924	26,07,550	27,50,000	24,25,000	25,00,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	43,81,422	44,75,569	51,55,930	50,50,000	55,00,000	50,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	15,22,261	18,44,858	16,30,773	17,50,000	19,00,000	15,25,000
Tobacco						63,00,000
Cotton Manufactures	1,29,13,509	1,51,88,934	1,18,12,366	1,20,00,000	1,20,00,000	1,25,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of —						
Silver, Bullion and Coin	4,79,320	51,70,202	63,64,132	42,50,000	54,11,000	1,00,00,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	34,51,152	45,63,907	47,05,127	50,00,000	44,50,000	47,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,84,180	2,70,590	1,35,920	2,00,000	1,27,000	1,00,000
Manufactured Articles	84,84,426	97,77,519	94,25,197	97,00,000	92,00,000	95,00,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	11,38,368	14,95,287	10,09,073	17,50,000	15,14,000	10,24,000
TOTAL IMPORTS						
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	5,08,58,780	6,03,39,114	5,98,09,416	5,90,25,000	5,81,00,000	6,35,78,000
EXPORT DUTIES—	29,00,625	33,99,717	35,43,778	37,50,000	30,00,000	37,50,000
Rice	1,05,31,920	1,02,33,682	81,80,998	1,15,00,000	1,02,00,000	1,20,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	9,83,089	10,94,891	9,50,173	11,00,000	10,04,000	9,40,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,52,75,384	7,50,67,404	7,24,53,903	7,53,81,000	7,30,30,000	9,02,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 4,351,692	5,004,494	4,832,204	5,025,400	4,808,700	6,018,300
Charges	£ 29,99,434	30,88,036	31,32,958	34,47,000	32,50,000	30,23,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 199,962	2,05,569	208,864	229,800	217,200	241,500
England	222	609	152	100	400	500
TOTAL	£ 200,184	206,478	209,023	229,900	217,600	242,000

REVENUE.

36. The Revised estimate for the current year is taken at Rs 23 51 lakhs less than the Budget. No improvement in the total imports of merchandise is likely to take place during the year, and as a result, the import duty under most of the tariff heads will fall short of the Budget estimate. The only important exception is sugar, the imports of which from Java in the first nine months of the current year have been over 30 per cent in excess of those in the corresponding period of 1908-1909. Some improvement is also expected under drugs, medicines and tobacco, while the recovery which has recently taken place in the demand for imported piece-goods will secure the full revenue which was counted upon from this source. As regards silver, the imports have considerably exceeded expectation and the duty is now estimated at Rs 11 01 lakhs higher than the Budget. On the other hand, there will be a shortage of export duty as the diversion of Burma rice to Indian ports has continued to some extent, specially during the earlier months of the year, and an important decrease will also occur in the excise duty on cotton goods owing to the recent stagnation in the Bombay mills.

37. In 1910-1911 provision is made for an increased revenue of Rs 17 14 lakhs under this head. Of this, Rs 145 lakhs represent the yield of the following enhanced duties which it has been decided to levy in order to secure financial equilibrium, viz. —

Beer and wines	.	.	.	.	50 per cent additional.
Spirits (ordinary)	.	.	.	.	Rs 6-0 per proof gallon with corresponding rates on liquors and perfumed spirits.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	.	.	.	.	Rs 8-0 per lb
" cigars	.	.	.	.	" 2-8-0 " "
" cigarettes	.	.	.	.	" 2-0-0 " " (roughly)
" other sorts	.	.	.	.	" 1-10-0 " "
Silver	.	.	.	.	4 annas per oz
Petroleum	.	.	.	.	1½ " per gallon.

Due allowance has been made for a possible contraction in imports consequent on the enhancement of the duty. The contraction is likely to be greatest immediately after the enhancement is announced and it is for this reason that no benefit from the enhanced duties is expected in 1909-10. A moderate development should take place next year in the import trade in other commodities, chiefly in piece-goods, as well as an improvement in the position of the cotton mills in Bombay. An increase of Rs 18 lakhs is also assumed in the export duty on rice as, with the improvement in the agricultural prospects in the two Bengals, the demand for Burma rice in India is sure to be further reduced.

EXPENDITURE.

38 The lapse in the Budget estimate of the current year is caused by the non-utilisation of the provisions for the re-organisation of the appraising establishment and for the purchase of a steam launch in Bengal and by savings in ordinary grants in all the maritime provinces. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for the full scale of sanctioned expenditure and for the re-organisation of appraising and other establishments in Burma, Bengal and Bombay.

VIII AND 10.—ASSESSED TAXES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General (Civil)	8,64,219	8,84,919	9,15,290	9,18,000	8,92,000	9,14,000
2 North West Frontier (Civil)	1,24,008	1,28,008	1,29,862	1,35,000	1,35,000	1,38,000
3 Other Provinces (Civil)	43,158	51,873	6,301	12,000	4,000	9,000
4 Non civil Departments	14,74,530	15,39,340	15,94,042	16,16,000	16,99,000	17,10,000
<i>Divided</i>						
1 Central Provinces	5,95,913	5,99,900	5,76,666	6,00,000	5,45,000	5,65,000
2 Burma	15,42,501	17,30,309	17,94,684	18,68,000	18,76,000	19,10,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,23,551	11,19,945	11,80,591	12,40,000	12,00,000	12,70,000
4 Bengal	48,67,262	51,97,028	56,42,965	58,00,000	55,50,000	59,00,000
5 United Provinces	21,18,329	21,33,587	23,01,793	22,50,000	22,80,000	23,30,000
6 Punjab	13,32,221	13,70,026	14,16,470	14,50,000	15,00,000	15,80,000
7 Madras	27,51,319	29,81,227	29,90,613	30,50,000	31,00,000	32,00,000
8 Bombay	46,19,798	48,21,531	47,51,810	48,38,000	46,96,000	47,90,000
Total Revenue R	2,13,56,809	2,25,61,693	2,33,01,287	2,37,77,000	2,34,77,000	2,43,22,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,423,787	1,504,113	1,553,419	1,585,200	1,565,100	1,621,500

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	1,466	1,456	1,409	2,000	2,000	2,000
2 North-West Frontier	853	805	948	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Divided</i>						
1 Central Provinces	10,317	12,246	10,059	11,000	11,000	11,000
2 Burma	38,267	40,127	38,179	48,000	41,000	43,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	28,570	29,884	34,260	35,000	39,000	40,000
4 Bengal	1,50,230	1,53,061	1,60,003	1,64,000	1,55,000	1,63,000
5 United Provinces	315	271	321	..	..	..
6 Punjab	10,760	10,820	11,507	12,000	11,000	11,000
7 Madras	32,75	34,765	37,656	37,000	40,000	37,000
8 Bombay	83,857	85,149	89,176	97,000	95,000	97,000
Total Expenditure R	3,57,418	3,68,050	3,83,524	4,07,000	3,95,000	4,21,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	23,828	24,577	25,568	27,100	26,300	28,100

39. The Imperial revenue shown against other provinces represents income-tax levied on surplus profits of railway companies in Bombay; while that shown against non-Civil Departments consists of the amounts deducted from the salaries, etc., of officers belonging to the Postal, Telegraph, Railway, Public Works and Military Services.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

40. There is no material variation between the Budget and Revised estimates, nor between the latter and the Budget of 1910-1911.

(b) *Divided.*

41. The total revenue in the current year is less than the Budget by ^A Rs 3.49 lakhs. The more important decreases occur in Bengal and Bombay—the trade depression in 1908 having adversely affected the profits of companies on which the assessments in the current year have been based. The ^B Budget estimates for next year provide for a total improvement of Rs 8.04 lakhs. A substantial recovery is expected in Bengal with the return of normal trade conditions, in the other provinces allowance has been made for a normal growth in revenue.

EXPENDITURE

42. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

IX AND II.—FOREST.
REVENUE.

		Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>							
1	India General	8,94,563	9,35,074	4,90,137	6,50,000	5,50,000	6,00,000
2	North West Frontier	1,83,214	2,36,490	1,22,782	2,72,000	2,40,000	2,00,000
<i>Divided</i>							
1	Central Provinces	24,01,159	21,90,128	20,78,162	25,00,000	21,20,000	23,50,000
2	Burma	98,12,535	87,80,202	94,48,634	90,00,000	92,00,000	92,00,000
3	Eastern Bengal and Assam	13,20,592	14,39,447	14,46,365	17,02,000	14,78,000	16,08,000
4	Bengal	10,65,559	11,97,650	11,84,845	13,00,000	10,00,000	11,00,000
5	United Provinces	25,02,004	24,09,745	21,75,406	24,50,000	22,50,000	23,50,000
6	Punjab	10,05,884	14,57,449	12,88,792	12,61,000	10,23,000	11,64,000
7	Madras	32,90,669	38,93,830	38,90,919	40,50,000	41,10,000	42,40,000
8	Bombay	34,22,451	30,46,177	30,87,356	37,00,000	38,10,000	37,11,000
TOTAL INDIA R		2,64,99,020	2,59,79,252	2,55,13,401	2,69,15,000	2,57,81,000	2,65,23,000
Equivalent in Sterling £		1,766,601	1,731,950	1,700,894	1,794,300	1,718,700	1,768,200
England		2,310	000	..	..	..	..
TOTAL REVENUE £		1,768,911	1,732,610	1,700,894	1,794,300	1,718,700	1,768,200

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial</i>							
1	India General	7,05,923	6,68,534	6,03,540	7,78,000	6,97,000	7,20,000
2	North-West Frontier	93,050	86,400	81,413	1,20,000	84,000	97,000
<i>Divided</i>							
1	Central Provinces	13,42,878	15,83,407	17,53,307	17,30,000	16,20,000	16,50,000
2	Burma	30,93,889	30,74,574	38,18,603	39,85,000	38,71,000	41,20,000
3	Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,07,860	8,00,373	8,91,349	10,02,000	10,02,000	10,35,000
4	Bengal	6,32,489	7,13,394	5,83,981	5,87,000	5,81,000	6,65,000
5	United Provinces	15,00,651	11,94,013	12,22,436	13,20,000	12,45,000	13,32,000
6	Punjab	11,44,403	11,76,696	8,51,627	8,50,000	7,07,000	8,50,000
7	Madras	24,80,600	27,80,857	29,17,401	33,00,000	33,40,000	32,00,000
8	Bombay	19,90,749	19,55,427	20,43,873	21,00,000	21,37,000	21,12,000
TOTAL INDIA R		1,40,93,152	1,46,35,975	1,48,27,390	1,57,84,000	1,52,64,000	1,62,96,000
Equivalent in Sterling £		939,543	975,732	988,402	1,052,300	1,017,600	1,086,400
England		9,323	4,608	5,006	5,300	5,300	6,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £		948,866	980,340	994,158	1,057,600	1,022,900	1,092,900
NET REVENUE £		820,045	752,270	706,736	736,700	695,800	675,300

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

43. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by Rs 32 lakhs. The revival in the export of Padouk timber from the Andamans has not answered expectations, while the improvement in revenue anticipated in the North-West Frontier Province will not be fully realised. In 1910-1911, a small increase in the receipts from the Andaman forests is almost wholly counter-balanced by a decrease in the Frontier Province, where the current year's revenue includes certain arrear receipts.

(b) *Divided.*

44. The total revenue in 1909-1910 falls short of the Budget by no less ^R than ₹10.02 lakhs. All the provinces except Burma, Madras and Bombay share in this decline. In the Central Provinces, the revenue has been affected by a poor market for grass, firewood and bamboos, by a smaller outturn of timber in certain forests and by the exemption of calves from grazing fees. In the two Bengals, as well as in the United Provinces and the Punjab, the general depression in the timber trade appears to have been mainly responsible for keeping down the receipts, though in the last-named province a portion of the decrease is caused by an adjustment by deduction from receipts of a payment made to the Frontier Province in respect of arrear revenue due to it. Important improvements over the Budget forecast occur in Burma owing to an extension of the purchase contract system, and in Bombay mainly in consequence of a keen competition at the timber sales in certain tracts.

45. In 1910-1911, a moderate growth of ₹7.32 lakhs is assumed in the total ^{Bu} revenue. All the provinces expect to share in the development, except Bombay where the completion of the clearance of *maliki* teak in the Thana forest division will restrict the income.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

46. The saving of ₹1.17 lakhs in the Budget grant for 1909-1910 occurs ^R chiefly in the working expenses of the Andaman and Hazara forests, and in the charges of the Dehra Forest Research Institute owing to vacancies in the appointments of certain Research officers. For next year, provision has been made for ^B the full scale of sanctioned expenditure.

(b) *Divided.*

47. The lapse of ₹4.03 lakhs in the Budget provision for the current year ^R is distributed over all the provinces with the exception of Madras and Bombay, where small excesses over the grants are likely to take place. The saving is largest in the Punjab and is mainly caused by the payment to the Frontier Province referred to in paragraph 44 having been adjusted not under the expenditure head but by deduction from receipts. Important savings are also expected in the working expenses of forests, and in the provision for establishment charges in the Central Provinces and Burma.

48. The Budget Estimate for 1910-1911 is ₹9.96 lakhs higher than the ^B Revised of the current year. The largest increase occurs in Burma, where full provision has been made for sanctioned establishments and for the re-organisation scheme introduced during the current year, and in Madras where operations for the development of forests are contemplated on a large scale. In Bombay, a lump provision of ₹2 lakhs has been made for the re-organisation of the subordinate forest establishments, but this is counterbalanced to some extent by smaller expenditure on conservancy and works and on temporary establishments. In the other provinces, provision has been generally made for the normal growth in working expenses and the full sanctioned scale of establishments. Special provision has been made in the Central Provinces for the re-organisation of the provincial forest service, some provision for re-organisation and other fresh expenditure also appears in the Budget of most other provinces.

X AND 12.—REGISTRATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	18,405	19,911	21,237	20,000	23,000	22,000
2 North West Frontier	27,994	33,001	36,928	40,000	40,000	43,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	2,10,204	2,56,018	2,78,272	2,50,000	3,05,000	3,15,000
2 Burma	2,12,967	2,03,613	1,91,356	2,05,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	8,30,421	9,25,785	9,76,886	10,25,000	9,60,000	10,30,000
4 Bengal	12,25,432	13,46,556	14,26,043	15,50,000	13,80,000	14,87,000
5 United Provinces	4,98,429	5,80,494	5,66,595	5,50,000	6,30,000	5,49,000
6 Punjab	2,73,120	2,76,934	3,13,631	3,17,000	3,34,000	3,44,000
7 Madras	17,43,752	18,92,497	19,47,887	19,75,000	19,50,000	20,15,000
8 Bombay	6,54,907	6,94,859	7,03,210	7,04,000	7,40,000	7,60,000
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TOTAL INDIA R	56,96,031	62,29,064	64,64,045	66,36,000	65,42,000	67,65,000
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Equivalent in Sterling £	379,736	415,311	430,936	442,400	436,100	451,000

EXPENDITURE

<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	6,733	7,167	7,259	7,000	7,000	9,000
2 North-West Frontier	8,046	8,861	9,507	10,000	10,000	10,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	1,03,103	1,07,890	1,11,433	1,18,000	1,14,000	1,23,000
2. Burma	69,027	76,007	82,127	82,000	83,000	85,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	5,11,969	5,41,660	5,92,316	6,10,000	6,26,000	6,49,000
4 Bengal	6,41,687	7,52,153	8,14,977	8,24,000	7,81,000	8,13,000
5 United Provinces	2,52,553	2,61,176	2,65,888	2,64,000	2,77,000	2,94,000
6 Punjab	1,09,812	1,10,917	1,17,545	1,15,000	1,17,000	1,20,000
7 Madras	9,72,273	10,12,459	11,24,011	11,40,000	11,84,000	12,30,000
8 Bombay	3,11,020	3,26,380	3,52,076	3,62,000	3,68,000	3,90,000
TOTAL INDIA R.	29,91,403	32,04,970	34,77,139	35,41,000	35,67,000	37,23,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	199,431	213,664	231,809	236,100	237,800	247,000

Imperial.

49 The figures of both revenue and expenditure for the two years show little variation and call for no remarks.

Provincial.

50. The total revenue in 1909-1910 does not differ materially from the Budget estimate. There has been a considerable set-back in Bengal, owing probably to the commercial and agricultural depression in the earlier months. But the defects from the Budget estimate in this province, as well as in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras and Burma, are counterbalanced to some extent by improved receipts in the provinces recovering from the recent famine. In 1910-1911, a substantial recovery is anticipated in Bengal, while in the United Provinces the rush of litigation in 1909-1910 is not expected to continue; in the other provinces, provision has been made for a normal growth in revenue consequent on the expansion of the operations of the department.

51. The total expenditure in 1909-1910 is about the same as the Budget estimate. The grant of 1910-1911 includes provision in almost every province for the revision of registration establishments.

XI.—TRIBUTES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	19,71,436	18,91,451	20,65,519	19,01,000	20,38,000	20,24,000
2. Central Provinces .	2,93,537	1,41,437	2,47,623	2,39,000	2,35,000	2,39,000
3. Burma .	4,93,242	4,47,196	4,49,600	3,80,000	4,02,000	3,37,000
4. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	50,100	50,000	50,200	50,000	50,000	50,000
5. Bengal .	33,150	28,675	31,175	34,000	52,000	52,000
6. Punjab .	2,76,780	2,76,158	2,84,116	2,71,000	3,78,000	2,77,000
7. Madras .	45,07,902	45,07,902	45,07,902	45,08,000	44,07,000	44,07,000
8. Bombay .	13,88,643	14,24,976	12,05,407	13,40,000	12,99,000	13,79,000
TOTAL INDIA R	90,14,790	87,67,795	88,14,542	87,98,000	89,51,000	88,55,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	600,986	584,520	589,636	586,500	596,700	590,300

52 The revenue recorded under this head represents tributes received from the protected states, in several cases as a result of exchanges of territory and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not show any important fluctuations from year to year except for arrears and their recovery and the levy of fees on succession (*nazarana*) in some cases. Thus the increase of Rs 1.53 lakhs over the Budget Estimate of the current year is chiefly due to the recovery of the balance of *nazarana* from the Chief of Mandi, while the absence of this item mainly accounts for the difference between the Budget of 1910-1911 and the Revised of the current year.

1.--REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	46,835	39,514	47,411	42,000	46,000	44,000
2 North-West Frontier	18,865	24,552	37,383	31,000	39,000	32,000
3 Other Provinces	18,44,849	17,04,585	17,27,538	16,10,000	34,11,000	16,79,000
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	87,536	81,943	4,01,607	85,000	1,48,000	87,000
2 Burma	2,72,964	2,45,391	2,41,520	2,40,000	2,00,000	2,25,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	70,701	68,742	92,419	84,000	85,000	90,000
4 Bengal	2,21,372	2,86,107	2,54,146	2,55,000	2,61,000	2,58,000
5 United Provinces	1,90,371	1,72,029	2,84,332	1,88,000	2,39,000	2,00,000
6 Punjab	1,07,283	1,41,950	1,53,521	1,52,000	1,45,000	1,45,000
7 Madras	2,68,090	2,55,283	2,61,373	2,55,000	2,73,000	2,59,000
8 Bombay	5,21,505	6,40,319	7,79,602	5,33,000	6,72,000	6,00,000
TOTAL	36,50,371	36,63,426	39,83,858	34,81,000	55,25,000	36,29,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	243,358	244,228	265,591	232,100	368,300	241,900

(a) *Imperial.*

53. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (*e.g.*, Opium, Salt, Customs and Tributes). Of the increase of ₹18.13 lakhs in 1909-10 over the Budget estimate, ₹16.80 lakhs occur under Opium owing to the reasons explained in paragraph 18, and ₹1.94 lakhs under Customs owing to a special refund in Madras of a deposit for the payment of duty and larger drawbacks in Bombay chiefly on account of arms, cotton manufactures and silver bullion. The absence of these special refunds accounts for the difference between the Revised Estimate of the current year and the Budget of next year.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

54. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year and is difficult to estimate. In 1909-10 the Budget will be exceeded by ₹2.31 lakhs, owing chiefly to special excise refunds in the Central Provinces and Madras. For 1910-11 a normal expenditure has been assumed.

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1910-11.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	33,76,745	34,36,485	34,55,861	34,53,000	34,60,000	34,72,000
2. North-West Frontier .	20,413	19,778	19,542	20,000	20,000	19,000
3. Other Provinces .	36,13,168	34,54,937	35,39,396	35,04,000	35,19,000	35,07,000
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	38,506	36,638	34,018	39,000	37,000	39,000
2. Burma .	767	439	403	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	1,13,105	61,130	1,02,768	1,14,000	1,15,000	1,12,000
4. Bengal .	1,38,649	1,20,089	1,31,815	1,41,000	1,32,000	1,40,000
5. United Provinces .	2,91,031	3,13,485	2,93,029	3,08,000	2,98,000	3,09,000
6. Punjab .	82,703	81,206	77,928	79,000	88,000	81,000
7. Madras .	4,98,618	6,17,231	6,18,924	5,49,000	5,67,000	5,41,000
8. Bombay .	97,73,043	97,53,911	98,77,865	98,28,000	99,29,000	98,67,000
TOTAL R	1,79,46,808	1,79,01,369	1,82,13,546	1,80,26,000	1,81,66,000	1,80,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,196,454	1,193,425	1,214,236	1,201,700	1,211,100	1,205,900

55. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Native States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (*i.e.*, those of general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay. The main reason of the variation between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year and between the latter and the Budget of next year is the payment in Bombay of certain arrears due to the Akalkot State and to the *Saranjamdars* in the Ahmadnagar district.

XII.—INTEREST RECEIPTS.

X						
	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. Interest on Imperial loans and advances	46,33,676	44,61,404	44,38,220	44,26,000	42,84,000	42,81,000
2. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,000	34,70,000	34,70,000
3. Interest on overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India	4,40,290	10,79,580	11,28,037	10,77,000	21,92,000	23,27,000
4. Interest charged to Capital on advances to Railway Companies			7,86,973		4,35,000	5,38,000
5. Miscellaneous items.	1,68,723	1,14,600	65,428	48,000	60,000	58,000
TOTAL R	87,13,109	91,26,004	98,89,078	90,21,000	1,04,41,000	1,06,74,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	87,087	87,520	1,53,823	1,87,000	2,29,000	2,00,000
2. Burma	62,017	93,302	1,20,759	1,11,000	1,11,000	1,13,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	42,431	76,299	1,39,389	1,21,000	1,42,000	1,57,000
4. Bengal	2,02,031	3,49,990	5,19,93	10,90,000	7,12,000	8,53,000
5. United Provinces	5,45,545	6,15,175	13,18,053	10,55,000	17,25,000	14,27,000
6. Punjab	5,05,194	2,85,288	2,84,918	5,08,000	3,48,000	3,01,000
7. Madras	2,93,354	3,32,566	3,33,142	3,76,000	3,68,000	3,83,000
8. Bombay	5,41,438	8,08,313	7,04,311	7,07,000	10,00,000	9,81,000
TOTAL R	21,43,305	26,51,453	35,76,988	46,13,000	46,35,000	44,15,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,08,56,414	1,17,77,457	1,34,66,066	1,36,34,000	1,50,76,000	1,50,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	723,761	785,164	897,737	908,900	1,005,100	1,005,900
<i>ENGLAND</i>						
1. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	37,110	37,460	41,982	37,400	37,400	37,400
2. Interest realised from investment of cash balances	211,322	143,133	47,606	72,000	135,000	72,000
TOTAL £	248,432	180,593	89,588	109,400	172,400	109,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	972,193	965,757	987,325	1,018,300	1,177,500	1,115,300
<i>Loans and advances outstanding March</i>						
1. Imperial	7,725,360	7,380,592	7,002,812	6,989,400	6,885,800	6,885,900
2. Provincial	4,105,702	5,727,551	6,678,008	6,437,200	5,918,800	5,918,100

(a) India—Imperial

56 In 1909-1910, the total Budget estimate is now expected to be exceeded by Rs 142 lakhs owing chiefly to a larger overdraft of capital by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, the recovery of interest (by debit to Capital account) on funds advanced to the Company in India for the construction of new extensions and the recovery of arrears of interest on the cost of rolling stock originally purchased from State funds but eventually transferred to the capital account of

the Indian Midland Railway. On the other hand, there will be some decrease in the interest receivable in respect of Imperial loans and advances, owing to smaller realisation of arrears from Native States in Bombay and advance payments at the end of 1908-1909 by certain States in Central India and Rajputana. In 1910-1911 there will be some increase in the interest payable from the revenues of the Bengal Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways in respect of overdrafts of capital as well as in that payable from the capital account of the former railway in respect of advances for the construction of new extensions.

(b) *India—Provincial.*

57 There is no material difference between the total Revised and the total Budget estimate of the current year, a shortage in the recovery in Bengal, and to a small extent also in Madras, being more than counterbalanced by increased realisations in Bombay and other provinces. In 1910-1911, a large increase is anticipated in Bengal owing to the recovery of arrears, and small increases are also provided in Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma. But there will be a considerable decrease in the United Provinces and decreases of smaller magnitude in the other provinces which are recovering from the recent famine; and the total receipts for all India will be Rs 2·2 lakhs less than the Revised estimate of 1909-1910.

(c) *England.*

58. The interest realised in 1909-1910 from the investment of the cash balances of the Home Treasury of the Government of India exceeds the Budget by £63,000 (Rs 45 lakhs) owing to the sums available for investment being larger and the rate of interest higher than was estimated. The more moderate Budget figure has, however, been repeated as the Budget estimate for 1910-1911.

PART 14.—INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised	
Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways—							
Interest on total Debt—							
	R	4,54,96,632	4,61,23,634	4,77,45,440	4,57,00,000	4,83,70,000	4,88,50,000
1 India							
	£	3,033,109	3,044,912	3,183,029	3,246,600	3,258,000	3,256,700
2 England	£	4,870,244	4,990,483	5,280,563	5,491,100	5,519,200	5,787,600
Total		7,903,353	8,005,397	8,469,514	8,737,700	8,777,200	9,044,300
Deduct amounts charged to—							
(a) Railways							
	R	3,78,07,002	3,96,67,621	4,14,25,434	4,25,94,000	4,21,26,000	4,42,76,000
(i) India							
	£	2,520,467	2,641,503	2,761,690	2,839,600	2,808,400	2,951,800
(ii) England	£	3,047,943	3,118,002	3,251,024	3,357,900	3,335,200	3,397,100
Total Railways	£	5,568,410	5,763,170	6,014,744	6,197,500	6,143,600	6,348,900
(b) Irrigation							
	R	1,24,26,486	1,30,66,321	1,36,25,073	1,44,21,000	1,43,49,000	1,50,64,000
(i) India							
	£	828,133	872,566	903,336	961,400	955,200	1,005,600
(ii) England	£	106,798	108,344	108,989	112,100	110,600	111,700
Total Irrigation	£	935,231	980,912	1,017,327	1,073,500	1,065,800	1,117,300
Total deduction	£	6,483,641	6,744,082	7,032,075	7,271,000	7,209,400	7,466,200
Interest on Ordinary Debt							
	£	1,419,712	1,321,315	1,437,519	1,460,700	1,567,800	1,578,100
Distribution of above							
Imperial	£	1,288,138	1,150,766	1,221,570	1,239,000	1,348,100	1,376,300
Provincial	£	131,574	170,549	215,943	227,700	219,700	201,800
Interest on other Obligations—							
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1							
		348,359	356,669	304,233	383,100	380,600	411,500
Other items		147,813	142,860	165,080	146,800	166,000	153,300
GRAND TOTAL	£	1,915,884	1,820,844	1,966,832	1,990,000	2,114,400	2,142,000
Debt outstanding, March 31—							
Sterling							
	£	147,518,634	156,481,074	160,973,369	169,476,674	168,993,569	175,773,369
Rupee Debt—							
	R						
4 per cent		4,03,06,325	4,01,06,325	3,79,06,275	3,67,06,325	3,66,99,275	3,49,94,275
3½ per cent		1,14,15,80,600	1,16,65,85,600	1,19,49,77,500	1,22,62,06,600	1,21,99,70,500	1,24,49,70,500
3 per cent		11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	10,00,57,800	9,36,58,100	9,98,94,800	9,01,80,800
Other Debt		1,19,51,630	1,18,90,930	1,18,18,930	1,18,30,930	1,18,08,930	1,18,01,930
Savings Bank Balances		17,43,03,812	18,11,39,808	18,39,81,195	19,61,54,808	19,60,90,195	21,20,10,195

INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

59. The charges in 1909-1910 for Interest payable on the public debt as a whole are in excess of the Budget by £39,500 (R5 92 lakhs). The principal variations are an increase of £29,200 in interest on India Bills, owing to the

rate of discount being higher than was contemplated; and a payment of £14,600 on account of interest on the temporary loan taken from the Gold Standard Reserve during the year (*vide* paragraph 235). In the Budget of 1910-1911 necessary provision has been made for a full year's interest on the sterling loan of £7½ millions and the rupee loan of 2½ crores raised in the current year; for a higher rate of interest on India Bills, for increased sinking fund payments, for the redemption of debt in excess of money raised in connection with the new sterling loan raised in 1909-1910; and for the service of the new rupee loan announced in paragraph 238.

60. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly, on the capital expenditure, and, secondly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the construction of railways or irrigation works. Our practice is to adopt for this purpose the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which the final accounts are available. The result is that the rate adopted in calculating the Revised estimate for a year is generally different from that used for the Budget estimate; and this leads to a difference between the two estimates apart from that caused by a variation in the capital expenditure itself. The increase in the amount of interest to be transferred in 1910-1911 over the Revised estimate for 1909-1910 is wholly due to the progress of capital expenditure.

61. A portion of the Interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authorised to grant advances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law, and to municipalities and local bodies (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as Provincial revenue. But interest at 3½ per cent a year is charged to the Local Governments on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts at the commencement of the year and at its close, and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be so transferred in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1910-1911, are explained by the reductions in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table at page 44, which are chiefly due to heavy recovery of *takavi* advances in the provinces recovering from the recent famine.

INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS

62. The increase of £16,700 (Rs 25 lakhs) in 1909-1910 over the Budget estimate is mainly caused by the payment to the revenue account of the Burma Railway Company, under the terms of its contract, of interest on undrawn balances of capital deposited by it. In 1910-1911, the payments on this account will be smaller, but the decrease will be more than counterbalanced by an increase in the interest payable by the Post Office Savings Bank, the deposits in which are expected to grow with returning agricultural prosperity as well as in that payable on the deposits in the new General Provident Fund for Government servants.

XIII AND 15.—POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
REVENUE						
INDIA.						
1. Sale of postage stamps for postal purposes	2,18,70,120	2,26,67,860	2,25,24,263	2,44,09,000	2,36,53,000	2,46,48,000
2. Commission on money orders .	42,01,466	45,22,164	46,61,119	48,50,000	47,30,000	48,30,000
3 Other receipts .	1,95,600	1,69,959	1,98,918	1,98,000	1,89,000	1,83,000
TOTAL . R	2,62,67,186	2,73,59,983	2,73,84,300	2,94,57,000	2,85,72,000	2,96,61,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,751,146	1,823,999	1,825,620	1,963,800	1,904,800	1,977,400
EXPENDITURE						
INDIA.						
1 Establishment charges	1,58,02,285	1,72,12,611	1,90,79,541	1,91,39,000	1,94,24,000	1,97,28,000
2 Conveyance of mails	59,67,067	64,23,763	66,21,971	66,09,000	60,65,000	67,28,000
3. Stationery and Printing . .	10,22,121	11,00,858	10,82,411	11,54,000	10,36,000	10,19,000
4. Cost of stamps and stamp paper . .	..	8,72,438	8,30,657	9,00,000	8,94,000	9,15,000
5 Other items .	3,12,036	62,429	14,839	60,000	54,000	52,000
TOTAL . R	2,31,03,709	2,56,73,099	2,76,29,169	2,79,22,000	2,80,73,000	2,84,42,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,540,247	1,711,540	1,841,964	1,861,500	1,871,500	1,896,100
ENGLAND.						
1. Contribution to Eastern mail subsidy .	61,226	60,120	54,588	54,600	54,600	54,600
2. Stores, etc. .	1,460	1,060	201	500	1,000	500
TOTAL . £	62,686	61,180	54,789	55,100	55,600	55,100
TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE . £	1,602,933	1,772,720	1,896,753	1,916,600	1,927,100	1,951,200
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	148,213	51,270	-71,133	47,200	-22,300	26,200

REVENUE.

63. The Budget estimates for the current year assumed a large growth in the postal revenue, with the return of normal agricultural conditions and the revival in trade. The expectation has not been fully realised and the Revised estimate is now taken at Rs 8.85 lakhs less than the Budget. Trade conditions have not proved quite so good as was anticipated, while insufficient allowance appears to have been made in the Budget for the effect of the reduction in postal rates introduced from the 1st October 1907. In the Budget of next year, provision has been made for a moderate growth of Rs 10.89 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

64. The expenditure in 1909-1910 in India is likely to exceed the Budget grant by Rs 1.51 lakhs. There will be an increase of Rs 2.75 lakhs under grain compensation allowances to low-paid Government servants, but this will be counter-balanced to some extent by savings under stationery and printing charges. The Budget estimate for 1910-1911 provides for the sanctioned scale of expenditure as well as for the normal development of the operations of the department; allowance has been made for a saving in the cost of audit which is expected to accrue from certain reforms likely to be introduced next year.

XIV AND 16.—TELEGRAPH.

REVENUE	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
I. INDIAN						
1. Message Revenue	95,10,317	99,99,248	98,65,661	95,70,000	88,50,000	91,50,000
2. Other Revenue	28,84,135	30,95,955	32,94,120	31,30,000	32,60,000	32,50,000
	1,23,94,472	1,30,95,203	1,31,59,781	1,27,00,000	1,21,10,000	1,24,00,000
TOTAL	820,298	8,2,880	877,319	846,000	807,400	820,700
II. INDO-EUROPEAN						
1. Message Revenue	17,54,295	18,04,682	15,95,740	14,62,000	10,33,000	16,85,000
2. Other Revenue	17,574	20,025	15,530	15,000	22,000	15,000
	17,71,869	18,24,707	14,09,275	14,77,000	16,55,000	17,00,000
	118,125	121,647	93,954	98,500	110,300	113,800
England (mainly Message Revenue)	8,583	12,270	6,820	5,000	4,200	5,500
TOTAL	126,708	1,33,917	100,778	103,500	114,500	118,800
GRAND TOTAL	953,006	1,006,797	978,097	950,100	921,900	945,500
EXPENDITURE						
I. INDIAN,						
1. Revenue	637,981	709,932	742,338	749,400	784,500	785,900
2. Capital	340,360	25,759	195,140	200,600	160,800	191,700
TOTAL	984,341	903,691	937,478	950,000	945,300	977,600
II. INDO-EUROPEAN						
1. Revenue	88,755	90,354	80,534	98,000	88,800	95,300
2. Capital	36,713	8,891	1,047	10,500	—4,700	13,000
TOTAL	119,498	99,245	81,581	108,300	84,100	108,300
III. Other charges.	22,360	2,511	9,014	5,000		
GRAND TOTAL	1,126,205	1,084,447	1,028,073	1,063,300	1,029,400	1,085,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE	—173,199	—77,650	—49,976	—113,200	—107,500	—140,400

REVENUE.

(a) Indian.

15. In framing the Budget estimate of the current year, no allowance was made for the usual growth in revenue which had taken place in recent years, as the effect of the change in the inland tariff which was introduced from the 1st of January 1909 could not be properly gauged. It now appears that this cautious estimate is likely to prove too high by no less than Rs 9 lakhs. A greater portion of this loss arises from State messages, both the number and the average value of which appear to have decreased during the year, and is made up to Government by savings in the cost of official telegrams. As regards private messages, so far as can be estimated at present, it seems that their average value has somewhat increased after the introduction of the new tariff, and any loss that may take

place on them during the year will probably be due to a reduction in their number caused by the continuance of the trade depression in the earlier part of the year. For next year a moderate growth of Rs 9 lakhs in the revenue is assumed with reference to a possible improvement in trade conditions.

(b) *Indo-European.*

66 There is an improvement of Rs 1.65 lakhs in the current year over the Budget estimate, mainly in the message revenue. In 1910-1911 a further small normal growth has been allowed for

EXPENDITURE

67 A lapse of Rs 5.09 lakhs is expected in the total Budget grant of the current year, owing chiefly to smaller expenditure on buildings and on purchase of stores for the Indo-European Department. In 1910-1911, provision is made by the Indo-European Department for the construction of a line through Arabistan and for increased expenditure on buildings, and by both Departments for larger purchases of stores in England.

XV AND 17.—MINT

		Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget
					Budget.	Revised	
REVENUE.							
INDIA							
1. Percentage chargeable on coinage of new rupees .		48,22,589	27,90,113	1,178		...	...
2. Profit on circulation of—							
(a) Nickel coins .			17,71,720	11,11,336	13,00,000	12,00,000	11,00,000
(b) Bronze coins .		12,44,311	17,36,390		8,00,000	...	8,50,000
3. Fees for coining dollars, etc		191	96,299	3,13,117	...	2,52,000	1,00,000
4. Other items .		2,24,878	2,64,232	1,14,177	1,16,000	90,000	93,000
	₹	62,91,969	66,58,760	15,30,808	22,16,000	15,48,000	21,43,000
TOTAL	{						
England		£	419,405	443,918	102,654	147,700	103,200	142,900
		33			..	...	...
• TOTAL	£	419,498	443,918	102,654	147,700	103,200	142,900
EXPENDITURE.							
INDIA.							
1. Establishment charges .		8,12,268	8,88,959	7,13,287	7,35,000	6,58,000	7,13,000
2. Purchase of stores .		2,34,853	3,42,912	1,52,903	1,75,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
3. Loss on bronze coinage .		...		10,71,184	...	4,50,000	
4. Loss on re coining old silver coins .		4,01,991	3,63,014	4,00,913	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,20,000
5. Other coinage losses .		5,09,528	3,60,340	83,702	40,000	22,000	24,000
	₹	19,58,645	19,55,231	24,21,989	13,50,000	16,30,000	13,07,000
TOTAL	{						
England		£	130,577	130,349	161,466	90,000	1,08,700	87,100
		36,321	34,552	30,663	16,000	18,200	5,000
TOTAL	£	166,898	164,901	192,129	106,000	126,900	92,100
TOTAL NET REVENUE	£	252,600	279,017	—89,475	41,700	—23,700	50,800

REVENUE.

68. The Revised estimate for 1909-1910 is taken at ₹6.68 lakhs less than the Budget. The return from circulation of bronze coins issued during the last famine has continued during the year, and instead of the profit of 8 lakhs which we anticipated from this source there will be a loss of 4.5 lakhs. The profit on the circulation of nickel coins is also likely to be less than the Budget by a lakh. On the other hand, dollar coinage will yield an unexpected receipt of 1.52 lakhs.

69. In 1910-1911 the Budget is taken at ₹5.95 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. A revival in the demand for bronze coin is expected to yield a profit of 8.5 lakhs, but on the other hand there will be a decrease of a lakh in the profits on nickel coinage and of 1.52 lakhs in the fees charged for the coinage of dollars.

EXPENDITURE.

70. The increase of ₹2.8 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget of 1909-1910 has been caused by the loss on the circulation of bronze coins mentioned above, counterbalanced to some extent by savings in the establishment charges and in the grant for the purchase of stores. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for a normal scale of expenditure.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
INDIA	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Cost of the Central Government:						
(i) Salaries and expenses of the Governor-General.	14,25,348	11,46,812	11,08,957	11,57,000	10,76,000	11,27,000
(ii) Executive Council.	4,99,270	4,60,941	4,84,590	4,02,000	4,07,000	4,05,000
(iii) Legislative Council.	78,887	76,165	1,13,326	3,42,000	1,21,000	2,01,000
(iv) Charges of the Secretariats.	30,56,155	33,07,789	34,64,060	32,18,000	32,76,000	32,08,000
2. Offices of Account and Audit.	25,23,015	26,00,959	27,85,580	24,58,000	28,90,000	29,24,000
3. Currency Department and Reserve Treasury.	4,13,606	4,78,173	5,65,157	5,60,000	5,73,000	6,01,000
4. Payments to Presidency Banks for treasury and public debt work.	3,22,421	3,33,809	3,39,630	3,52,000	3,40,000	3,46,000
5. North-West Frontier Administration.	4,70,941	2,70,619	3,13,660	3,20,000	3,12,000	3,38,000
6. Ajmer Merwara Administration.	3,789	3,376	2,119	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	85,93,438	86,84,643	91,77,085	92,41,000	89,97,000	92,12,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces.	7,68,235	7,65,433	8,14,364	8,76,000	8,71,000	8,83,000
2. Burma.	12,30,531	13,56,003	13,88,608	14,72,000	14,28,000	14,85,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam.	10,02,638	11,61,049	12,70,049	12,58,000	12,72,000	13,12,000
4. Bengal.	18,41,137	18,73,543	19,06,791	19,10,000	19,19,000	21,02,000
5. United Provinces.	16,41,964	17,00,652	17,43,824	16,61,000	16,38,000	16,81,000
6. Punjab.	10,39,913	10,73,920	10,58,945	10,83,000	10,60,000	11,10,000
7. Madras.	10,97,289	11,17,101	11,50,585	11,55,000	12,21,000	12,99,000
8. Bombay.	14,57,266	15,07,072	16,06,731	16,65,000	16,11,000	17,04,000
TOTAL	1,00,78,973	1,01,26,733	1,09,43,900	1,10,80,000	1,10,20,000	1,15,82,000
TOTAL INDIA	1,86,72,411	1,93,11,376	2,01,20,985	2,03,21,000	2,00,17,000	2,07,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 1,244,827	£ 1,287,425	£ 1,341,399	£ 1,354,700	£ 1,334,500	£ 1,366,300
ENGLAND						
1. Cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, etc.	2,39,292	2,62,375	2,69,264	2,65,200	2,67,000	2,67,000
2. Stores, etc., for India.	40,716	72,343	84,170	47,800	63,200	93,500
TOTAL	£ 280,008	£ 334,718	£ 353,434	£ 313,000	£ 330,200	£ 360,500
GRAND TOTAL	£ 1,524,835	£ 1,622,143	£ 1,694,833	£ 1,667,700	£ 1,664,700	£ 1,727,800

71. The cost of the Civil offices of Account and Audit is Imperial in all the provinces with the exception of the charges of the staff employed in auditing the accounts of municipalities and other local bodies, so is the expenditure of the Currency Department, as well as the payments made to the Presidency Banks for treasury work and for the management of the public debt.

(a) India—Imperial.

72. The total expenditure in 1909-10 falls short of the Budget grant by Rs 244 lakhs. There is a saving of Rs 221 lakhs in the provision made for the enlarged Legislative Council in consequence of too early a date having been assumed for the introduction of the Reform scheme, and of Rs 111 lakhs in the provision for the tour and other expenses of the Governor-General. On the other hand, there is an excess of Rs 68 lakh in the Secretariat charges, owing chiefly to the re-organisation of office establishments and the grant of family travelling allowance recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State; and some excess occurs in the grant for the Civil Account offices owing to the expenditure incurred in Bengal in connection with the removal of the office to the building lately occupied by the Military Accounts Department and the payment of leave allowances to officers in several provinces.

73. The Budget of next year is taken at Rs 15 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1909-1910. Full provision has been made for the charges of the enlarged Legislative Council. The provision under the other heads is generally based on the sanctioned scale of expenditure, save that allowance has been made for the normal growth of the cost of audit and for additional establishment required at the Rangoon Currency office.

(b) India—Provincial

74. The total expenditure in 1909-1910 does not materially differ from the Budget estimate. Savings are expected in Bombay, mainly owing to the non-utilisation of the provision for the grant of local and house-rent allowances to certain officers and establishments, in Burma, the United Provinces and the Punjab, in consequence of the transfer to other heads of charges for which provision was made in the Budget under this head, as well as of ordinary lapses in grants; and to a small extent in the Central Provinces. But these have been largely counterbalanced by excess expenditure in Madras and in the two Bengals.

75. The Budget of 1910-1911 exceeds the Revised of the current year by Rs 562 lakhs. Provision has been made for an additional expenditure of Rs 157 lakhs (net) in Bengal in connection with the contemplated constitution of an Executive Council, and of Rs 66 lakh in Madras, as well as in Bombay, on account of an additional Ordinary Member of the Executive Council. Other general causes of increase in the seven major provinces are full provision for the enlarged Legislative Council, re-organisation and strengthening of Secretariat establishments, and purchase of motor cars for high officials. In the Central Provinces, provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure, for the undrawn balance of the contract allowance of the Chief Commissioner, as well as for an increase in the salaries of Secretaries and Commissioners with reference to the proposed re-organisation of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions.

(c) England.

76. The increase over the Budget estimate in 1909-1910 and the further increase in 1910-1911 occurs chiefly under stores for India, and is caused by the manufacture of new currency note forms in connection with the recent currency legislation.

XVI A and ———— LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General .	4,56,669	3,44,555	3,42,069	3,39,000	3,61,000	3,37,000
2 North-West Frontier	5,24,760	5,14,067	5,44,005	5,14,000	5,49,000	5,68,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces .	20,25,200	21,64,239	25,10,402	25,06,000	24,90,000	25,52,000
2 Burma	39,62,173	42,51,833	43,90,265	45,00,000	45,88,000	47,64,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam .	39,60,417	41,91,047	44,85,535	44,35,000	45,17,000	45,71,000
4 Bengal	74,09,956	75,01,397	83,75,876	79,20,000	83,04,000	82,43,000
5 United Provinces	57,73,941	57,79,483	60,18,614	59,91,000	58,99,000	60,20,000
6 Punjab .	38,59,499	37,24,018	37,49,229	38,07,000	37,73,000	39,08,000
7 Madras .	50,35,423	51,73,160	56,01,900	54,83,000	57,09,000	58,95,000
8 Bombay .	50,92,015	51,80,722	52,80,586	52,49,000	52,60,000	53,03,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	4,91,00,453	3,88,84,521	4,12,96,481	4,07,64,000	4,14,50,000	4,22,51,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,540,030	2,592,302	2,753,099	2,717,600	2,763,300	2,816,700
England £	466	150	458	500	200	500
TOTAL £	2,540,496	2,592,452	2,753,587	2,718,100	2,763,500	2,817,200

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1907-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	2,73,130	1,80,896	1,48,003	1,79,000	1,45,000	1,44,000
2 North-West Frontier	1,02,409	84,104	92,771	97,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces .	1,80,443	1,92,152	1,98,857	2,00,000	2,15,000	2,15,000
2 Burma	5,05,230	4,63,470	4,64,220	4,71,000	4,70,000	4,70,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,30,706	3,61,477	3,72,878	3,84,000	3,87,000	3,90,000
4 Bengal	5,73,507	5,79,015	6,39,469	6,00,000	6,12,000	6,24,000
5 United Provinces	5,02,178	4,76,352	5,24,511	5,15,000	5,05,000	5,48,000
6 Punjab	3,64,228	3,45,106	4,02,269	3,75,000	3,90,000	3,90,000
7 Madras	7,31,176	7,48,091	7,69,646	7,55,000	8,40,000	8,20,000
8 Bombay	5,08,331	5,30,374	5,89,301	5,60,000	6,00,000	5,87,000
TOTAL R	40,71,344	39,61,297	42,01,755	41,36,000	43,54,000	43,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	271,423	264,087	280,117	275,700	290,200	285,800

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

77. The small increase over the Budget grant in 1909-1910 is caused by the refund of an escheated property by the Administrator General, Bengal, whose charges are recorded in the Imperial section of the accounts; and an insufficient provision on account of salaries of Assistant Commissioners in the Frontier Province. In 1910-1911 provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure.

(b) *Provincial.*

78. The total Revised Estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R6.49 lakhs. There is a large increase of R3.84 lakhs in Bengal mainly in connection with the prosecution of anarchical crime; and of R2.26 lakhs in Madras owing to enhanced expenditure on grain compensation allowances, creation of temporary Civil and Sessions Courts to cope with increase of work and insufficient provision in the Budget to meet sanctioned charges of Criminal Courts. Smaller excesses occur in Burma owing chiefly to the prosecution of the Kheddah fraud cases, in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing to inadequate provision under several items in the Budget, and in Bombay, as a net result of a number of unimportant variations from the Budget allotments. On the other hand, some saving in the Budget grants is expected in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

79. The total Budget for 1910-1911 is R8.06 lakhs higher than the Revised Estimate for 1909-1910. The increase is shared by all the provinces except Bengal, where provision for normal growth of expenditure and for additional outlay in connection with the scheme for the improvement of the pay of ministerial officers will be more than counterbalanced by smaller payment of fees to prosecuting lawyers and of grain compensation allowances. The more important increases occur in the Punjab (2.25 lakhs), where provision has been made for the full cost of the scheme, recently introduced, for the re-organisation of the Judicial Department, in Madras (1.86 lakhs), where the Budget contains allotments for additional temporary Civil and Sessions Courts required to cope with the increase of work, as well as for a number of new schemes, e.g., constitution of additional districts and revision of pay of certain clerical establishments, and in Burma (1.76 lakhs) and the United Provinces (1.21 lakhs) owing chiefly to provisions for additional courts and the re-organisation of certain Judicial establishments. The excess in the case of the Central Provinces is chiefly caused by provision for the scheme for the re-organisation of the Commission.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

80. The figures do not show any important variations and call for no remarks.

(b) *Provincial.*

81. There is an increase of R2.49 lakhs over the total Budget of the current year, chiefly under court-fees realised in cash in the United Provinces and under magisterial fines in several provinces. The Budget for 1910-1911 provides for normal receipts in all the provinces.

XVI 19 B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General .	18,28,924	17,97,443	19,55,130	19,63,000	17,86,000	18,43,000
2 North-West Frontier	1,14,550	1,17,136	1,35,681	1,32,000	1,26,000	1,47,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	5,11,843	4,81,132	5,86,090	5,58,000	6,05,000	5,94,000
2 Burma	11,91,256	12,46,377	12,83,422	12,50,000	12,45,000	13,24,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam .	11,59,390	12,38,987	11,12,291	12,01,000	11,19,000	10,92,000
4 Bengal	26,63,430	26,96,952	27,70,423	27,00,000	28,00,000	28,71,000
5 United Provinces	18,30,732	19,93,057	24,12,421	20,00,000	20,70,000	20,00,000
6 Punjab	10,49,748	10,31,010	12,34,109	10,01,000	10,99,000	11,37,000
7 Madras .	14,01,976	13,55,250	15,15,084	14,02,000	14,87,000	15,51,000
8 Bombay .	8,93,325	8,66,303	9,92,226	9,84,000	9,80,000	10,49,000
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TOTAL INDIA . R	1,26,45,210	1,28,24,239	1,39,94,937	1,32,51,000	1,33,23,000	1,36,08,000
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Equivalent in Sterling £ England . £	843,014 90	854,949 1,817	932,996 .	883,400 100	888,200 100	907,200 100
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TOTAL . £	843,104	856,766	932,996	883,500	888,300	907,300

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India, General	3,01,684	2,94,194	2,89,071	2,95,000	2,96,000	2,97,000
2. North West Frontier	19,209	19,753	20,307	21,000	20,000	21,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces	1,97,268	1,81,259	2,16,160	2,10,000	2,37,000	2,43,000
2. Burma	4,12,030	4,62,119	4,15,792	4,40,000	4,60,000	5,20,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,35,383	3,74,844	4,19,947	3,99,000	4,56,000	4,64,000
4 Bengal	12,07,552	11,55,667	9,21,281	11,68,000	8,13,000	9,64,000
5 United Provinces	3,65,821	4,02,568	3,77,098	4,02,000	3,55,000	3,73,000
6 Punjab	1,94,058	1,53,776	2,00,197	2,00,000	2,20,000	2,21,000
7. Madras	5,18,631	5,26,828	6,16,288	5,40,000	5,29,000	5,20,000
8 Bombay	2,21,144	2,14,538	2,17,461	2,35,000	2,50,000	2,55,000
TOTAL R	37,75,780	38,10,046	30,93,502	39,10,000	36,36,000	38,98,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	251,718	254,403	246,234	260,700	242,400	259,900

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.

82. Nearly the whole of the saving in the Budget grant for 1909-1910 occurs in the convict charges at Port Blair, which constitute the bulk of the expenditure shown against "India General"; it has been caused by a fall in the

cost of dietary and by a too high provision in the Budget for the re-organisation of the Military Police. The Budget for 1910-1911 is for a normal scale of expenditure and includes provision for a contemplated revision of the warder establishment in the Frontier Province.

Provincial.

83. The total Revised for 1909-1910 is Rs 2.55 lakhs higher than the Budget Estimate. The provision for dietary charges has proved inadequate in Bengal, the Punjab, Madras and to a small extent in the Central Provinces, in the first of these provinces considerable expenditure had also to be incurred in connection with the equipment of the new Presidency Jail. The saving in Eastern Bengal and Assam occurs in the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing purposes.

84. The Estimates for 1910-1911 are generally based on the probable jail population, the cost of dietary and the requirements for raw materials. Provision for the revision of warder and other jail establishments has been made in several provinces (including the Central Provinces), and necessary allotments appear in Bengal for the new Presidency Jail and in Bombay for the new jail at Shikarpore.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial*

85. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

(b) *Provincial.*

86. The decrease of Rs 2.74 lakhs in the Revised Estimate of the current year, as compared with the Budget, is chiefly due to smaller demands for jail manufactures in Bengal. In 1910-1911, some recovery is expected in this province; in the other provinces, provision has been generally made for normal receipts, save that in Burma a special increase has been allowed for, owing to the contemplated employment of convict labour in the Rangoon Jail Press.

XVII AND 20.—POLICE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	9,56,078	10,54,005	12,80,434	13,22,000	13,48,000	12,56,000
2 North-West Frontier	12,03,208	13,30,043	15,03,365	16,40,000	15,45,000	16,80,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	25,84,267	28,10,818	32,28,701	31,12,000	31,74,000	32,61,000
2 Burma	1,07,58,854	1,12,00,413	1,11,27,176	1,17,00,000	1,18,97,000	1,21,60,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,02,811	44,19,659	50,41,025	53,60,000	52,49,000	55,49,000
4 Bengal	69,05,901	73,90,804	80,25,874	83,78,000	80,06,000	84,25,000
5 United Provinces	91,26,201	96,29,268	1,00,94,764	1,02,20,000	1,02,78,000	1,04,00,000
6 Punjab	46,57,247	52,34,373	55,04,570	52,00,000	52,74,000	57,03,000
7 Madras	58,10,552	64,19,120	73,72,784	76,52,000	75,44,000	82,00,000
8 Bombay	71,03,015	76,41,400	80,37,093	91,08,000	93,15,000	94,96,000
8 TOTAL INDIA R	5,29,95,067	5,71,62,909	6,29,15,852	6,39,34,000	6,36,30,000	6,61,30,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ England	3,533,005 1,700	3,810,801 2,493	4,194,390 1,832	4,262,300 2,000	4,242,000 2,100	4,406,700 2,100
TOTAL . £	3,534,705	3,813,294	4,196,222	4,264,300	4,244,100	4,410,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	45,627	47,707	42,597	45,000	45,000	46,000
2 North-West Frontier	78,124	73,598	70,893	71,000	81,000	75,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	91,379	42,936	23,299	25,000	23,000	22,000
2 Burma	1,02,724	2,20,364	2,20,906	2,31,000	2,17,000	2,32,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,19,818	1,77,559	1,76,356	2,00,000	1,40,000	1,50,000
4 Bengal	1,36,065	1,41,084	1,80,904	1,45,000	1,89,000	1,67,000
5 United Provinces	1,05,982	97,173	86,511	88,000	90,000	88,000
6 Punjab	6,08,910	5,82,309	5,77,975	5,57,000	5,76,000	5,76,000
7 Madras	4,27,377	4,73,022	5,92,474	4,45,000	4,88,000	4,67,000
8 Bombay	4,45,741	4,48,709	5,93,799	4,40,000	3,96,000	4,03,000
TOTAL . R	22,54,053	23,04,701	23,71,844	22,47,000	22,45,000	22,26,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	150,310	153,051	1,8,123	149,800	149,700	146,400

EXPENDITURE

(a) Imperial.

87 The saving in the Budget grant for the current year of the Frontier province is caused by the non-utilisation of the provision for re-organisation of the police force and by lower expenditure on grain compensation allowances, the excess under India General occurs in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department. In 1910-11, provision has been made for the full sanctioned

scale of the re-organised police in the Frontier Provinces for the introduction of police reforms in Baluchistan, but the excess expenditure on this account is counterbalanced in part by savings under grain compensation allowance and higher recoveries from certain local funds in Hyderabad towards the cost of police supplied to them.

(b) *Provincial.*

88. The expenditure in the current year is likely to fall short of the Budget by Rs 2.35 lakhs. The grants for the introduction of police reforms are not likely to be fully worked up to in the two Bengals and in Madras, and the total savings in these three provinces will amount to Rs 6.21 lakhs. But, on the other hand, there will be considerable excesses over the Budget grant in Burma, where sufficient provision was not made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure in connection with the military police, in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, where the progress of police reforms has been more rapid than was anticipated, and in the United Provinces owing to special purchase of arms and accoutrements. In 1910-11, provision has been made in every province for the full cost of the reforms introduced during the current year, as well as for the introduction of further reform measures.

REVENUE.

89. The figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

XV 21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

EXPENDITURE

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Burma	10,08,665	11,65,176	12,86,363	12,73,000	12,00,000	12,45,000
2 Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,70,000	1,86,945	1,58,435	1,25,000	1,16,000	93,000
3. Bengal	11,74,053	11,95,783	22,02,057	12,44,000	11,48,000	12,93,000
4 Madras	16,134	16,382	15,223	16,000	17,000	18,000
5 Bombay	45,290	54,386	53,216	57,000	60,000	96,000
Total India R	24,14,142	26,18,672	37,78,294	27,15,000	25,41,000	27,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling England £	160,943 67	174,578 221	251,886 212	181,000 200	169,400 200	183,000 200
TOTAL £	161,010	174,799	252,098	181,200	169,600	183,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts 1908-09.	1909-10		1910-11 Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Burma	5,02,378	4,69,521	4,46,458	4,73,000	4,73,000	4,76,000
2 Eastern Bengal and Assam	33,604	29,163	8,516	12,000	11,000	10,000
3 Bengal	15,39,308	14,90,708	15,55,871	15,31,000	15,50,000	15,48,000
4 Bombay	84,079	93,662	88,973	90,000	90,000	95,000
TOTAL R	21,59,429	20,83,054	20,99,818	21,06,000	21,24,000	21,29,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	143,962	138,870	139,988	140,400	141,600	141,900

EXPENDITURE

90. The saving of Rs 174 lakhs in the Budget estimate of the current year is chiefly caused by ordinary lapses in grants in Burma and Bengal. The estimates for 1910-11 generally allow for a normal scale of expenditure, save in Bengal, where an increased outlay on stores is contemplated, and in Bombay where provision has been made for repairs to a Government steamer.

REVENUE

91. The revenue in 1909-10 is now taken slightly higher than the Budget estimate in anticipation of increased pilotage receipts in Bengal. The Budget for 1910-11 is taken at about the same figure as the Revised for the current year.

XIX AND 22.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-10		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India, General	3,04,676	5,15,137	7,61,694	9,15,000	6,00,000	5,83,000
2. North-West Frontier	79,890	79,052	1,02,110	1,09,000	81,000	1,24,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces	13,51,408	14,18,992	15,89,039	16,12,000	16,58,000	17,40,000
2. Burma	16,75,110	18,00,091	18,83,030	20,22,000	19,25,000	19,75,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	11,30,208	17,79,007	21,67,043	23,34,000	24,01,000	27,01,000
4. Bengal	39,05,411	45,51,944	55,38,726	55,17,000	55,50,000	59,17,000
5. United Provinces	20,25,804	20,40,351	29,84,101	28,35,000	28,50,000	38,03,000
6. Punjab	22,31,372	22,08,154	22,24,217	21,07,000	22,16,000	23,72,000
7. Madras	34,02,730	37,95,773	37,38,835	37,81,000	37,79,000	41,12,000
8. Bombay	38,06,704	30,07,094	41,21,450	44,73,000	44,00,000	50,60,000
TOTAL INDIA R.	2,01,30,373	2,22,18,348	2,51,01,303	2,57,45,000	2,54,42,000	2,83,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,342,425	1,481,223	1,073,424	1,710,300	1,96,400	1,892,500
England	6,157	7,809	8,911	11,500	11,000	11,100
TOTAL	1,348,582	1,489,032	1,082,335	1,727,800	1,707,100	1,903,600

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
				R	R	
<i>Imperial.</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 India, General	24,997	27,167	25,904	26,000	24,000	26,000
2 North-West Frontier	906	490	484	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces .	79,522	80,425	95,511	90,600	1,07,000	1,05,000
2 Burma	98,745	1,11,280	1,38,208	1,75,000	1,75,000	2,01,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,17,650	2,22,988	2,32,045	2,34,000	2,57,000	2,62,000
4 Bengal	5,60,354	5,65,590	7,18,357	7,75,000	5,91,000	6,00,000
5 United Provinces .	2,28,035	2,05,106	2,51,372	2,48,000	2,67,000	5,01,000
6. Punjab	2,49,013	2,94,715	3,02,735	3,20,000	4,28,000	3,00,000
7. Madras	2,28,368	2,11,456	2,03,209	2,05,000	1,97,000	1,98,000
8. Bombay	4,26,024	4,60,058	4,08,538	4,10,000	4,10,000	4,20,000
TOTAL R	21,14,820	21,79,207	23,70,453	24,82,000	24,63,000	26,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	140,988	145,285	158,430	165,500	161,200	178,300

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

92. In the Budget estimate for the current year provision was made under this head in the India (General) Estimates for an Imperial grant of Rs. 3.15 lakhs in aid of university and collegiate education to be distributed among the several Provincial Governments. The amount actually assigned to each Government out of this sum has been placed at its disposal by increasing its share of Land Revenue, and there is thus a saving of the whole amount in the India Estimates under this head. The saving in the Frontier province is caused by lapses in ordinary grants.

93. In 1910-1911, the Budget provides for the sanctioned scale of expenditure in all the minor administrations, as well as on account of the Imperial Director General of Education, special allowance has also been made for the further development of education in the Frontier province, Baluchistan and Bangalore.

(b) *Provincial.*

94. The total estimated estimate of the current year exceeds the Budget by only 4 lakh. Excesses over Budget grants occur in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, partly owing to expenditure against the special Imperial grants mentioned above, and partly also to heavier payment of grants-in-aid in the first two provinces and to the provincialisation of the inspecting agency formerly paid by District Boards in the last-named province. In Bengal, the excess expenditure caused by the payment to the University of the Imperial grant of Rs 6 lakhs has been more than counterbalanced by lapses in ordinary grants and in some of the special provisions included in the Budget for the improvement of education. In Bombay also, lapses are expected in the ordinary and special provisions, while the greater portion of the special Imperial grant of 55 lakh will not be spent in the current year and has been allotted for expenditure in 1910-1911. The large saving in Burma is caused by the non-utilisation of certain provisions for the development of education.

95. The estimates for 1910-1911 allow for a large advance of Rs 29 19 lakhs in educational expenditure—the increase being larger than that provided under any other head of Civil expenditure. Provision has been made in every province for further improvement and development, as well as for the full cost of the reforms introduced in the current year. Of the total increase, Rs 3 15 lakhs are met from the special Imperial grant to be given in 1910-1911 in aid of university and collegiate education and 45 lakh in Bombay from the unexpended balance of the similar grant made in the current year.

96. The largest increases occur in the United Provinces, Bombay and Bengal where the following sums have been provided for fresh expenditure with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committees —

	R
United Provinces	86,000
Bombay	2,96,000
Bengal	42,000

97. The more important special provisions made in the several provinces are enumerated below :—

- (1) *Central Provinces* — Opening of new schools of every description and payment of larger grants-in-aid to schools and colleges and to local bodies for educational purposes
- (2) *Burma* — Strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency, taking over by Government of certain municipal schools and raising of certain primary schools to the middle grade
- (3) *Eastern Bengal and Assam* — Raising of the status of the Chittagong College to the first grade, and payment of larger grants to high schools and Mahomedan hostels
- (4) *Bengal* — Appointment of an Inspector of Industries, revision of certain subordinate inspecting establishments, strengthening of the staff and other improvements in Government colleges and schools, and opening of new schools of various classes
- (5) *United Provinces*.—Taking over by Government of District Boards' zilla schools, regrading of the Provincial service, strengthening of the inspecting agency, opening of new schools, development of technical and female education, payment of larger grants to aided colleges and schools.
- (6) *Punjab*.—Lump provision for building and miscellaneous grants.
- (7) *Madras*.—Strengthening of the staff in Government colleges, expansion of elementary education and re-organisation of training schools.
- (8) *Bombay* — Strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency, development of technical education and opening of new primary schools.

REVENUE.

98. The Imperial figures call for no remarks. Under Provincial, the total revenue in 1909-1910 will not materially differ from the Budget estimate—a decrease of Rs 1 78 lakhs in Bengal, caused mainly by the non-realisation of special contributions anticipated from District Boards, being very nearly counterbalanced by the recovery of arrear contributions (1 12 lakhs) from the Hutchison College in the Punjab and by small improvements in some of the other provinces. In 1910-1911, provision is made for normal receipts in all the provinces, the large increase in United Provinces being caused by the provincialisation of District Boards' schools.

23.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-10.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General	1,84,233	2,01,138	1,93,499	2,01,000	1,94,000	1,97,000
2 Central Provinces .	77,393	79,883	86,240	1,00,000	85,000	88,000
3. Burma	1,31,887	1,37,841	1,18,544	1,35,000	1,26,000	1,32,000
4. Eastern Bengal and Assam	27,540	28,268	31,100	32,000	27,000	28,000
5. Bengal	2,11,589	2,10,417	2,15,390	2,23,000	2,43,000	2,29,000
6 United Provinces	2,63,639	2,41,008	2,53,843	2,50,000	2,60,000	2,65,000
7 Punjab	2,40,646	2,24,761	2,29,858	2,20,000	2,27,000	2,32,000
8 North-West Frontier	37,726	35,348	35,385	37,000	39,000	38,000
9. Madras	3,20,854	3,36,844	2,98,842	3,44,000	3,23,000	3,30,000
10. Bombay	3,81,413	3,47,141	3,27,416	3,62,000	3,37,000	3,59,000
 TOTAL INDIA R	 18,82,920	 18,48,599	 17,90,147	 19,10,000	 18,61,000	 18,98,000
 Equivalent in Sterling £	 125,528	 123,240	 119,343	 127,300	 124,000	 126,500
 England £	 378	 306	 739	 400	 700	 400
 TOTAL .	 125,906	 123,546	 120,082	 127,700	 124,700	 126,900

99 The figures do not call for any remarks. There is a small saving in the total grant for the current year. In 1910-1911 normal provision has been made for sanctioned scale of expenditure.



XX AND 24.—MEDICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General	5,67,250	5,69,513	6,70,221	7,04,000	6,68,000	7,15,000
2 North-West Frontier	92,032	1,20,938	1,56,703	2,00,000	1,76,000	2,00,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces	5,44,900	5,28,885	7,18,278	8,96,000	8,33,000	9,40,000
2 Burma	17,00,374	19,54,191	21,21,431	21,46,000	21,17,000	24,18,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,92,501	8,46,560	9,33,857	11,58,000	10,16,000	11,37,000
4 Bengal	22,07,456	22,67,610	23,28,034	25,20,000	23,39,000	24,65,000
5 United Provinces	11,25,489	14,31,465	20,62,419	19,93,000	17,00,000	18,67,000
6 Punjab	11,81,753	15,51,573	14,25,174	15,02,000	14,00,000	17,07,000
7 Madras	15,60,753	17,64,450	21,18,662	22,54,000	22,87,000	25,31,000
8 Bombay	21,99,541	19,05,005	25,52,234	29,15,000	26,75,000	30,19,000
Total India	R 1,20,57,009	1,27,38,274	1,51,07,243	1,02,88,000	1,52,11,000	1,70,79,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 503,801	849,218	1,007,150	1,085,000	1,014,100	1,138,000
England	£ 12,557	7,385	10,502	10,400	8,800	8,400
TOTAL	£ 816,355	856,603	1,017,712	1,096,300	1,022,900	1,147,000

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General	4,124	2,277	8,032	8,000	8,000	8,000
2 North-West Frontier	6,637	2,607	611	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces	9,201	7,582	10,834	7,000	9,000	9,000
2. Burma	56,355	55,257	60,655	56,000	63,000	63,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	18,508	40,907	59,879	69,000	63,000	78,000
4 Bengal	2,43,555	2,38,934	2,81,855	2,90,000	2,84,000	2,98,000
5 United Provinces	28,860	34,722	36,065	38,000	35,000	41,000
6 Punjab	10,525	51,504	33,906	28,000	40,000	38,000
7 Madras	1,39,118	1,19,796	1,18,849	1,13,000	1,23,000	1,15,000
8. Bombay	2,23,331	2,19,707	2,22,402	2,24,000	2,20,000	2,10,000
Total India R	8,20,086	7,73,443	8,33,091	8,34,000	8,52,000	8,67,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	54,673	51,562	55,539	55,600	56,800	57,800
England £	973	907	1,010	900	900	900
TOTAL £	55,646	52,469	56,549	56,500	57,700	58,700

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

100. The saving in the Budget Estimate for the current year is caused by the non-utilisation of certain provisions for fresh expenditure and by smaller expenditure on measures for the prevention of plague in the Frontier province. In 1910-1911, special provision has been made for the creation of an additional civil surgeoncy in Baluchistan, as well as for the revision of certain clerical establishments and higher expenditure in connection with plague in the Frontier province.

(b) *Provincial.*

101. The total Revised Estimate for the current year is taken at Rs 10.17 lakhs less than the Budget. The decrease is shared by every province with the exception of Madras, where a small excess is anticipated. In the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay, it is caused by savings in ordinary allotments and in the grant for expenditure in connection with the plague, in Bengal by similar savings as well as by the non-utilisation of the special provisions for the improvement of the Sanitary Department and the prospects of civil medical assistants; and in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces and the Punjab by heavy lapses in the special subventions made from Imperial revenues for the improvement of sanitation.

102. The Budget for next year exceeds the Revised for 1909-1910 by Rs 17.97 lakhs, the increase being distributed over all the provinces. Provision has been made in every province for increased outlay on the improvement of sanitation; while several provinces contemplate a more vigorous programme for the prevention of plague. Special allotments have been made in almost every province for the improvement of the prospects of civil medical assistants, in Burma for improving the equipment of certain hospitals, in Bengal for improving the prospects of assistant surgeons; in the United Provinces for the taking over by Government of the Thomason Hospital at Agra, and in Bombay for the opening of new dispensaries and for the payment of grants to certain medical institutions.

REVENUE.

103. The figures do not show any important variations and call for no remarks.

25.—POLITICAL.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General.	1,08,35,652	68,23,161	93,90,223	90,04,000	84,30,000	79,96,000
2. North-West Frontier	25,72,577	27,00,716	32,41,775	31,20,000	30,11,000	31,71,000
3. Burma	4,50,063	..	..	..	..	..
4. Punjab	6,41,474	6,41,892	6,32,268	6,65,000	6,31,000	6,50,000
5. Other Provinces	5,90,047	6,14,393	6,15,267	5,74,000	5,47,000	6,10,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	40,763	41,240	45,011	51,000	51,000	49,000
2. Burma	...	4,17,639	4,11,805	4,17,000	4,09,000	4,15,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	79,619	92,090	1,08,493	95,000	95,000	1,07,000
4. Bengal	41,246	47,083	52,404	50,000	46,000	59,000
5. United Provinces	74,497	6,300	4,932	16,000	6,000	6,000
6. Madras	87,832	77,496	70,596	87,000	88,000	91,000
7. Bombay	4,29,338	3,89,506	4,05,885	4,47,000	4,60,000	4,67,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,58,43,710	1,18,51,630	1,41,87,659	1,45,32,000	1,37,74,000	1,36,44,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,056,247	790,109	999,177	968 800	918,300	909,600
England	3,780	6,040	8,335	3,400	0,600	3,800
TOTAL £	1,060,033	796,155	1,007,512	972,200	924,900	913,400

104. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of the charges of the Political Residency at Aden, and certain other expenditure—mainly in connection with political refugees and State prisoners—in several provinces.

(a) *Imperial.*

105. The expenditure fluctuates considerably with the drawings of his subsidy by His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. It is very difficult to forecast these with any degree of accuracy, and there is always an element of uncertainty in the estimates under this head. The Budget Estimate for the current year provided for a payment of R29 lakhs on this account. It is now unlikely that more than 25 lakhs will be drawn, and allowing for a provision of this amount the Revised Estimate amounts to R7.44 lakhs less than the Budget. Other important causes contributing to the decrease are non-utilisation of the provisions for the re-organisation of certain tribal levy services in Baluchistan and of frontier militia in the Frontier province, and recovery of arrear contributions towards the cost of certain political agencies in Central India.

106. In 1910-1911, the provision for the payment of subsidy to the Amir has been taken at 20 lakhs, but the saving under this item is counterbalanced in part by increases in other directions, and the total Budget is less than the Revised by only 1.92 lakhs. The principal causes of increase are the absence of the arrear contributions mentioned above, and the provision for the re-organisation of frontier militia in the Frontier province and of the political staff and certain other establishments in Aden.

(b) *Provincial.*

107. The Revised for the current year does not differ materially from the Budget. In the Budget of 1910-1911, a small growth of expenditure has been allowed for, mainly in connection with the re-organisation of the Bombay Political Department.

XXI AND 26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	49,75,166	52,09,744	55,68,082	56,40,000	53,99,000	61,50,000
2. North-West Frontier . .	22,833	40,598	1,510	65,000	49,000	70,000
3. Other Provinces . . .	2,61,566	2,71,371	2,01,200	2,87,000	2,72,000	2,95,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	2,58,468	3,05,310	4,80,141	4,48,000	4,22,000	4,35,000
2. Burma . . .	2,24,187	1,10,738	3,07,977	4,50,000	4,32,000	4,41,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	2,43,960	2,91,805	3,78,767	4,51,000	4,67,000	4,85,000
4. Bengal . . .	9,85,559	10,96,861	12,26,406	14,05,000	11,89,000	14,32,000
5. United Provinces . . .	6,27,699	7,34,954	8,30,179	10,33,000	11,25,000	11,50,000
6. Punjab . . .	4,75,251	4,71,771	5,06,817	5,50,000	7,34,000	7,08,000
7. Madras . . .	9,24,391	10,54,082	12,06,457	14,25,000	13,70,000	15,36,000
8. Bombay . . .	5,45,188	6,07,343	6,99,792	8,69,000	7,16,000	8,96,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	95,44,088	1,05,20,907	1,16,18,394	1,26,32,000	1,21,84,000	1,36,07,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	630,272	701,394	774,560	842,100	812,300	907,100
England (mainly stores) . . £	55,027	71,264	56,744	45,300	33,200	33,800
TOTAL . £	691,299	772,658	831,304	887,400	845,500	940,900

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	1,74,534	1,44,789	1,85,575	1,49,000	2,06,000	1,92,000
2. North-West Frontier	209	218	185	...	...	...
<i>Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	55,823	52,040	72,746	79,000	86,000	85,000
2. Burma . . .	2,081	5,510	5,281	4,000	6,000	5,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	54,965	54,062	64,457	88,000	47,000	54,000
4. Bengal . . .	2,90,868	2,90,901	2,86,008	3,31,000	2,83,000	3,87,000
5. United Provinces .	1,41,541	1,32,180	1,45,828	1,40,000	1,36,000	1,50,000
6. Punjab . . .	88,039	99,360	1,01,929	1,03,000	1,09,000	1,13,000
7. Madras . . .	4,31,244	4,85,379	6,54,886	6,20,000	5,80,000	5,89,000
8. Bombay . . .	52,908	65,571	63,759	85,000	80,000	98,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	12,92,212	13,30,010	15,80,654	15,99,000	15,33,000	16,73,000
Equivalent in sterling £ England . . .	86,148	88,667	105,377	106,600	102,200	111,500
	634	487	1,159	1,200	1,700	800
TOTAL . £	86,782	89,154	106,536	107,800	103,900	112,300

Details of expenditure shown against "India General" in the preceding table.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
(a) <i>Scientific—</i>						
i Survey of India .	23,62,593	26,16,607	27,89,767	28,21,000	27,54,000	28,99,000
ii Geological Survey	2,93,309	3,10,304	3,64,773	3,68,000	3,32,000	3,50,000
iii Inspector of Mines	1,16,331	1,21,769	1,12,706	1,19,000	1,18,000	1,17,000
iv Meteorological Survey	4,76,229	5,03,433	4,80,633	5,02,000	4,01,000	4,15,000
v. Archaeological Survey	1,75,036	1,81,155	2,13,434	1,91,000	1,82,000	2,06,000
vi Central Museum	1,04,068	1,11,843	1,30,222	1,16,000	1,18,000	1,32,000
vii Bacteriology	1,61,478	1,91,081	1,72,401	1,97,000	1,97,000	1,99,000
viii Central Research and X-Ray Institutes	1,25,882	1,53,165	1,62,337	1,42,000	1,54,000	1,53,000
ix Other items .	55,582	51,065	51,577	49,000	50,000	58,000
(b) <i>Agricultural—</i>						
i Agriculture	3,44,566	3,78,828	4,57,728	4,99,000	4,55,000	4,88,000
ii Veterinary charges	2,54,158	2,21,719	2,44,643	2,81,000	2,45,000	2,62,000
iii Other items .	1,200	1,281	1,107	1,000	3,000	1,000
(c) <i>Statistics—</i>						
i. Bureau of Commer- cial Intelligence, and other charges	3,54,284	2,56,547	1,84,249	1,74,000	1,88,000	1,76,000
ii Census .	37	5	...	.	20,000	5,00,000
(d) <i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
i Imperial Library	38,889	52,023	48,536	46,000	47,000	47,000
ii. Examinations	50,665	50,759	52,723	56,000	53,000	59,000
iii Inspector of Explosives .	49,470	54,564	74,346	70,000	73,000	74,000
iv. Other items .	11,787	12,036	27,050	8,000	9,000	8,000
TOTAL R	49,75,166	52,69,744	55,68,082	56,40,000	53,99,000	61,50,000

EXPENDITURE.

108. The figures shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 67 represent expenditure incurred in the several provinces in connection with ethnographical surveys, census operations, and the pay and allowances of officers borne on the cadre of the Imperial Civil Veterinary Department, as well as the cost of the Archæological Department in Burma.

(a) *Imperial.*

109. The Revised for 1909-1910 is less than the Budget by Rs 72 lakhs. The principal savings occur in the charges of the Meteorological Department owing mainly to a reduced expenditure on telegrams caused by the revised tariff rates, and of the Survey of India, Geological Survey and Agricultural Departments in consequence of ordinary lapses in grants. In 1910-1911, a provision of 5 lakhs has been made to meet the cost of the impending census operations. Otherwise the grants of the various Departments have been generally fixed with reference to normal operations and the scale of establishments actually sanctioned. The large increase under Survey of India over the current year's expenditure is caused mainly by provision for the reorganisation of the Imperial Service recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

(b) *Provincial.*

110. The Revised Estimate shows a lapse of Rs 76 lakhs in the total Budget provision for the current year. Considerable savings are expected in Bengal and in Bombay, owing mainly to the non-utilisation of grants for the development of the Agricultural Department in the former province, and for the

purchase of land for the Northcote Cattle Farm in the United Provinces. Savings of smaller magnitude occur in Madras, Burma and the Central Provinces. But on the other hand, there are large excesses over Budget grants in the United Provinces and the Punjab. In both these provinces, special payments of contributions of 2 and 1 lakhs respectively have been made to the recent industrial exhibitions; but while in the former province it has been found possible to meet a portion of this expenditure out of savings in the Budget allotments, in the latter the Budget has proved inadequate to meet sanctioned outlay.

111. The total Budget grant for 1910-1911 is 6.28 lakhs higher than the Revised of the current year. The bulk of the increase occurs in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Provision has been made in all three provinces for the further development of the agricultural and other departments whose charges are recorded under this head, and in Bengal, and also to a smaller extent in Madras, for the purchase of a larger quantity of cinchona bark. Provisions for the development of the agricultural and veterinary departments have also been made in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab, but they have been obscured in the first named province by the saving caused by the completion of the work in connection with gazetteers, and in the last two provinces by the absence of the special payments made in the current year in aid of industrial exhibitions.

REVENUE.

112. The fluctuations in the Imperial figures are unimportant and call for no remarks.

113. As regards the Provincial figures, the decrease in 1909-1910 as compared with the Budget estimate is chiefly due to smaller receipts from the sale of quinine in Bengal and from the chrome tanning industry in Madras. In 1910-1911 larger receipts are anticipated in Bengal from the sale of quinine, and almost all the provinces provide for a growth in departmental revenue.

27.—TERMINAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General .	1,40,837	1,66,693	1,64,045	1,57,000	1,60,000	1,62,000
2. Central Provinces	2,11,943	2,07,360	2,01,367	2,10,000	2,02,000	2,01,000
3 Burma . .	1,18,770	1,23,296	1,39,286	1,59,000	1,63,000	1,69,000
4 Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	11,132	7,842	8,619	9,000	10,000	10,000
5. Bengal . . .	8,70,605	8,55,761	9,40,002	9,07,000	8,83,000	8,93,000
6. United Provinces	8,38,794	7,99,513	8,61,254	8,17,000	8,03,000	8,02,000
7 Punjab . .	1,00,653	1,01,728	1,54,081	1,56,000	1,51,000	1,49,000
8 North-West Frontier	62,077	53,675	63,274	60,000	64,000	64,000
9 Madras . .	4,12,521	4,01,697	3,88,716	4,01,000	4,10,000	3,85,000
10. Bombay . .	5,41,463	6,04,266	5,46,405	5,32,000	5,50,000	5,43,000
TOTAL INDIA : R	33,77,795	33,81,861	34,75,049	34,08,000	33,96,000	33,78,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	225,187	225,457	221,670	227,200	225,200	225,200
England . £	10,460	23,487	11,085	9,700	13,600	10,400
TOTAL . £	235,647	248,944	242,755	236,900	240,000	235,600

114. The total figures show little variation and call for no remarks.

28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

	Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
India . . . R	4,686	2,334	2,114	5,000	3,000	4,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ England £	312 2,43,015	156 3,29,359	141 3,66,639	400 3,68,000	200 398,000	300 398,000
TOTAL .	2,43,327	3,29,515	3,66,780	3,68,400	398,200	398,300

115. Almost the whole of the expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.

116. It is hardly possible to frame a correct estimate under this head. The expenditure for the current year has been greater than was anticipated, and the Budget for 1910-1911 is taken at practically the same figure as the Revised for 1909-1910.

X-1 AND 29—SUPERANNUATIONS.

EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11. Budget.
					Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>							
1	India General .	8,26,939	8,66,746	8,80,261	9,05,000	9,09,000	9,30,000
2	North-West Frontier	1,17,506	1,22,113	1,18,786	1,19,000	1,21,000	1,21,000
3	Other Provinces .	1,56,073	1,43,867	1,33,025	1,39,000	1,28,000	1,26,000
<i>Provincial.</i>							
1	Central Provinces	5,81,624	6,05,517	6,02,795	6,15,000	6,11,000	6,32,000
2	Burma .	6,06,496	6,62,350	6,78,501	7,24,000	7,00,000	7,10,000
3.	Eastern Bengal and Assam .	6,40,024	6,73,908	6,98,536	7,19,000	7,41,000	7,76,000
4	Bengal .	24,80,548	25,91,642	26,27,146	27,48,000	27,20,000	28,11,000
5	United Provinces .	26,18,814	26,89,396	27,69,273	28,45,000	29,06,000	29,42,000
6	Punjab .	14,73,567	15,44,090	15,95,083	16,63,000	16,55,000	17,10,000
7	Madras .	21,25,721	22,30,378	23,20,930	24,36,000	24,02,000	25,40,000
8.	Bombay .	25,09,031	26,22,306	27,27,499	28,79,000	28,79,000	30,20,000
Total India . R		1,47,42,143	1,47,52,319	1,51,51,835	1,57,92,000	1,57,72,000	1,62,82,000
Equivalent in Sterling £		942,810	983,488	1,010,122	1,052,600	1,051,500	1,085,500
England . £		2,004,919	2,025,973	2,048,112	2,032,000	2,049,700	2,076,200
Total . £		2,947,759	3,009,461	3,058,234	3,084,800	3,101,200	3,161,700

RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 India General .	3,93,771	3,84,762	3,61,926	3,79,000	2,95,000	3,20,000
2. North-West Frontier	12,781	21,004	15,066	18,000	11,000	11,000
3 Other Provinces .	9,21,721	9,35,086	8,79,442	8,80,000	8,66,000	8,97,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	39,295	56,680	64,709	59,000	64,000	70,000
2. Burma	28,040	29,556	30,273	30,000	30,000	30,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,807	9,335	12,203	13,000	12,000	12,000
4. Bengal	62,729	4,15,664	59,540	55,000	64,000	61,000
5 United Provinces .	76,449	94,060	1,06,389	1,21,000	1,10,000	72,000
6. Punjab	60,522	65,044	61,552	60,000	87,000	72,000
7. Madras	69,592	75,363	77,316	72,000	78,000	78,000
8. Bombay	2,06,389	2,09,504	2,10,560	2,05,000	2,30,000	2,35,000
TOTAL INDIA R	18,82,096	22,96,658	18,78,976	18,98,000	18,47,000	18,58,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	125,473	153,110	125,265	126,500	123,100	123,900
England £	66,414	68,526	69,746	65,000	65,300	65,600
TOTAL £	191,887	221,636	195,011	191,500	188,400	189,500

117. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges in account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

118. The expenditure in India in the current year is nearly the same as the Budget estimate; but in England there is an excess of £17,700 (2.65 lakhs). The estimates for next year provide for the normal growth of the retired list both in India and in England.

REVENUE.

119. The variations in the figures are unimportant and do not call for any remarks.

XXII 30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1 Central Stationery Office	2,13,006	2,65,529	2,78,177	2,71,000	2,60,000	2,72,000
2 Stationery purchased for Central stores	38,61,487	45,89,640	50,35,313	40,50,000	45,75,000	46,71,000
3 Government Presses (mainly Calcutta and Simla)	17,41,756	19,17,711	20,12,483	20,28,000	18,14,000	19,00,000
4 Other charges	8,420	20,370	14,768	11,000	16,000	13,000
5 Deduct—Value of supplies to Local Governments and Administrations and to Postal and Telegraph Departments, etc	—44,12,757	—52,93,441	—51,30,407	—47,54,000	—49,57,000	—49,17,000
6 North-West Frontier	60,287	68,900	76,122	77,000	75,000	84,000
TOTAL	14,92,199	15,74,709	22,86,456	16,83,000	17,83,000	20,23,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1 Central Provinces	3,03,419	4,25,166	4,57,596	4,00,000	4,18,000	4,20,000
2 Burma	7,18,407	7,93,604	8,32,830	8,00,000	8,00,000	9,00,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,65,972	3,85,590	6,68,981	5,05,000	7,68,000	7,82,000
4 Bengal	12,85,350	14,67,251	13,35,983	13,71,000	13,30,000	14,16,000
5 United Provinces	7,78,190	10,06,737	8,82,041	8,32,000	8,35,000	8,41,000
6 Punjab	6,02,871	6,65,457	6,77,210	7,24,000	7,49,000	7,48,000
7 Madras	13,09,927	13,42,009	14,31,138	13,68,000	13,76,000	14,15,000
8 Bombay	11,73,713	13,01,451	12,86,751	12,72,000	13,45,000	13,29,000
TOTAL INDIA	79,30,088	89,62,034	98,62,586	89,55,000	94,12,000	98,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	528,673	597,469	657,506	597,000	627,500	658,300
glard { Stores	108,535	131,823	121,858	109,000	111,000	103,000
{ Other charges	6,785	6,292	7,364	8,000	7,100	8,400
TOTAL	643,993	735,584	786,728	714,000	745,600	769,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial'</i>						
1 India General . . .	3,43,404	4,71,097	5,34,965	4,37,000	4,71,000	4,67,000
2 North-West Frontier	8,235	8,061	7,951	10,000	11,000	10,000
3 Other Provinces	1,54,978	1,87,521	1,53,136	1,84,000	1,80,000	1,73,000
<i>Provincial</i>						
1 Central Provinces . .	49,164	43,845	52,319	47,000	50,000	49,000
2 Burma	63,763	54,004	54,842	59,000	52,000	55,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	18,059	21,792	16,512	25,000	15,000	16,000
4 Bengal	1,31,920	1,32,763	1,29,070	1,33,000	1,25,000	1,34,000
5 United Provinces . .	1,23,989	1,51,084	1,56,040	1,37,000	1,58,000	1,47,000
6 Punjab	90,669	95,853	1,06,356	97,000	1,42,000	98,000
7 Madras	1,08,551	1,17,214	1,14,066	99,000	1,02,000	1,06,000
8 Bombay	79,384	88,855	1,08,263	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,01,000
 TOTAL R	 11,81,176	 13,72,089	 14,33,520	 13,28,000	 14,11,000	 13,56,000
 Equivalent in sterling £	 78,745	 91,472	 95,568	 88,600	 94,100	 90,400

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial—India and England.

120. The grant for the purchase of stationery for the central stores in 1909-1910 was deliberately fixed at a lower figure than the actual expenditure in the two previous years, as measures were in contemplation for securing a reduction in the consumption of stationery in Government offices. Some steps in this direction have been taken during the present year, but the effect of these will not be fully felt for some time to come; and the grants for the purchase of stationery for central stores in India and in England in the current year have been exceeded by Rs 5.55 lakhs. A part of this, however, will be counterbalanced by an increase of Rs 2.03 lakhs in the value of supplies to Local Governments, etc. There will also be a large saving in the printing expenditure, which also has come under more careful scrutiny during the year. The total Imperial expenditure under this head in the current year is Rs 1.16 lakhs in excess of the Budget grant, but it is satisfactory to notice that there is a reduction of Rs 6.7 lakhs as compared with last year.

121. The grant for the purchase of stationery for central stores in India and in England in 1910-1911 has been fixed at Rs 24 lakh less than the Revised estimate for the current year, in the expectation that the measures referred to above and further measures in the same direction likely to be adopted next year will check any growth in the expenditure. On the other hand, a slightly larger decrease occurs in the supplies to Local Governments, etc., some of whom are also taking steps to secure economies, and provision has been made for a growth in the printing charges. The total Imperial Budget for next year in both India and England therefore exceeds the Revised of 1909-1910 by 1.4 lakhs.

(b) Provincial.

122. The total expenditure in 1909-1910 exceeds the Budget by Rs 3.57 lakhs. Of this Rs 2.63 lakhs occur in Eastern Bengal and Assam alone, where the requirements of the new Dacca jail press appear to have been inadequately foreseen. Some increase in the stationery expenditure has taken place in most of the provinces.

123. The increase of Rs 2.22 lakhs in the Budget of 1910-1911 over the Revised estimate of the current year occurs almost wholly in the printing expenditure.

REVENUE

124. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represents recoveries of the value of stationery supplied to Railways, Municipalities and other local bodies, etc.

125. The increase in 1909-1910 over the Budget estimate occurs mainly under India General and the Punjab and is caused by collection of bills outstanding at the end of the previous year. The absence of these special receipts accounts for the falling off in the receipts for 1910-1911 as compared with the Revised for 1909-1910.

XXIV AND 31.—EXCHANGE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
Revenue . . . R	28,50,328	14,17,664	..	...	3,93,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	190,022	94,511	...	..	26,200	...
Expenditure . . . R	...	..	5,16,552	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	...	...	34,437	...	...	...

126 The accounts of the Government of India are now prepared on a sterling basis, the rupee transactions in India being converted into pounds at the rate of $\text{R}15 = \text{£}1$ and then added to the Sterling transactions in England, and the comparatively small sums which have to be brought to account owing to the facts that the remittances to defray the net expenditure in England are not effected at exactly sixteen pence to the rupee, and that the Government is under obligations to carry out certain transactions with railway companies at fixed rates differing from the rate of sixteen pence to the rupee, are shown under this head.

127 In the current year the average rate to be obtained on the net remittance of funds from India to England is estimated at $\text{£}1 = \text{R}14.977$, and there is accordingly a gain of $\text{R}3.93$ lakhs under this head. In the Budget estimate for next year, it is usual to assume an average rate of $\text{£}1 = \text{R}15$, as it is not possible to forecast with any degree of certainty what the course of exchange will be in the next twelve months.

XXV AND 32.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. Remittance charges mainly in connec- tion with move- ments of Govern- ment funds . . .	5,14,812	5,16,632	3,45,307	4,31,000	3,40,000	3,98,000
2. Special Commis- sions of enquiry . .	3,70,144	3,91,915	1,01,000	1,00,000	14,000	1,00,000
3. Other charges (a) in Frontier Province . . .	25,854	28,053	27,638	34,000	27,000	33,000
(b) elsewhere . . .	3,76,077	1,48,605	3,88,031	2,18,000	2,31,000	2,05,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	1,53,423	1,47,073	1,42,819	1,63,000	1,21,000	1,42,000
2. Burma . . .	4,57,144	2,86,121	3,53,836	2,69,000	3,74,000	3,90,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam. . .	6,45,944	7,15,223	7,53,456	7,14,000	6,00,000	6,74,000
4. Bengal . . .	9,42,253	9,93,436	5,69,379	5,27,000	3,83,000	4,73,000
5. United Provinces . .	12,12,685	19,02,034	20,61,581	18,82,000	14,05,000	9,95,000
6. Punjab . . .	2,92,267	4,57,754	3,15,016	2,86,000	3,64,000	3,10,000
7. Madras . . .	4,00,268	3,15,645	4,15,740	4,18,000	3,96,000	4,13,000
8. Bombay . . .	3,59,985	2,49,981	2,90,939	3,00,000	2,95,000	3,62,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	62,56,856	62,15,472	57,70,772	53,42,000	45,50,000	45,01,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ England . . .	417,123 19,400	414,365 35,210	384,718 36,361	356,100 25,000	303,300 54,300	300,000 23,700
TOTAL . £	436,523	449,575	421,079	381,100	357,600	323,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Acc. unts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911 Budget
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General . . .	24,50,891	14,93,226	6,34,281	14,44,000	5,37,000	13,70,000
2. North-West Frontier . .	1,21,006	1,34,071	1,24,594	1,27,000	1,31,000	1,29,000
3. Other Provinces . . .	14,40,683	4,28,180	4,74,273	5,49,000	5,43,000	4,82,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	2,17,062	1,70,623	1,53,878	6,69,000	3,98,000	4,77,000
2. Burma . . .	1,68,776	88,778	1,30,147	71,000	88,000	88,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	2,77,650	2,22,567	3,23,102	2,07,000	3,16,000	2,59,000
4. Bengal . . .	8,63,605	5,87,964	6,14,688	5,83,000	6,60,000	7,42,000
5. United Provinces . .	2,26,425	3,20,149	3,05,320	2,43,000	2,71,000	2,54,000
6. Punjab . . .	6,87,056	6,00,191	6,74,494	7,10,000	7,65,000	7,69,000
7. Madras . . .	3,12,556	2,09,674	2,54,479	2,09,000	2,58,000	2,38,000
8. Bombay . . .	75,920	1,13,423	75,048	1,00,000	1,00,000	98,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	68,62,230	44,28,846	37,91,104	49,18,000	40,67,000	49,26,000
Equivalent in sterling £ England . . .	457,882 21,065	295,257 8,755	252,740 32,386	327,900 13,000	271,100 15,000	328,400 16,600
TOTAL . £	478,947	304,012	285,126	340,900	286,100	345,000

128 Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces. So is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. The only other important items of Imperial revenue and expenditure realised or incurred in the various provinces under this head are those of an extraordinary character exceeding Rs 10,000 in amount.

EXPENDITURE

(a) India - Imperial

129 Important savings in the Budget estimate for the current year occur under remittance charges and in the reserve provision for special commissions of enquiry. In 1910-1911, an increased allotment has been made on account of the former item in the anticipation of a further improvement in trade conditions, and a reserve provision has again been made under the latter, mainly in view of the contemplated enquiry into the rise of prices.

(b) India - Provincial

130 The total Revised estimate for the current year is Rs 21 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. A considerable lapse has taken place in the United Provinces in the provision for *takavi* remissions, and a similar lapse of a much smaller magnitude in the Central Provinces. Important decreases also occur in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing to a smaller payment of contributions to district boards, in consequence of the taking over by Government of certain expenditure formerly incurred by them, and to the record under other heads of account of certain charges for which provision was made in the budget under this head; and in Bengal owing to savings in the provision for the special enquiries in connection with fisheries and other matters. On the other hand, there are large excesses over the Budget estimate in Burma, owing to the record under this head of certain charges for which provision was made under other heads, and in the Punjab, owing to higher expenditure on petty establishments and on miscellaneous contributions to district boards.

131 The total Budget for 1910-1911 is less than the Revised of the current year by Rs 73 lakhs. Provision for increased expenditure has been made in the Central Provinces, in connection with *takavi* remissions, and in most of the other provinces to allow for ordinary growth as well as for outlay of an unforeseen character. But they are more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs 41 lakhs in the United Provinces caused by smaller provisions for *takavi* remissions and for contributions to district boards in consequence of the taking over by Government of certain expenditure hitherto incurred by them, and by a smaller decrease in the Punjab, due to the absence of special contributions paid to certain district boards during the current year.

(c) England

132. The bulk of the variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of 1909-10 and between the latter and the Budget of next year is explained by heavy refunds to contractors in the current year of fines incurred by them in 1908-09 in connection with the supply of stores.

133 The Budget for 1909-1910 included a special provision of Rs 9 lakhs on account of the probable proceeds of the sale to the Calcutta Port Commissioners of certain lands belonging to the Government. The amount is not likely to be received during the current year and this explains the difference of Rs 9 lakhs between the Budget and the Revised estimates. In Bombay the Budget provided for a special extraordinary receipt of Rs 1.52 lakhs on account of the sale of the buildings and site of the St. Peter's School, Mazagaon. This has been omitted from the Revised as the property is not likely to be sold, but receipts of nearly the same amount are expected from profits on rents of Government lands vested in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and from the sale of the Karachi Custom House building.

134 Provision has been made in the Budget for 1910-11, for the special receipt of 9 lakhs mentioned above, as well as for one of 1.11 lakhs in the United Provinces to be obtained from the sale of certain property in connection with a scheme for the amelioration of the position of the Benares branch of the ex-Royal

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

family of Delhi. But owing mainly to the absence of the special receipts obtained in Bombay in the current year and to smaller recoveries of departmental charges in connection with the supply of stores to Provincial Governments and local bodies, the total Budget will be only 77 lakhs higher than the Revised of the current year.

(b) *Provincial.*

135. A sum of R4.72 lakhs was provided in the Budget estimates of the ^{R.} Central Provinces for 1909-1910 as probable receipts from the sale of cloth manufactured for Government by weavers in receipt of relief during the last famine, but R2.2 lakhs are now expected to be received from this source in the current year, a further 3 lakhs being realised next year. The decrease in revenue in 1909-1910 is, however, more than counterbalanced by increases in other provinces; the more important of these occur in Eastern Bengal and Assam owing mainly to higher receipts from unclaimed deposits in courts, etc., and in Bengal owing to special receipts from the sale of the Jorabagan thana and of the fishery trawler "Golden Crown." The former transaction is expected to bring in 2 lakhs of which 1.4 will be received in 1910-1911.

~~136.~~ The total Budget for 1910-1911 does not materially differ from the ^{B.} Revised ~~for the~~ current year; and the only important items of a special character are the ~~in~~ in Central Provinces and Bengal mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

33 TO 36.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
INDIA						
Famine Relief { Imperial	9,142	62,58,442	86,25,175	14,37,000	7,29,000	...
Provincial	4,06,1724	30,75,487	62,55,702	16,28,000	2,69,000	...
Construction of Protec- tive Railways	5,626	98,415	1,044	3,00,000	2,22,000	5,00,000
Construction of Protec- tive Irrigation Works	5,55,507	63,59,900	59,12,632	71,78,000	69,83,000	6,64,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	4,85,746	3,50,000	37,50,000	41,31,000	65,80,000	75,00,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,50,54,715	1,92,42,334	2,44,44,857	1,49,77,000	1,47,83,000	1,44,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,003,600	1,232,822	1,606,324	998,500	985,500	997,600
ENGLAND						
Construction of Protec- tive Irrigation Works	6,093	13,241	8,85	1,500	14,500	2,400
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	1,009,743	1,295,013	1,615,179	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

137 There is a satisfactory saving of Rs 20 67 lakhs in the provision made in the Budget estimates of the current year for the actual relief of famine, owing to the earlier termination of relief operations in the afflicted districts in the two Bengals and in the United Provinces. A small lapse is also expected in the grant for the construction of Protective railways, owing to delay in the acquisition of land for the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension of the Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway. The amounts saved under both heads are added to the provision for the avoidance of debt, and the total grant under the group head remains unchanged.

138 In the Budget for 1910-1911, provision has been made as usual for a total grant of 150 lakhs under this group head. No portion of this will be required for actual famine relief expenditure, and the sum has been allotted in moieties for the construction of works which are likely to serve as a protection against famine, and for the avoidance of debt. It may be mentioned that half of the latter grant appears in the Provincial section of the estimates as a result of the arrangements explained in the Financial Statement for 1907-1908.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE WORKS.

139 The whole of the grant for Protective Railways in 1910-1911 will be spent, as in the current year, on the construction of certain famine feeder line in the Madras Presidency.

The following table gives the distribution of the grant made in next year's Budget for the construction of protective irrigation works —

	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget
	Budget.	Revised	
1 Central Provinces	R	R	R
(i) Tank projects	13,60,000	15,11,000	15,12,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	2,40,000	1,90,000	2,23,000
2 Burma	31,000	17,000	15,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,000	6,000	2,000
4 Bengal			
(i) Tribeni Canal	6,89,000	8,99,000	8,10,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	1,26,000	1,10,000	1,40,000
5 United Provinces			
(i) Berwa Canal	2,89,000	4,59,000	65,000
(ii) Ken	3,16,000	1,72,000	4,18,000
(iii) Damsan	8,32,000	7,44,000	6,21,000
(iv) Other projects, etc.	4,93,000	1,90,000	5,39,000
6 Punjab		1,000	
7 Madras	1,36,000	62,000	1,01,000
8 Bombay			
(i) Godavari Canal	14,01,000	21,14,000	15,31,000
(ii) Chankapur Tank	2,77,000	2,72,000	40,000
(iii) Pavani river project	5,00,000	3,56,000	8,40,000
(iv) Other projects, etc.	1,82,000	71,000	2,89,000
9 Minor administrations	22,000	20,000	14,000
Reserve provision, allowance for possible lapses in grants, etc.	3,01,000		2,00,000
	72,60,000	72,00,000	70,00,000

140 The expenditure shown against "other projects, etc.," in some of the provinces, and the small amounts entered against the others, include expenditure on survey and investigation operations as well on the preparation and revision of famine relief programmes. As regards the more important projects, it will be seen that the whole of next year's grant has been allotted to works already undertaken. The Secretary of State has consented to larger allotments (up to a maximum of 100 lakhs) being made for Protective Irrigation works than the limits of the Famine grant allow, provided that the extra expenditure (which will be recorded under another head) does not have the effect of reducing the revenue surplus below one crore. Obviously it is impossible to take advantage of this arrangement in 1910-1911, and the initiation of such new schemes as the Tendul has had to be deferred until better times.

XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to 41—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	38,67,16,172	40,94,54,163	40,10,98,315	43,77,36,000	42,92,47,000	44,61,85,000
<i>Deduct—</i>						
Working Expenses	19,28,39,166	21,97,28,915	24,88,83,000	23,62,17,000	23,73,20,000	25,26,83,000
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, etc.	59,44,506	64,53,596	44,13,330	52,53,000	54,25,000	61,23,000
Net Receipts	18,79,32,500	18,32,71,652	14,83,01,985	19,62,66,000	18,65,02,000	18,73,79,000
Net Revenue equivalent at Rs 15 = £ 1	£ 12,528,833	£ 12,218,110	£ 9,886,799	£ 13,084,400	£ 12,433,500	£ 12,491,900
Interest and capital redemption Charges—						
Interest on Debt	5,039,985	5,243,208	5,535,946	5,697,100	5,671,500	5,867,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways	2,869,366	2,800,335	3,268,132	3,357,800	3,357,800	3,357,800
Sinking Funds	148,896	154,058	159,491	165,100	165,000	171,200
Interest chargeable against companies on Advances	508,425	519,962	478,802	500,400	472,100	481,900
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,409,022	1,461,146	1,649,196	1,834,200	1,905,900	2,020,300
	9,975,694	10,247,709	11,091,567	11,554,600	11,572,500	11,898,200
Net Result	2,553,139	1,970,401	—1,204,768	1,529,800	861,000	593,700
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Result	—227,652	—363,492	—13,704	...	1,600	600
Other Receipts	56,180	52,606	72,203	50,000	57,400	37,700
Other Charges	74,003	96,513	95,981	132,700	91,500	147,800
Net Result	—17,814	—43,907	—23,778	—82,700	—34,100	—103,100
TOTAL NET RESULT	2,307,673	1,563,002	—1,242,250	1,447,100	828,500	480,400
Redemption of capital from revenue	603,239	623,495	719,659	760,400	760,400	788,600
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government	156,199,185	166,932,832	171,952,226	177,493,932	176,436,472	188,295,226
Expenditure by Companies	43,375,393	43,330,223	43,887,369	47,618,323	46,195,802	48,543,902
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	7,572,122	9,767,539	12,127,842	14,527,839	14,587,242	15,522,242
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	1,511,250	1,513,816	1,513,816	1,507,516	1,513,816	1,513,816
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company	...	...	959,364	959,400	959,364	959,364
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	...	...	958,880	958,900	958,880	2,621,380
TOTAL	238,657,950	221,544,410	231,399,497	243,065,910	240,651,596	257,455,930
Miles open on April 1	21,544	22,134	23,643	24,180	24,105	24,458
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1	904	905	...	...	...	...

141 With the purchase of the Madras Railway on the 1st January 1908 the old guaranteed Railway ceased to exist, and the figures shown under 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 under this head in the preceding table represent certain arrear adjustments. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat Railway in Assam which is the only line whose transactions are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts.—

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	Budget, 1909-1910	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
Gross Receipts . . .	86,196	98,874	99,592	1,00,000	1,02,000	1,05,000
Working Expenses . . .	89,102	90,157	80,960	99,000	99,000	85,000

NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

142 The Budget estimates for the current year provided for a very considerable advance in the Gross Receipts of State Railways in the expectation that the seasons would be propitious and that there would be a revival in trade. The latter expectation has not been fully realised, and it is now apprehended that the receipts will fall short of the Budget by Rs 84 89 lakhs. The more important decreases occur in the earnings of the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which have suffered by the depression in the coal market, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, owing to a short jute crop, and on the Rajputana-Malwa and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways owing to general depression in traffic. On the other hand, material improvements are expected in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula line and of the two other lines which traverse Southern India. The bumper wheat crop harvested in the Punjab last year has enabled the budget estimate for the North-Western Railway to be realized at the very high figure of 7 crores.

143. In spite of the defect in the estimates of gross revenue, the total Working Expenses in 1909-1910 exceed the Budget grant by Rs 11.03 lakhs. A considerable saving in the case of the East Indian Railway, caused by the fall in the traffic and larger debits to capital in connection with betterments, is almost wholly counterbalanced by an equally large increase under the North-Western Railway, a portion of which is due to unforeseen expenditure necessitated by flood damages and by the fire in the carriage shop at Lahore. Some saving in expenditure also occurs in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but in the case of none of the other lines is any decrease of expenditure expected to follow the decline in revenue. On the other hand, the Budget grants are likely to be exceeded on the Madras and Southern Marhatta line owing to increased receipts and necessary renewals of sleepers and repairs of flood damages, on the Burma line owing to re-laying of certain sections of the permanent-way and necessary improvements in station yards, on the Eastern Bengal line owing to outlay on the repairing of damages caused by the cyclone in October 1909, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line owing to enhanced charges for coal and heavier repairs and renewals of rolling-stock.

144 Owing to the decline in the Net Receipts, important savings occur in the provision for the payment of surplus profits to the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian lines, but these are more than counterbalanced by an increased payment of 12 lakhs to the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway, the effect of the provisions of the new contract as well as of an improvement in the net revenue.

145 In the Budget of 1910-1911, provision has been made for a moderate increase of Rs 169.38 lakhs in the Gross Receipts on the assumption that the agricultural conditions will be normal and that there will be a further revival of trade. Out of this Rs 153.63 lakhs will, however, be required to meet increase in working expenses, and making some allowance for enhanced payment of surplus profits to Companies, etc., the improvement in Net Receipts will amount to 8.77 lakhs only.

146 The very large increase in Working Expenses is a direct result of the increasing demand on the part of the public for more efficient working and for a better service both for goods and passenger traffic; and is a necessary complement of the enhanced capital expenditure which is now being incurred with reference to this demand on the improvement of open lines. Owing to the uncertainty about the railway receipts, the Budget grants for the current year were

fixed with a close regard to economy, and the provision allowed for betterments was restricted; but with the revival in trade the Railway Board advise that it is no longer possible to wholly postpone such expenditure without impairing the value of the railway service. Large allotments have accordingly been made in the estimates for next year of most of the important lines, for the renewal with heavier rail of considerable lengths of permanent way, for the strengthening of bridges and for renewals of rolling-stock.

INTEREST CHARGES.

147. The decrease in expenditure in 1909-1910, as compared with the Budget estimate, under Interest on Debt and under Interest charged against Companies on advances, is caused by lapses in capital grants and by the variation in the rate of interest charged on certain loan funds explained in paragraph 60. On the other hand, there is a larger increase in Interest on capital deposited by Companies, this is, however, caused not by any additional deposits of capital but by larger overdrafts of capital by certain Companies, and there is a corresponding increase under Interest receipts (*vide* paragraph 56).

148. The increase in the total interest charge in 1910-1911 is a result of the growth in the capital cost of the railways.

OTHER RECEIPTS

149. The receipts shown under this head represent recoveries from the Travancore Darbar of its share of the loss on the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway, the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkhand-Ramnan, Southern Punjab and Amritsar-Patti Railways payable under the terms of their respective contracts, dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway allotted to the Government in re-payment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the Railway; and sale-proceeds of land relinquished by Railway Companies. The decrease in 1910-1911 occurs mainly in the share of surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway.

OTHER CHARGES.

150. These consist of cost of land required by certain companies, the contract with which provide for the free supply of all land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them, and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board). A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each railway company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The details are —

		Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget
			Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial</i>					
1.	Subsidised Companies—Land .	10,19,065	14,60,000	7,85,000	16,48,000
2.	Miscellaneous expenditure .	2,93,969	5,20,000	5,48,000	5,12,000
<i>Provincial.</i>					
1.	Subsidised Companies—Land .	43,916	11,000	17,000	10,000
2.	Miscellaneous expenditure (Surveys) .	82,777	.	22,000	18,000
TOTAL					
		R	14,39,727	13,72,000	21,88,000
		£	95,981	91,500	145,800

Land.—There is a considerable lapse in the Imperial Budget grant for the current year mainly in the provisions for the Kasur-Lodhran and Pandharpur-Mirsa Railways. The principal allotments made in 1910-1911 are for the Jullundar-Doal and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.—The figures show little variation and call for no remarks. The Budget for 1910-1911 is made up as follows —

Allotment for Surveys	7,50,000
Charges of the Railway Board and other establishments	13,08,000
Deduct—Recoveries from Railway Companies on account of cost of supervision	—15,46,000
TOTAL	5,12,000

XXIX XXX AND 42-43.—IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911
				Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
MAJOR WORKS	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue { Direct Re	3,51,33,476	3,31,20,215	3,37,14,356	3,38,54,000	3,45,66,000	3,38,19,000
Land Revenue	1,51,04,710	1,56,07,959	1,63,05,668	1,61,79,000	1,69,21,000	1,69,42,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses	1,41,69,487	1,50,00,137	1,55,45,826	1,54,96,000	1,63,30,000	1,59,41,000
Interest	1,24,26,488	1,30,88,523	1,36,25,073	1,44,21,000	1,13,29,000	1,50,84,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA	2,36,42,211	2,05,79,544	2,09,00,125	2,01,10,000	2,05,28,000	1,97,36,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,576,147	1,271,970	1,393,741	1,341,000	1,388,600	1,315,700
Expenditure in England (Interest) £	106,798	108,344	103,989	112,100	110,600	111,700
NET REVENUE £	1,469,349	1,263,626	1,289,752	1,228,900	1,278,000	1,204,000
MINOR WORKS						
Receipts—Direct	7,55,575	31,80,677	32,90,007	32,22,000	34,71,000	33,03,000
Expenditure	1,28,53,470	1,27,37,946	1,31,28,947	1,38,17,000	1,37,82,000	1,38,92,000
NET EXPENDITURE R	1,00,97,895	92,57,269	1,01,38,940	1,05,95,000	1,03,11,000	1,05,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	673,193	617,151	675,929	706,300	687,400	705,900
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31	41,64,72,915	44,04,01,069	46,10,84,886	48,28,43,069	48,38,70,886	50,75,09,886
Equivalent in Sterling £	27,764,861	29,300,071	30,738,992	32,189,538	32,258,059	33,837,992

151. Taking India as a whole, the net financial result of the working of the Major Irrigation works in 1909-1910 will be better than the Budget forecast by £49,100 (7.36 lakhs). There is an improvement of R7.12 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and of R7.42 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue, but R7.2 lakhs of this are required to meet increase in expenditure. A diminution of R11.1 lakhs in the net profit is likely to take place next year. Allowance has been made for a possible falling-off of R7.26 lakhs in the Gross Revenue; and though the provision for Working Expenses is taken at R3.89 lakhs less than the current year's expenditure, there is a large growth of R7.73 lakhs in the interest charges in consequence of the considerable outlay now being incurred on new projects in the Punjab and elsewhere, the benefits of which will not be realised for some time to come. The net result under Minor Irrigation works in 1909-1910 is slightly better than the Budget estimate owing to some improvement in revenue and a small saving in the expenditure, the estimate for next year is nearly the same as the Budget of the current year.

152. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 5 to 8 along with those for Land Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables.

MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

	Accounts 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1 Central Provinces	1,193	10,958	34,638	40,000	45,000	80,000
2. Burma	3,58,800	6,59,749	5,91,088	8,17,000	10,45,000	9,52,000
3 United Provinces	2,63,012	2,11,411	1,25,727	3,30,000	1,54,000	4,93,000
4. North-West Frontier	5,12,330	6,54,637	7,20,250	7,35,000	7,70,000	7,25,000
5. Madras	4,05,382	5,00,407	.	.	.	...
	15,41,323	20,41,242	14,74,312	19,22,000	22,14,000	22,50,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Bengal	22,97,528	23,80,950	26,33,820	24,36,000	27,08,000	25,92,000
2. United Provinces	1,04,36,912	96,28,144	94,1,901	88,04,000	87,83,000	80,95,000
3. Punjab	1,99,37,088	1,79,45,877	1,86,79,549	1,00,76,000	1,92,39,000	1,83,75,000
4. Madras . . . . .	.	.	4,73,820	4,02,000	4,03,000	4,60,000
5. Bombay	9,20,005	11,24,002	9,82,954	10,40,000	11,00,000	11,38,000
	3,35,92,153	3,10,78,973	3,22,42,044	3,19,32,000	3,23,52,000	3,15,60,000
TOTAL R	3,51,33,476	3,31,20,215	3,37,14,356	3,38,51,000	3,45,60,000	3,38,10,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,342,231	2,208,014	2,247,624	2,250,900	2,304,400	2,254,600

WORKING EXPENSES

<i>Imperial</i>						
1 India General (Reserve Provision) .	...	12,889	23,181	1,03,000	.	1,28,000
2 Central Provinces .	4,502	2,00,800	2,01,983	30,000	30,000	35,000
3. Burma	1,33,119	1,73,162	2,02,978	2,24,000	2,17,000	2,32,000
4. United Provinces .	1,08,053	2,26,120	2,12,192	2,21,000	2,24,000	2,65,000
5 North-West Frontier	1,13,839	19,12,570	...	2,00,000	2,70,000	1,82,000
6. Madras	16,87,818	.	.	.	.	...
	20,47,351	25,25,007	6,40,334	7,81,000	7,21,000	8,42,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1 Bengal	11,88,907	14,25,201	13,97,147	13,44,000	13,81,000	13,50,000
2 United Provinces .	32,65,011	32,31,350	33,04,066	34,04,000	3,09,000	33,51,000
3. Punjab	66,42,432	67,98,875	69,07,873	67,05,000	74,77,000	68,70,000
4. Madras . . . . .	.	.	21,24,092	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,54,000
5. Bombay	10,25,786	10,79,104	11,74,714	10,60,000	1,52,000	12,68,000
	1,21,22,136	1,25,34,530	1,49,08,492	1,47,15,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,99,000
Total . R	1,41,69,487	1,50,60,137	1,55,48,826	1,52,90,000	1,63,30,000	1,59,41,000
Equivalent in sterling £	944,632	1,004,009	1,036,589	1,033,100	1,084,700	1,062,800

The Imperial figures shown against the United Provinces represent the transactions of the Betwa, Ken and Dassan canals.

DIRECT RECEIPTS.

Imperial.

153. The improvement over the Budget estimate in 1909-10 occurs mainly in Burma and is caused by the opening of new distributaries on the Mandalay canal

- and collection of arrears on the Shewbo canal. The total Budget for next year is about the same as the Revised for 1909-10, a decrease in the receipts in Burma, caused by the absence of the special arrears realized in the current year, and in the Frontier province, owing to an expected fall in the revenue of the Lower Swat canal is more than counterbalanced by increases in the United Provinces in consequence of an anticipated development of the Betwa and Ken canals, and in the Central Provinces where the large works now under construction are nearing completion

Divided and Provincial.

- 154 The total Revised for 1909-10 exceeds the Budget by R4 2 lakhs, the increase being the net result of a number of variations in the several provinces. There is an improvement of R2 72 lakhs in Bengal, mostly in the receipts of the Son canal, due to an increase in the *rabi* area irrigated in 1908-1909, as well as in that brought under lease under enhanced rates. Smaller increases occur in the Punjab and Bombay owing to greater demand for water, recovery of arrears and other causes, but on the other hand there is a decrease in the United Provinces where the extremely favourable character of the last monsoon curtailed the demand for water for *khari* millets

- 155 The Budget for next year is R7 83 lakhs lower than the Revised of the current year. A large falling-off of 8 64 lakhs is anticipated in the Punjab owing chiefly to the probable disappearance of owner's rate in the Delhi Division, and variations of less importance occur in all the other provinces where provision has generally been made for normal receipts

WORKING EXPENSES.

Imperial

156 The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year and between the latter and the Budget of 1910-1911 are mainly caused by the reserve provision entered under India General, which is allotted during the course of the year to meet necessary Imperial expenditure in excess of the Budget grant in the several provinces.

Divided and Provincial

- 157 The total expenditure in the current year exceeds the Budget by R8 94 lakhs. Almost the whole of the excess occurs in the Punjab (R7 72 lakhs) and in the United Provinces (R 95 lakh) in both of which necessary repairs of flood damages and protective works had to be carried out which were not anticipated in the Budget. The total grant for next year is R5 1 lakhs less than the Revised for 1909-1910. Provision has been made in the Punjab and in the United Provinces for a normal scale of expenditure, but a larger programme of extensions and improvements is contemplated in Bombay.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	1,12,792	65,320	37,402	59,000	72,000	63,000
2. Punjab . . .	7,30,485	7,28,018	6,35,982	6,30,000	8,00,000	6,35,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,23,432		...	...	...	...
<i>Divided and Provincial</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	3,810	7,917	21,138	25,000	20,000	37,000
2. Burma . . .	2,29,580	11,06,677	10,98,434	10,85,000	11,00,000	10,85,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	110	132	127	...	...	...
4. Bengal . . .	7,79,187	7,59,999	6,81,613	7,40,000	6,86,000	7,57,000
5. United Provinces . .	2,50,342	1,20,941	1,62,215	1,36,000	1,03,000	1,02,000
6. Punjab . . .	55,844	45,181	39,200	41,000	53,000	57,000
7. Madras . . .	1,67,822	1,91,208	2,09,090	1,72,000	2,17,000	1,95,000
8. Bombay . . .	3,02,156	3,65,084	4,04,805	3,34,000	3,60,000	3,12,000
TOTAL R	27,55,575	34,80,677	32,90,007	32,22,000	54,71,000	33,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	183,705	232,045	219,334	214,800	231,400	220,200

Expenditure.

<i>Imperial</i>						
1. India General	2,22,360	2,27,841	3,41,966	8,42,000	4,05,000	8,97,000
2. Punjab	9,43,087	10,06,530	10,86,050	9,50,000	10,05,000	9,50,000
3. North-West Frontier	2,10,974	39,315	32,930	80,000	66,000	60,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	3,37,941	4,80,011	5,57,337	5,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000
2. Burma	13,80,547	13,56,438	14,69,007	12,70,000	12,00,000	13,00,000
3. Eastern Bengal and Assam	64,301	72,693	57,208	1,11,000	1,36,000	1,11,000
4. Bengal	19,16,942	18,89,894	20,43,172	21,40,000	21,61,000	22,05,000
5. United Provinces	7,11,008	5,50,541	6,76,287	7,22,000	6,07,000	4,29,000
6. Punjab	60,869	76,217	91,332	86,000	78,000	84,000
7. Madras	42,47,152	39,90,294	38,11,129	42,00,000	41,53,000	42,04,000
8. Bombay	27,58,289	30,39,172	32,62,529	31,10,000	34,70,000	30,52,000
TOTAL R	1,28,53,470	1,27,37,946	1,34,28,947	1,38,17,000	1,37,82,000	1,38,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	856,898	849,196	895,263	921,100	918,800	926,100

REVENUE.

158. The increase in the Revised over the Budget Estimate of the current year is caused mainly by an unexpected improvement in the receipts of the Punjab canals whose transactions are recorded in the Imperial section of the accounts. For next year, the revenue from these canals has been taken at a normal figure and this chiefly accounts for the reduction in the Budget of 1910-1911 as compared with the Revised of 1909-1910.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

159. The Budget Estimate of the current year included the usual grant of Rs 5 lakhs in aid of special expenditure entailed by the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, and a reserve provision of Rs 1 lakh to meet unforeseen

requirements. A portion of the special grant is being spent on the Nar Nallah scheme in Baluchistan, but Rs 2 lakhs have been allotted to the Government of the United Provinces for tank restoration works and placed at its credit by an assignment of Land Revenue (*vide* paragraph 12); and Rs 1.8 lakhs out of both grants are being used to meet the Imperial share of expenditure in excess of Budget grant in Bombay where the charges (as well as the receipts) under the head are divided in moieties between Imperial and Provincial. These causes mainly account for the decrease of Rs 4.01 lakhs in the Revised Estimate of the current year, as compared with the Budget.

160 The Estimates for 1910-1911 exceed the Revised for the current year by Rs 4.30 lakhs. Allowance has been made for the special grant of Rs 5 lakhs and a reserve of Rs 1.5 lakhs, but no provision exists for the Nar Nallah scheme, as an allotment will be made for it later in the year from the special grant.

(b) *Divided and Provincial*

161 The excess of Rs 3.66 lakhs over the Budget grant of 1909-1910 occurs mainly in Bombay and is caused by large outlay on urgent river embankment works and special repairs rendered necessary by the severe erosion of the Indus on its right and left banks. In the United Provinces, the expenditure on tank restoration works out of the special Imperial assignment is counterbalanced to a great extent by savings in ordinary grants.

162 The total Budget for 1910-1911 is Rs 3.20 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. Large decreases occur in Bombay and in the United Provinces owing to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the current year. On the other hand, a more active programme is contemplated in the Central Provinces and in Burma.

44.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Provincial.</i> Eastern Bengal and Assam . . . R	13,432	8,286	6,235	14,000	23,000	4,000
£	895	553	415	900	1,500	300

163. The charges represent capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway, and are unimportant in character.

XXXI and 45. CIVIL WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908	Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
					Budget	Revised	
IMPERIAL							
1 India General		30,50,392	34,12,587	42,17,589	38,67,000	30,27,000	40,20,00
2 North-West Frontier		16,00,243	18,11,903	21,42,097	20,36,000	22,32,000	18,34,00
3 Other Provinces		51,55,073	58,64,674	41,11,523	48,93,000	37,25,000	40,77,00
PROVINCIAL							
1 Central Provinces		51,22,675	61,14,418	67,61,314	60,59,000	60,59,000	61,98,00
2 Burma		1,11,34,167	1,12,13,715	91,46,68	69,20,000	69,52,000	84,53,00
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam		54,01,957	64,88,089	70,80,970	58,50,000	64,34,000	65,86,00
4 Bengal		81,90,090	88,39,222	80,23,375	69,96,000	65,86,000	73,86,00
5 United Provinces		56,16,327	54,53,030	55,55,491	57,40,000	61,97,000	64,66,00
6 Punjab		55,91,534	53,19,456	50,43,732	50,73,000	52,70,000	58,36,00
7 Madras		64,67,434	65,90,332	62,48,767	72,16,000	68,38,000	80,20,00
8 Bombay		70,18,576	81,46,474	78,74,603	77,96,000	78,14,000	73,46,00
TOTAL INDIA		R 6,43,48,478	6,92,54,800	6,62,37,324	6,24,86,000	6,11,73,000	6,71,46,00
Equivalent in Sterling	£	4,289,899	4,616,958	4,415,822	4,165,800	4,078,200	4,476,40
England	£	68,758	68,102	80,105	76,500	84,500	79,30
TOTAL		4,358,657	4,685,090	4,495,927	4,242,300	4,162,700	4,555,70

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1906-1907	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
IMPERIAL						
1 India	89,158	85,973	97,788	5,08,000	1,13,000	6,26,000
2 North-West Frontier	1,36,002	1,46,318	1,24,186	1,34,000	1,36,000	1,37,000
3 Other Provinces	1,86,175	93,269	1,99,968	1,80,000	2,50,000	2,05,000
PROVINCIAL						
1 Central Provinces	2,98,007	3,99,531	4,27,537	6,53,000	5,62,000	6,01,000
2 Burma	3,00,440	3,15,737	7,10,320	3,40,000	3,41,000	3,41,000
3 Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,45,690	2,70,963	2,89,510	2,81,000	3,22,000	3,12,000
4 Bengal	5,11,859	5,20,731	5,31,386	5,35,000	5,25,000	5,35,000
5. United Provinces,	3,17,134	3,00,988	3,35,912	2,95,000	3,24,000	3,13,000
6 Punjab	8,70,130	6,21,904	6,30,808	5,90,000	6,16,000	6,41,000
7. Madras	2,41,169	1,80,156	2,14,886	1,88,000	2,27,000	2,18,000
8 Bombay	7,60,047	8,06,285	7,56,771	7,07,000	6,69,000	6,02,000
Total India . . R	39,65,811	37,11,855	43,19,072	44,11,000	40,85,000	45,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	264,387	247,457	287,938	294,100	272,300	302,100
England . . £	23,476	1,600	..	...	.	...
TOTAL . . £	287,863	249,066	287,938	294,100	272,300	302,100

164. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments (e.g., Salt, Customs, etc.) whose receipts and charges are wholly Imperial.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) India (Imperial) and England.

165. A very considerable lapse of Rs 16.92 lakhs occurs in the Budget *Revised 1909-1910.* Estimate of the current year, mainly in the reserve provision for unforeseen requirements and in the allotments made for Imperial buildings in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and Punjab. In 1910-1911 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at Rs 100 lakhs, exclusive of Rs 3.37 lakhs allotted for petty expenditure incurred in the Civil Department in the several minor administrations and Rs 7.9 lakhs to be spent by the Baluchistan administration. The purposes to which this grant will be applied are shown below —

	R
1. Establishment, tools and plant	17,96,000
2. Repairs	23,70,000
3. Works in progress	21,43,000
4. New works —	
(a) costing up to Rs 50,000	8,55,000
(b) costing more than Rs 50,000	13,81,000
5. Payments in England on stores, furlough allowances, etc.	10,98,000
6. Reserve provision for archaeological expenditure	1,00,000
7. Reserve provision for other unforeseen expenditure	2,60,000
	<hr/> 1,00,00,000 <hr/>

166. The following is a list of the new works and works in progress on which it is probable that allotments of 1 lakh or more will be made in the ensuing year.

Provinces	Name of work	Amount of grant.
		R
Central India	New Daly College, Indore	1,20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	New Salt golahs at Chittagong	1,50,000
Bengal	Extension of the Central Telegraph Office building, Calcutta	1,10,000
	New Secretariat for the Department of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta	3,50,000
	Reconstruction of the Government Central Press building at No. 166 Dharamtala Street, Calcutta	1,75,000
Bombay	New Custom House, Karachi	1,00,000
	New General Post Office, Bombay	2,50,000

Provincial.

167. The Revised estimate shows a total increase of Rs 4.99 lakhs over the Budget of the current year. Certain expenditure incurred in the Civil Department, mainly on contributions to municipalities and district and local boards in connection with roads, buildings and miscellaneous public improvements (e.g., drainage, water supply, etc.), is recorded under this head, and the amount of such expenditure in 1909-1910 will fall short of the Budget by Rs 12.29 lakhs. Of this Rs 10.52 lakhs occurs in the two Bengals and is chiefly due to two causes, viz., firstly, smaller payment of contributions to District Boards, and secondly, the record under appropriate heads of certain special contributions for which provision was made here in the Budget. There is also a saving of Rs 2.81 lakhs in Madras, owing mainly to the inability of the Madras Corporation to fully utilise the grant of Rs 6 lakhs for water supply and drainage works, but this is partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure in other provinces.

168. The expenditure in 1909-1910 on roads and buildings in the Public Works Department exceeds the Budget by Rs 17.28 lakhs and this excess is shared by all the provinces with the exception of Madras where there is a small

lapse in the Budget grant. Owing to the unfavourable position of their provincial finances, the Governments of almost all these provinces were compelled to restrict very considerably the grants made on this account in the current year's Budget; and they have appropriated to Civil Works expenditure any net savings in the grants under the other heads, as well any sums that have been available owing to an improvement in their resources. The largest increase occurs in Eastern Bengal and Assam where considerable outlay is being incurred in connection with the laying out of the new headquarters at Dacca.

Budget, 1910-1911

169 In 1910-1911, Madras proposes to spend about 20 lakhs from its heavy accumulation of balances. Otherwise the grants have been fixed with reference to the condition of the provincial balances; and but for the special Imperial assignments given in the current year, the programme in the Central Provinces and Bengal would have to be cut down substantially below the normal scale. The total increase over the Revised estimate of the current year amounts to Rs 50.2 lakhs. Of this Rs 26.61 lakhs occur in the Civil Department and are chiefly due to provisions for a contribution of Rs 15 lakhs to the Rangoon Port Trust in connection with the river training scheme (of which Rs 10 lakhs will be met from the special Imperial assignment made in the current year), for a grant of Rs 5 lakhs to the Madras Port Trust and an increased grant of Rs 4 lakhs to the Madras Municipality; and for a lump allotment of Rs 1 lakh in the Punjab for expenditure that may be necessitated at Dera Ghazi Khan. The increased provision for departmental expenditure therefore amounts to Rs 23.59 lakhs, and this is distributed among all the provinces, with the exception of Burma where the state of the provincial balances does not permit of a higher scale of expenditure than in the current year, and in Bombay where a smaller programme of new works is contemplated. The increase is largest in Madras (Rs 11.11 lakhs), where it is proposed to utilise a portion of the heavy accumulation of balances in undertaking a more active programme of Civil Works with reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee. The other important increases occur in Bengal where the expenditure in the current year had to be badly stinted owing to want of funds, in the United Provinces where work in connection with the Medical College at Lucknow will be commenced, and in the Punjab owing to larger allotments for town improvement works in the new colonies and for other purposes.

REVENUE.

170 Under Imperial the decrease of Rs 3.23 lakhs in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate of the current year is chiefly caused by the postponement to next year of the sale of the investments in connection with Mr. Phipp's donation to the Agricultural and Research Institute at Pusa, and the increase of Rs 4.69 lakhs in next year's revenue is due to the same cause as well as to the sale of certain Imperial buildings. The variations in the Provincial figures are unimportant and call for no remarks.

XXXII and 46.—ARMY.

	Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09	1909-10		1910-11, Budget.
				Budget	Revised	
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA—	R	R	R	R	R	R
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Administration	64,57,256	64,84,829	64,77,619	65,26,160	65,31,000	66,58,780
Military Accounts	21,61,026	21,55,583	23,80,509	26,04,080	26,28,000	28,81,670
Regimental Pay, etc.	11,35,70,152	11,39,85,464	11,54,94,353	12,24,67,180	12,21,27,000	12,41,48,690
Supply and Transport	3,44,92,964	3,21,56,189	3,34,24,479	3,28,83,990	3,27,59,000	3,28,39,640
Veterinary	4,43,792	4,04,341	4,49,102	4,75,210	4,69,000	4,85,760
Clothing	17,86,235	18,09,802	18,29,942	14,93,670	15,03,000	17,51,170
Remounts	60,57,866	51,59,381	57,55,206	55,02,900	53,68,000	59,53,610
Medical Services	63,64,372	61,62,526	59,17,672	59,34,570	58,77,000	59,86,770
Medical Stores	4,17,649	5,95,536	4,85,182	4,89,270	4,93,000	4,70,390
Ordnance	1,24,61,639	1,20,90,053	1,17,89,944	1,05,32,350	1,02,48,000	99,68,320
Ecclesiastical	4,11,786	4,27,114	4,17,061	4,44,310	4,24,000	4,33,830
Education	11,36,196	12,25,437	12,15,280	13,52,980	11,94,000	13,69,050
Compensation for food, etc.	51,39,740	63,11,017	86,03,224	76,20,210	63,43,000	60,00,020
Miscellaneous Services	27,69,561	24,27,865	35,18,633	13,29,620	15,61,000	18,92,690
Hutting	10,52,679	6,59,700	8,43,070	5,37,830	7,46,000	5,62,700
Conveyance by road, river and sea	13,30,103	10,73,206	9,11,265	10,47,470	9,21,000	10,92,770
Conveyance by rail	50,09,269	44,14,775	39,16,297	34,37,620	38,89,000	53,18,420
Cantonments	7,05,618	13,68,103	13,28,994	11,49,580	13,04,000	13,29,560
Unadjusted Expenditure	1,41,717	2,17,278	— 77,847	..	..	..
TOTAL	20,19,69,620	19,97,88,207	20,46,86,485	20,58,89,000	20,43,85,000	20,91,46,000
<i>Non-effective Services—</i>	1,01,16,965	98,91,248	1,01,51,545	1,00,68,000	1,01,72,000	1,04,55,000
TOTAL INDIA	21,20,86,585	20,96,79,455	21,48,38,030	21,59,57,000	21,45,57,000	21,96,01,000
Equivalent in sterling	£ 14,139,105	£ 13,978,630	£ 14,322,536	£ 14,397,100	£ 14,303,800	£ 14,640,100
ENGLAND—						
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Payments to War Office for British Forces	654,187	630,829	901,498	955,200	911,100	938,700
Furlough allowances, etc., British Forces	144,253	140,431	144,003	150,000	151,000	153,000
Furlough Allowances, Indian Service	313,521	341,783	354,281	360,000	350,000	350,000
Indian Troop Service	361,715	341,122	327,388	316,700	276,900	304,300
Other heads	46,193	112,745	52,979	43,000	40,100	43,500
Clothing Stores	202,055	209,403	188,885	166,600	110,800	118,200
Ordnance and Mis- cellaneous Stores	1,264,531	338,368	310,873	334,700	192,100	304,800
Medical Stores	52,012	58,322	56,729	98,500	78,000	60,400
Supply and Transport Stores	53,833	45,227	48,700	39,900	39,900	36,500
Special Service . . . . .	..	..	..	..	24,900	28,000
TOTAL	3,092,900	2,218,290	2,385,336	2,464,600	2,174,800	2,357,400
<i>Non-effective Services—</i>						
Payments to War Office for British Forces	772,680	816,586	822,450	865,000	859,500	900,000
Pensions, Indian Service	1,499,954	1,471,685	1,476,771	1,450,000	1,440,000	1,420,000
Other Heads	153,206	162,342	170,173	174,200	169,900	171,000
TOTAL	2,425,840	2,450,613	2,469,394	2,489,200	2,469,400	2,491,000
TOTAL ENGLAND	£ 5,518,740	£ 4,668,903	£ 4,854,730	£ 4,953,800	£ 4,644,200	£ 4,848,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£ 19,657,845	£ 18,647,533	£ 19,177,266	£ 19,350,900	£ 18,948,000	£ 19,488,500
RECEIPTS	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	1,11,83,628	92,48,424	78,06,570	76,90,000	80,19,000	88,43,000
Equivalent in sterling	£ 745,575	£ 616,562	£ 520,438	£ 512,700	£ 534,600	£ 589,500
England	471,994	405,917	342,501	414,200	402,700	419,900
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£ 1,217,569	£ 1,022,479	£ 862,939	£ 926,900	£ 937,300	£ 1,009,400
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£ 18,440,276	£ 17,625,054	£ 18,314,327	£ 18,424,000	£ 18,010,700	£ 18,479,100

Revised, 1909-10.

171. The Revised anticipates an expenditure in India of Rs 21,45.57 lakhs (£14,303,800) as compared with the budget provision of Rs 21,59.57 lakhs (£14,397,100), the expected saving being Rs 14.00 lakhs (£93,300).

172. The most important reduction (Rs 14.76 lakhs) occurs under the charges for food supplies and compensation for dearness of food and forage, and is due to a good monsoon followed by a marked improvement in prices. The replacement of service pay by proficiency pay is producing a progressively increasing saving, which accounts for a reduction of Rs 3.50 lakhs in the current year. Ordnance expenditure in India has fallen by Rs 2.84 lakhs. A reduction of Rs 1.82 lakhs under telegrams is apparently due to the introduction of the revised rates. On the other hand there is a considerable increase (Rs 2.05 lakhs) in the pension charges for Indian troops, also some growth (Rs 75 lakh), which appears to be continuous, in the expenditure connected with the Volunteer force. Conveyance charges exhibit an increase of Rs 2.89 lakhs partly owing to the enhancement of 1st and 2nd class fares on certain railways. Two further items of increase, namely, Rs 2.80 lakhs on account of the clothing allowance for British troops and Rs 3.15 lakhs in the charges for grass and dairy farms, are to a large extent balanced by corresponding receipts. The net effect of these increases and decreases is a saving of Rs 11.28 lakhs (£75,200).

173. Five special additions to the year's expenditure aggregating Rs 6.13 lakhs (£40,900) may also be mentioned, namely —

- (1) the bonus (Rs 1.04 lakhs) of a week's pay to the lower-paid Government servants which was given in connection with the 50th anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown,
- (2) an increase (Rs 2.08 lakhs) in the hutting grant (*i.e.*, the allotment for the repair and construction of Indian Infantry lines), and
- (3) an anticipated expenditure in India of Rs 3.01 lakhs in connection with the arms traffic operations now in progress

174. Many of the variations represent ordinary fluctuations and to a large extent cancel one another. Thus, there is an excess of Rs 3.50 lakhs in the charges for pay and allowances of regimental officers, and of Rs 1.02 lakhs in the expenditure on fuel, lighting and petty supplies. The principal decreases arise from reduced charges for Indian Army recruits (Rs 2.50 lakhs), savings due to short strength of the Supply and Transport personnel (Rs 2.50 lakhs), reduced charges for the supply and maintenance of peace stores (Rs 1.55 lakhs), and short expenditure on the personnel of ammunition columns (Rs 1.42 lakhs) which were not fully brought up to strength during the year. The net effect of the particular fluctuations here mentioned is a decrease of Rs 3.45 lakhs (£23,000).

175. Under Home expenditure a decrease of £309,600 is anticipated, the total expenditure assumed being £4,644,200 as compared with the budget provision of £4,953,800. The estimate allows for the expenditure at Home of £24,900 in connection with the arms traffic operations. The largest lapses occur under the following heads. —

	Saving in 1909-10. £
(1) Stores	218,900
(2) Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	44,100
(3) Indian Troop Service	39,800
(4) Furlough allowances of Indian Service Officers	10,000
(5) Retired pay of Indian Service Officers	10,000

176. A part of the lapse under Stores is due to advance payments in 1908-09 and to the postponement of others to 1910-11. A part is explained by the re-examination in India of estimates and requirements under Ordnance and Clothing stores, these having been overstated in the original Budget. The savings under items (2) and (4) represent ordinary fluctuations. A large part (£24,000) of the saving under the Indian Troop Service is a definite economy, arising from the employment of the *R.I.M.S. Dufferin* for one voyage to and from England in place of a hired transport. It is hoped that this experiment may be extended to two voyages in the following

year. There is a relatively small set-off to this economy in additional expenditure (Army and Marine) in India. The charges for retired pay of Indian Service officers are at present on a gradually descending scale.

177. The Revised estimate anticipates an improvement under receipts of Rs 1.57 lakhs (£10,400). The increase is mainly due to the new clothing allowance scheme for British troops, already referred to, under which the soldier receives an allowance for clothing which was previously supplied in kind, and makes an actual payment to the clothing factory for articles of wear obtained from it.

178. Thus the net expenditure of the year is expected to be £413,300 below the Budget estimate. The improvement may be regarded broadly as due to a saving of nearly £100,000 under food charges, and to large savings at Home, mainly under stores.

179. No separate reference has yet been made to the Schedule expenditure which is merged in the above figures. As was explained by the Finance Member in paragraph 44 of the Financial Statement for 1909-10, the Special Grant originally instituted in connection with the Reorganization and Redistribution schemes was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1909, and the Government of India practically reverted to the system in force prior to 1904-05. Under this system a schedule is prepared of important measures to be undertaken in the following year, i.e., of schemes the cost of which exceeds a certain limit, now placed at Rs 50,000. In the case of a new measure the Schedule includes the total expenditure to be incurred during the year. In the case of one already in progress the Schedule states the new initial expenditure to be incurred and the further increment of recurring expenditure in excess of that attained by the end of the previous year. It thus indicates the extent to which the Budget provides for further outlay on large undertakings.

180. The total Schedule provision for Army expenditure in the Budget of 1909-10 was Rs 33.25 lakhs (£221,700), but it is anticipated that the actuals will only amount to Rs 27.35 lakhs (£182,300), practically the whole saving of £39,400 being due to the reduction of Home store demands, already referred to, by £38,000 in connection with the Schedule measure: Re-armament of Horse and Field Artillery.

The greater part of the Schedule provision has been applied to the following measures already in progress:—

	Expenditure in 1909-10	
	Lakhs	Equivalent in
	R	£
(1) Increase of reserve of rifles	70	4,700
(2) Addition of 8 new Royal Horse and Field Artillery Ammunition Columns	11 72	78,100
(3) Re-armament of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery with quick-firing guns	4 02	26,800
(4) Increase of the Indian Army Reserve	2 42	16,100
(5) Establishment of Sargodha young stock depôt	1 31	8,700
(6) Extension of dairies	0 53	3,500
(7) Revision of the medical and surgical equipment of field hospitals	63	4,200
(8) Reconstruction of accommodation for Indian troops at Bannu and Sialkot	1 42	9,500

Budget, 1910-11.

181. The Budget for 1910-11 may first be compared with the Revised for 1909-10.

The Indian expenditure anticipated in the coming year is Rs 21,96.01 lakhs (£14,640,100) against Rs 21,45.57 lakhs (£14,303,800) in the Revised, or an increase of Rs 50.44 lakhs (£336,300). The Budget figure under Army, India should, however, be increased by Rs 1.43 lakhs as a result of several correcting entries involving transfers between the Indian and the Home estimates. The real increase proposed in Indian expenditure is thus Rs 51.87 lakhs (£345,800).

182. The main cause of increase is the additional provision (Rs 15.87 lakhs) required under conveyance charges. The Railway Companies have intimated that they will withdraw, with effect from the 1st January 1910, from their

adherence to the revised rates for military traffic which were provisionally introduced on the 1st January 1908, and have asked the Government of India to agree to certain enhancements. The question is still under examination; but it has been thought necessary to provide for the contingency and an addition of R13'00 lakhs has been made on this account.

An additional provision of R1'30 lakhs has been made to meet the further growth of pension charges. The allotment for the purchase of mules was restricted in 1909-10 below the normal and R5'28 lakhs more has been provided to make up the consequent shortage of animals. The complete introduction of the clothing scheme involves an addition of R11'35 lakhs, but the expenditure will be partly balanced by receipts. The extension of the local purchase of clothing in India involves an increase of R2'40 lakhs, and the anticipated employment of the *Dufferin* for two voyages an increase of R1'48 lakhs; but these additions again will be more than counterbalanced by reductions in the Home estimates. The Indian expenditure on the arms traffic operations in 1910-11 is estimated to exceed that of 1909-10 by R6'18 lakhs.

In addition, the new recurring expenditure and the higher initial expenditure contemplated in the Schedule for 1910-11 involves an increase of R13'78 lakhs.

An increase of R7'25 lakhs under the very large but fluctuating head of pay of regimental officers and soldiers, British and Indian, also requires mention.

183 The various increases above specified aggregate R64'89 lakhs (£432,600). Against this amount certain reductions of expenditure must be set off, of which the following, totalling R17'70 lakhs (£118,000), may be separately enumerated: (1) A further decrease of R6'94 lakhs under food supplies and compensation which reduces the provision for food charges in the Budget of 1910-11 to R21'70 lakhs less than that included in the Budget of the current year. (2) A decrease of R4'39 lakhs in local Ordnance charges partly connected with economies in factories and arsenals. (3) Additional savings of R2'50 lakhs on proficiency pay. (4) A reduction of R1'00 lakh arising from the reorganization of the coast defence companies of artillery. (5) The bonus given in 1909-10 (R1'04 lakhs) does not re-appear. (6) The provision for hutting is less by R1'83 lakhs as any further allotments for the improvement of the Indian Infantry lines will be provided from 1910-11 through the Military Works head.

184 The Home estimates for 1910-11 propose an expenditure of £4,848,400 as compared with £4,644,200 in the Revised, *i.e.*, an increase of £204,200. But as already explained certain adjustments require to be made to arrive at the figure for Home expenditure actually intended, namely (1) an addition of £84,200 to the sum of £28,000 already included in the Home estimates for the arms traffic operations, (2) an addition of £34,100 to the sum provided for the purchase of rifles; (3) a deduction of £69,400 representing the expected gross saving from the use of the *Dufferin* in the trooping service; and (4) a deduction of £58,400 representing a reduction in the earlier forecast of Ordnance stores. The true increase in the Home expenditure is thus £194,700.

The increase is mainly attributable to the arms traffic operations, and to the sums, aggregating £90,500, which have been provided for the purchase of rifles. The important variations under other heads may be summarized as (1) an increase of £40,500 in the retired pay of British forces, which is at present a developing charge, (2) an increase of £27,600 in the capitation rate, which depends on the strength of British troops from time to time; (3) a further decrease of £20,000 in the retired pay of Indian Service officers, and (4) an excess of £45,000 in the saving expected from the use of the *Dufferin* as compared with the saving attained in the current year.

185. The Budget anticipates receipts amounting to R1,51'42 lakhs (£1,009,400), *i.e.*, an improvement, as compared with the Revised, of R8'24 lakhs in India, and £17,200 in England. The most important items are an addition of R6'16 lakhs in connection with the new clothing allowance scheme and of R1'68 lakhs under dairies, representing larger receipts arising from their more extended operations.

186. The net Army expenditure for 1910-11 thus exceeds the probable actuals of 1909-10 by £468,400. The facts leading to this result will be summarized in dealing with net military expenditure as a whole.

187. The main differences between the Budget of 1910-11 and that of 1909-10 may be briefly stated. The Indian expenditure to be incurred in the coming year, after adjustment as above explained, exceeds the provision in the original estimate for 1909-10 by Rs 37.87 lakhs (£252,500), but the Home figures, similarly corrected, show a reduction of Rs 17.24 lakhs (£114,900). Taking both together, the increase is Rs 20.63 lakhs (£137,600). The increase in India is broadly due to the additional cost of railway movements, increase in the Schedule, the new clothing scheme, increased provision for horses and mules, larger provision under regimental pay and allowances, the increase of pensionary charges of Indian troops, and expenditure in connection with the arms traffic operations; partly counterbalanced by a large improvement under food supplies, by savings on proficiency pay, and by considerably reduced ordnance requirements. The savings in England are accounted for, as already stated, by very large reductions in the store demands, and also by economies in trooping charges; partly counterbalanced by expenditure at Home in connection with the arms traffic operations.

188. The receipts anticipated in the new Budget show an improvement, as compared with the Budget of 1909-10, of Rs 12.39 lakhs (£82,500), the principal addition being the expected receipts from soldiers under the new clothing scheme.

189. The net expenditure shows an excess of £55,100.

190. The Schedule expenditure incorporated in the Budget, 1910-11, is Rs 38.57 lakhs (£257,100), as compared with Rs 27.35 lakhs (£182,300) in the Revised and Rs 33.25 lakhs (£221,600) in the Budget of 1909-10. The following are the more important measures to be undertaken or under consideration:—

	Further Expenditure proposed in 1910-11 (India and Home).	
	Lakhs.	Equivalent in
(a) Measures in progress.	R	£
(1) Addition of 8 new artillery ammunition columns	2.39	15,900
(2) Re-armament of horse and field artillery	3.77	25,100
(3) Light entrenching tools	2.08	13,900
(4) Extension of dairies	2.00	13,300
(5) Establishment of a cavalry school	.55	3,700
(b) New Measures.		
(6) Formation of 4 Signal Companies	4.31	28,700
(7) Purchase of short rifles for regular troops	10.33	68,900
(8) Re-armament of Militia	3.40	22,700
(9) Rifle carrying equipment for Indian cavalry units	1.50	10,000
(10) Acquisition of land for rifle ranges, etc., in Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment	.85	5,700
(11) Provision for increase in pay of transport establishments	1.90	12,700
(12) Creation of an Inspection Branch of the Ordnance Department and reorganisation of the system of Ordnance Factory Accounts	1.20	8,000
(13) Purchase of 250 reserve artillery horses	2.07	13,800

XXXIII AND 46A.—MARINE.

		Accounts, 1906-07	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	1909-10.		1910-11. Budget.
					Budget	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE—							
India	R	41,33,693	35,96,072	36,68,571	35,52,000	36,72,000	38,33,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	275,579	239,738	244,571	243,500	244,800	255,500
England	£	386,789	245,286	232,386	230,300	234,300	228,800
Total	£	662,368	485,024	476,957	473,800	479,100	484,300
RECEIPTS—							
India	R	22,21,896	13,15,296	18,81,727	10,42,000	11,58,000	11,20,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	148,126	87,686	125,448	69,500	77,200	74,700
England	£	49	...	...	...	...	...
Total	£	148,175	87,686	125,448	69,500	77,200	74,700
NET EXPENDITURE	£	514,193	397,338	351,509	404,300	401,900	409,600

Revised, 1909-10.

Revised 1909-10,
compared with
Budget, 1909-10.
Expenditure,
Receipts and Net
Expenditure.
India and Home.

191. The total expenditure (India and Home) anticipated in the Revised exceeds the Budget provision by £5,300. The total receipts show an increase of £7,700. The net figure is thus £2,400 less than the Budget. More extensive repairs and larger issues of coal have been made on behalf of vessels of the Royal Navy, with correspondingly higher receipts. A reduction of £7,000 is expected in the expenditure on stores and coal for vessels of the Royal Indian Marine, but heavier repairs have been undertaken and an expenditure of £4,500 has been incurred in fitting and supplying the *Dufferin* for trooping work.

Schedule Expen-
diture

192. £3,300 were provided towards the construction of a tug to replace the *Elephanta* and it is expected that this amount will be fully spent.

Budget, 1910-11.

Budget, 1910-11,
compared with
Revised, 1909-10.
Expenditure,
Receipts and
Net Expenditure.
India and Home

193. The Budget for 1910-11 anticipates an increase of £5,200 in expenditure, and a decrease of £2,500 in receipts, or a net increase of £7,700. All charges on account of the arms traffic operations are being treated as special service expenditure and included under the Army head.

This net increase is mainly due to a provision of £9,500 for stores and coal for use by the *Dufferin* while engaged in trooping service. A decrease of £15,300 in the receipts anticipated from Local Governments and the Royal Navy on account of work done for them, is counterbalanced by an increase of £14,400 in the hire of vessels for the Colonial trooping service which will ultimately be recovered from the Imperial Government.

Schedule
Expenditure

194. The Budget provides £9,900 for the completion of the tug to replace the *Elephanta*.

XXXIV and 47. MILITARY WORKS.

					1909-10.		1910-11, Budget.
		Accounts, 1906-07.	Accounts, 1907-08.	Accounts, 1908-09.	Budget.	Revised.	
ORDINARY. EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	90,95,204	95,90,397	97,63,147	87,73,000	94,00,000	97,07,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	606,347	639,360	650,877	584,900	626,700	647,100
England	£	35,146	44,641	29,023	48,900	20,000	18,300
TOTAL	£	641,493	684,001	679,900	633,800	646,700	665,400
RECEIPTS.							
India	R	7,64,984	8,59,015	8,88,805	8,83,000	10,50,000	9,50,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	50,999	57,268	59,254	58,800	70,000	63,300
England	£	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	£	50,999	57,268	59,254	58,800	70,000	63,300
Net expenditure Ordinary	£	590,494	626,733	620,646	575,000	576,700	602,100
SPECIAL DEMANDS. EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	69,33,712	68,54,137	41,31,267	33,11,000	29,00,000	30,93,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	462,247	456,943	275,418	220,700	193,300	206,200
England	£	23,775	25,999	12,044	1,100	13,800	8,000
TOTAL	£	486,022	482,942	287,462	221,800	207,100	214,200
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	1,076,516	1,109,675	908,108	796,800	783,800	816,300

195. Under this head, Ordinary expenditure, and expenditure on "Special Demands" i.e., on Military Works Schedule measures, are separately compiled in the ordinary course of accounting, and can therefore be separately examined.

Revised, 1909-10.

196. Under Ordinary expenditure the Revised anticipates an excess of R1'94 lakhs (£12,900) which is due to the transfer, during the course of the year, of charges (amounting to R2'71 lakhs) connected with the maintenance of electrical installations and some other items from Special Demands. A small lapse is anticipated in the allotments for actual works.

197. The Military Works receipts represent the rent of military quarters, etc., and the sale-proceeds of materials. The rent receipts are increasing with the yearly additions to the number of quarters constructed. The main cause of the improvement of R1 67 lakhs (£11,200) anticipated in the Revised is, however, the occurrence of arrear payments.

198. The expected improvement of R2'21 lakhs (£14,700) under Special Demands is due to the transfer mentioned above. Otherwise the budget provision is being very fully utilized, an additional expenditure of R5'00 lakhs having been authorised in the course of the year to enable the Commander-in-Chief to make an immediate beginning with the improvement of the Indian Infantry lines.

The bulk of the funds provided in the Budget for Schedule expenditure has been applied to buildings in progress in Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment where accommodation is required for additional troops, and to meet the requirements of the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore and the new Kirkee Arsenal. R1'00 lakh was also allotted during the year for the

Revised, 1909-10,
compared with
Budget, 1909-10
India and Home.

Ordinary
Expenditure.

Receipts

Special Demands
Expenditure

conversion of vacant military buildings at Saugor to accommodate the Cavalry School which is being instituted in that place.

On Military Works expenditure as a whole, a net saving of £13,000 is expected.

Budget, 1910-11.

199. The Ordinary Military Works grant for 1910-11 has been fixed at Rs 99.82 lakhs (£665,400), i.e., Rs 4.76 lakhs (£31,600) in excess of the figure adopted in 1909-10. The increase is partly due to the transfer of charges for electrical installations, etc., already mentioned, and partly to a slight expansion of the grant which was somewhat restricted in the current year.

The increase of Rs 67 lakh (£4,500) shewn in the estimate for receipts allows for a further improvement in the rents from officers' quarters, etc.

200. The provision made for Special Demands, namely Rs 32.13 lakhs (£214,200), is Rs 1.15 lakhs (£7,600) below the Budget estimate of the current year, but would have been slightly higher but for the transfer of charges already mentioned. A large part of this sum has been allotted, in relatively small amounts, to the prosecution of work already in progress in the cantonments mentioned above. The principal new works proposed are.—

	Expenditure to be incurred in 1910-11	
	Lakhs. Rs	Equivalent in £
(1) Accommodation for 2 additional companies of British Infantry at Kirkee Arsenal . . .	2 00	13,300
(2) Piped water supply on the Ridge at Jubbulpore . . .	1 00	6,700
(3) Officers' quarters, mess house and hospital accommodation for British troops in the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment . . .	1.50	10,000
(4) Accommodation for 4 signal companies to be raised in 1910-11 . . .	1.00	6,700
(5) Special storage accommodation for cordite in several arsenals . . .	1.20	8,000
(6) Payments to meet the cost of adapting the railway bridges over the Beas and Sutlej rivers for use as roads for military traffic . .	1 72	11,500
(7) Improvement of the water-supply at Bangalore, Bannu and Cawnpore . . .	1 05	7,000

A further provision of Rs 5.00 lakhs is also made for continuing the improvement of the Indian Infantry lines.

201. The net expenditure proposed in 1910-11 is thus Rs 2.94 lakhs (£19,500) above the Budget figure for 1909-10, the increase being shared in effect, as already stated, between Ordinary and Special Demands.

47A SPECIAL DEFENCES.

		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910		1910-1911, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	14,11,302	14,31,376	25,52,30	1,79,000	1,76,000	22,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	94,087	95,425	17,015	11,900	11,700	1,500
England	£	44,271	20,862	12,029	16,000	25,000	
TOTAL	£	138,358	116,287	29,044	27,900	36,700	1,500

202. The Revised shows a trifling decrease of £200 under Indian expenditure, and an increase of £9,000 under Home expenditure due to the Secretary of State's anticipation of increased payments in England for coast defence armaments.

The original programme of Special Defences is rapidly approaching completion and the only provision made in 1910-11 is that of R 22 lakh (£1,500) for expenditure in India, no outlay being anticipated at Home.

The entire charges are treated as appertaining to the Schedule.

MILITARY SERVICES: SUMMARY.

		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Accounts, 1907-1908.	Accounts, 1908-1909.	1909-1910.		1910-11, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE—							
India	R	22,36,60,496	22,11,51,437	23,26,56,245	23,18,72,000	23,07,05,000	23,62,56,000
Equivalent	in						
Sterling	£	15,577,365	15,410,096	15,510,417	15,458,100	15,380,300	15,750,400
England.	£	6,038,721	5,005,691	5,140,212	5,250,100	4,937,300	5,103,500
Total Expenditure	£	21,586,080	20,415,787	20,650,629	20,708,200	20,317,600	20,853,900
RECEIPTS—							
India	R	1,41,70,508	1,14,22,735	1,05,77,102	96,15,000	1,02,27,000	1,09,13,000
Equivalent	in						
Sterling	£	944,700	761,516	705,140	641,000	681,800	727,500
England.	£	472,043	405,917	342,501	414,200	402,700	419,900
Total Receipts	£	1,416,743	1,167,433	1,047,641	1,055,200	1,084,500	1,147,400
NET EXPENDITURE	£	20,169,343	19,248,354	19,602,938	19,653,000	19,233,100	19,706,500

203. On a comparison of the estimates for Military Services as a whole with the Budget for 1909-1910, the Revised shows a decrease of £419,900, and the Budget for 1910-1911 an increase of £53,500, in net expenditure. These results cannot be correctly attributed to a few selected items alone; but the classes of charges enumerated below have exercised a marked influence, and on other grounds require special prominence. The portion of the saving in the Revised for which they do not account is mainly due to miscellaneous lapses under other heads of the Home estimates. As regards the Budget, the close approximation between the net increase exhibited under these special items to the net increase shown by the Budget as a whole is to some extent illusory, as other reductions are anticipated in the Home estimates which will be counterbalanced by miscellaneous increases and fluctuations in the Indian figures. The selected items are as follows:—

	Budget 1909-10.	Revised 1909-10, more (+) less (-) than Budget 1909-10	Budget 1910-11, more (+) less (-) than Budget 1909-10.
	£	£	£
All food charges	1,951,700	-98,300	-144,700
Conveyance charges	299,000	+19,300	+116,100
Home stores	639,700	-218,900	-124,100
Indian Ordnance charges	702,100	-18,900	-37,600
Arms Traffic operations	...	+44,900	+173,500
Schedule, recurring expenditure, 1910-11.	...	...	+57,100
TOTAL	3,592,500	-271,900	+40,300
All Military Heads—Net	19,653,000	-419,900	+53,500

204. The improvement under food charges is mainly due, as already stated, to a fall in prices, but stricter administration of the compensation charges has also contributed to the final result. As the following figures will show, there is still room for a considerable further fall :—

Years.	Compensation charges.	Other food charges.	Total.
	£	£	£
Average for four years 1901-02 to 1904-05	214,800	982,900	1,197,700
1905-06	279,100	1,117,500	1,396,600
1906-07	342,600	1,259,700	1,602,300
1907-08	420,700	1,239,200	1,659,900
1908-09	574,000	1,473,100	2,047,100
1909-10 (Revised)	422,900	1,430,600	1,853,500
1910-11 (Budget)	400,000	1,407,100	1,807,100

205. The recent course of the conveyance charges is also of interest. The following figures relate to railway charges only :—

	£
1906-07	333,900
1907-08	294,300
1908-09	261,100
1909-10 (Revised)	259,300
1910-11 (Budget)	354,500

The fall in 1907-08 is partly attributable to the new vehicle and maundage rates temporarily introduced on the 1st January 1908. These were in full force throughout 1908-09 and 1909-10. As already explained, it has been necessary to make tentative provision for the higher rates now demanded by the railway companies with effect from the 1st January 1910, i.e., the provision for 1910-11 covers arrear payments as well as a higher scale throughout the coming year.

206. As regards Home stores, the Revised, as already explained, shows a reduction of £218,900. The lower figure is being maintained in the coming year apart from the special expenditure on rifles, and in addition to the diminution in the miscellaneous demands for Ordnance stores, to which the reductions at Home are mainly due, there has also been, as the foregoing table shows, a considerable decline in the Indian factory and arsenal charges.

207. The combined Indian and Home provision made for expenditure on the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf amounts to £44,900 in 1909-10, and £173,500 in 1910-11, all under the Army head. But for this Special Service charge, the Budget for the coming year would have shown a reduction on that of 1909-10 amounting to £120,000.

208. The Schedule provision for the current year was stated in March last to be £474,900. This, however, took account of some recurring expenditure already attained, the Schedule following in this respect, though with some modification, the system in force since 1904-05. As explained in paragraph 179 above, the Schedule will in future only show new expenditure to be incurred in any year. Reducing the Budget figure for 1909-10 to this basis, the Schedules of the two years compare as follows :—

	India		Home		Total
	Initial	Recurring	Initial	Recurring	
	£	£	£	£	£
Budget, 1909-10	277,800	18,700	73,100	2,300	371,900
Revised, do	258,900	13,700	51,800	2,200	326,600
Budget, 1910-11	334,300	54,300	91,300	2,800	482,700

Though the Schedule proposed for 1910-11 is thus higher than that of the current year, it still remains much below the standard accepted in the years 1904-05 to 1908-09, when the system of a Special Grant was in force and the annual provision for new Schedule expenditure never fell below £1,000,000.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

209. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee is now estimated at Rs 13,85.35 in 1909-1910, against a Budget grant of Rs 15,00 lakhs. There is a lapse of Rs 127.92 lakhs in the grants allotted for expenditure in England; and the bulk of this occurs in the case of purchased lines worked by Companies whose Home outlay is finally adjusted in the Indian section of the accounts. It has been possible to utilise only a very small portion of this saving for increased expenditure in India.

210. For 1910-1911, the programme of Capital outlay on Railway Construction has been placed at Rs 16,30,00,000.

211. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1908-1909 to 1910-1911 is as follows:—

		Accounts, 1908-1909	1909-1910.		1910-1911, Budget.
			Budget.	Revised.	
1. Outlay on State lines :					
(a) India	. { R	9,23,78,720	8,00,67,000	7,14,34,000	9,93,15,000
	. { £	6,158,581	5,337,800	4,762,300	6,621,000
(b) England	. . £	3,329,587	2,256,300	2,165,000	1,897,600
TOTAL	. . £	9,488,168	7,594,100	6,927,300	8,518,600
2. Outlay of Companies .					
(a) India	. { R	—99,37,878	1,48,16,000	1,33,86,000	1,44,45,000
	. { £	—662,526	987,800	892,400	963,000
(b) England	. . £	1,219,429	1,418,100	1,400,000	1,385,100
TOTAL	. . £	556,903	2,405,900	2,308,400	2,348,100
Total of Programme	. . £	10,045,071	10,000,000	9,235,700	10,866,700

In 1908-1909 advances by Government aggregating 205 lakhs were transferred from the Burma Railway Company's capital account to the head Outlay on State lines. This accounts mainly for the minus entry under Outlay of Companies—India. The following amounts of outlay in England on account of purchased lines worked by Companies are included in the Indian figures under Outlay on State lines:—

3,354,081 3,095,300 2,335,900 2,896,300

212. The details of the Budget grant for 1910-1911 are shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	Open lines	CONSTRUCTION OF	
		Lines in progress.	New lines.
I.—OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS :—			
1. Assam-Bengal :—			
(i) Open line	25 05	...	...
(ii) Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar . . . . .	...	1'52	...
(iii) Kalaura-Sylhet . . . . .	...	14'40	...
2. Bezwada Extension	0 06	...	...
3. Bombay, Baroda and Central India :—			
(i) Main line	75 00	...	...
(ii) Rajputana—Malwa	40 00	...	...
4. Burma Extensions —			
(i) Open line	1'75	...	...
(ii) Southern Shan States . . . . .	...	...	30'00
5. Dhone-Kurnool	0'40	...	...
6. East Indian —			
(i) Open line	112'00	...	...
(ii) Bhagalpur-Bausi . . . . .	...	12 00	...
(iii) Hugli-Katwa . . . . .	...	35 00	...
(iv) Katwa-Barharwa . . . . .	...	20 00	...
7. Eastern Bengal System :—			
(i) Open line	111 14	...	...
(ii) Lower Gauge's Bridge . . . . .	...	40 00	...
(iii) Rangia-Tangla . . . . .	...	...	10 00
8. Great Indian Peninsula System —			
(i) Open line	135'95	...	...
(ii) Bombay Harbour Branch . . . . .	...	4'00	...
(iii) Itarsi-Nagpur, etc . . . . .	...	40 00	...
9. Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	—0 98	...	...
10. Nagda-Muttra	3'68	...	...
11. North-Western —			
(i) Open line	255'77	...	...
(ii) Shorkot Road—Chichoki . . . . .	...	45'00	...
(iii) Trans-Indus (Kalabagh-Bannu, etc.) . . . . .	...	...	25'00
12. Oudh and Rohilkhand .—			
(i) Open line	41'14*	...	...
(ii) Balamau-Sitapur and Rosa-Sitapur . . . . .	...	35 13	...
(iii) Allahabad-Rae Bareilly-Cawnpur . . . . .	...	41'00	...
13. South-Indian System	93'74	...	...
14. Tirhoot and extensions —			
(i) Open line	17'04†	...	...
(ii) Samastipore-Roserah . . . . .	...	...	10'00
	911'74	291 05	75'00
II.—OUTLAY OF COMPANIES —			
(a) Indian Railway Companies :—			
1. Bengal Nagpur	99'71	65'83	10 00
2. Burma	75 00	5 00	...
3. Indian Midland	23'22	...	...
4. Lucknow Bareilly	—1'17	...	...
5. Madras and Southern Marhatta	72 87	1'35	...
(b) Branch line Companies with firm Guarantee	0 40	...	...
	270'03	72'18	10'00

* Includes 17 for a short branch line under construction.

† Includes 23 for a short branch line under construction.

213. As in previous years, a greater portion of the grant in 1910-1911, both in the case of State and Companies' lines, has been allotted for open line works and rolling-stock; this is also in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Railway Finance Committee that the equipment of existing lines should take precedence of the construction of new lines.

In making allotments for new lines, the needs of the several provinces have been very carefully considered. The Southern Shan States line is one of considerable administrative importance and will open up and develop the fertile valleys and plateaux of these States, the progress of which has hitherto been much retarded for want of communications. The Rangia-Tangla branch of the Dhubri-Gauhati extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway will be of considerable service to the tea industry, and to the general public in the Mangaldai Subdivision in Assam which is very poorly provided with communications. The Kalabagh-Bannu line will tap the valuable Makerwal coal-fields and will assist in developing a backward portion of the Frontier Province. The Samastipur-Rosera line in Bengal is required to provide railway connection in a district which is badly provided with roads. The Balaghat-Katangi branch of the Bengal Nagpur railway, which is the only new line to be constructed from the capital of Companies, will serve the manganese industry in the Central Provinces, and will carry the supply of this mineral which will be used in the manufacture of steel at the Tata works at Kalimati.

214. The figures in the table in paragraph 211 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee. Including this expenditure, and also some small expenditure from Provincial Revenues, the total outlay on Railway Construction in the three years is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1908-1909	Revised Estimate, 1909 1910	Budget Estimate, 1910 1911
	R	R	R
Total as in preceding table	15,06,76,066	13,85,35,000	16,30,00,000
Famine Protective Lines	1,048	2,22,000	5,00,000
Branch Lines not on firm guarantee	87,964	11,73,000	18,04,000
Provincial State Line	6,235	23,000	4,000
Grand total in Rupees	15,07,71,313	13,99,53,000	16,53,08,000
Grand total in £ sterling at R15 to the £	10,051,421	9,330,200	11,020,500

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

215. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
Total in Rupees . . .	1,47,52,336	1,50,00,000	1,60,00,000	1,70,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	983,489	1,000,000	1,066,700	1,133,300

216 The Budget grant of 150 lakhs has been raised to 160 lakhs in the Revised, and it is expected that the latter figure will be fully spent during the current year. The grant in next year's Budget has been fixed at 170 lakhs as it appears probable from the progress of expenditure that the increased allotment will be usefully employed. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of 1909-1910 as now revised and in that of 1910-1911, and the amount to be spent on each—

Name of project	Expenditure in	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	R	R
Canals in operation—		
Mandalay Canal	1,47,000	4,000
Shwebo "	3,22,000	2,03,000
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras branches	3,13,000	6,98,000
Lower Ganges Canal	1,72,000	1,37,000
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	41,000	9,000
Agra Canal	1,36,000	1,49,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	43,000	32,000
Western " "	14,000	20,000
Upper Bari Doab "	1,96,000	2,00,000
Sirhind Canal	47,000	2,00,000
Lower Chenab Canal	1,53,000	3,00,000
Lower Jhelum "	1,08,000	3,00,000
Indus Inundation Canals	1,05,000	3,20,000
Godavari Delta	37,000	44,000
Kistna "	1,70,000	65,000
Cauvery "	1,00,000	1,07,000
Periyar Project	1,34,000	1,42,000
Jamrao Canal	—74,000	—1,55,000
Canals under construction—		
Mon Canals	7,21,000	6,25,000
Ye-u Canal	83,000	6,68,000
Upper Chenab Canal	41,29,000	36,00,000
Upper Jhelum "	39,68,000	40,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	24,85,000	22,50,000
Upper Swat River Canal	16,24,000	20,15,000
Nagavalli River Project	1,54,000	2,12,000
Divi Island Project	90,000	1,22,000
Other Projects	5,82,000	7,33,000
TOTAL R	1,60,00,000	1,70,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,066,700	1,133,300

A greater portion of the grant will be again applied to push on work in connection with the Triple Canal project in the Punjab and with the Upper Swat River Canal in the Frontier Province.

WAYS AND MEANS.

HOME TREASURY.

217. The bulk of the payments made in England on account of the Government of India consists of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues, and if this represented the only charges, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the expenditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however, necessitates heavy borrowing, and a greater portion of the money required is usually raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Companies. A further complication is introduced by the practice under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them and paid into the Home Treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country and are treated in the Home Accounts and Estimates as remittances to or from India respectively. The transactions connected with the Gold Standard Reserve, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the receipts and charges of the Home Treasury without affecting the general Ways and Means programme.

218. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the Home Treasury for 1909-1910 and in the Budget Estimate of 1910-1911.

	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910	Budget, 1910-1911.
RECEIPTS.			
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—	£	£	£
• For Capital outlay	1,300	2,100	1,500
• For discharge of Debentures	3,491,400	1,50,000	2,848,400
† Permanent Debt to be incurred for the redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	3,654,100
† Temporary Debt to be raised for the discharge of Railway Capital Stock . . . . .	...	..	2,250,000
Temporary debt renewed	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	2,230,000	10,505,700	10,410,500
Other items	1,000	1,000	1,000
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,404,700	2,464,900	3,112,800
Other transactions	382,300	379,600	357,000
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	14,510,700	19,503,300	28,635,600
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	18,717,000	18,453,300	19,050,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	2,289,300	2,202,000	1,928,300
† Redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	...	..	5,901,100
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,419,400	1,418,100	1,386,900
• Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	3,491,400	205,200	2,848,400
Permanent Debt discharged	179,400	179,400	817,900
Temporary Debt discharged	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve : Investments	2,230,000	8,911,400	11,151,600
Other transactions	1,500	1,200	1,200
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	3,130,000	2,373,200	3,444,400
Payments in respect of Bills of Exchange on London sold in India . . . . .	...	156,000	...
Other transactions	445,700	498,200	379,400
Total Disbursements	37,903,700	40,308,000	52,912,700
NET DISBURSEMENT	23,393,000	20,804,700	24,277,100
<i>Financed as follows :</i>			
Council Bills	16,200,000	17,000,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	2,823,700	8,199,600	1,637,600
Reduction of cash balance	4,369,300	4,304,900	6,139,500
TOTAL	23,393,000	20,804,700	24,277,100
Opening Balance	7,697,989	8,453,715	12,758,615
Closing Balance	3,328,689	12,758,615	6,619,115

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursement under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

† These entries arise in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway, and do not otherwise affect the Ways and Means of the year.

Revised, 1909-1910.
General

219. The net disbursements in 1909-1910 are now taken at £20,894,700 or £2,498,300 less than the Budget. The transactions relating to the Gold Standard Reserve described in paragraph 229 below have resulted in a net addition of £1,594,300 to the balances of the Home Treasury. The balance of the drop in the net disbursements, amounting to £904,000, is mainly due to smaller advances (to the extent of £756,800) to Companies working purchased railways and to a reduction (£263,700) in the expenditure chargeable to revenue, the greater portion of which occurs under purchase of military stores. These decreases have been in part counterbalanced by the payment of sterling bills (£156,000) drawn in India in September 1909 with the object of steadying exchange.

220. As a result of the revival in the export trade, the total drawings of the Secretary of State in the current year are expected to amount to £23,630,000. Of this £6,630,000 will be appropriated in repaying to the Gold Standard Reserve the balance of the gold withdrawn from it in 1908-1909 in support of exchange, and the remaining £17,000,000 will be available to meet the disbursements of the Home Treasury, against a Budget estimate of £16,200,000. The amount received during the year in the Treasury in respect of sterling loans will also exceed the Budget by £5,375,900 owing to the reasons explained in paragraph 223 below. The total of these various improvements amounts to £8,674,200 and the result will be that the balances of the Treasury will be increased during the year by £4,304,900 instead of being drawn upon to the extent of £4,369,300.

1910 Capital
raised and deposited
by Railway
Companies

221. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows :—

		RECEIPTS	
		Subscribed Capital	
		Budget, 1909-1910	Revised, 1909-1910
To discharge Debentures—		£	£
Assam-Bengal Railway	• • • • •	620,000	...
Bengal Nagpur Railway	• • • • •	2,335,500	...
Indian Midland Railway	• • • • •	193,000	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	• • • • •	345,000	150,000
		3,493,500	150,000
To meet Capital outlay—			
Miscellaneous (Transfer fees, etc)	• • • • •	1,300	2,100
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,494,800	152,100
		ISSUES	
		£	£
For discharge of Debentures	• • • • •	3,491,400	205,200
For Capital outlay, i.e., Stores, Establishment Charges, etc	• • • • •	1,419,400	1,418,100
	TOTAL	4,910,800	1,623,300

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was the only line which was able to raise any fresh capital to replace debentures which had matured. Debentures to the extent of £3,311,400 were renewed at a discount of £25,000 and those for another £30,000 were discharged.

222. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by Companies.

		Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.
RECEIPTS.		£	£
Debentures raised—			
East Indian Railway for additional capital expenditure	• • • • •	2,400,000	2,459,400
Transfer fees, etc	• • • • •	4,700	5,500
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,404,700	2,464,900
ISSUES.			
Rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	• • • • •	30,000	30,000
Advances for purchase of stores—			
East Indian Railway	• • • • •	1,001,200	770,000
South Indian Railway	• • • • •	342,500	316,500
Bengal and North-Western Railway	• • • • •	54,300	50,200
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	• • • • •	1,067,700	583,200
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	• • • • •	634,300	621,500
	TOTAL	3,130,000	2,371,400
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company	• • • • •	•	•
Interest on Debenture Stock allocated to State works	• • • • •	•	1,800
	TOTAL ISSUES	3,130,000	2,373,200

The East Indian Railway Company was able to raise Debenture stock of the face value of £2,550,000, realising the amount shown above.

223. Of the sum of £8,199,600 shown against Permanent Debt in the table in paragraph 218, £2,699,600 represent receipts in respect of the loan of £7½ million issued in February 1909. A new 3½ per cent. sterling loan of £7½ million was issued in January 1910 at the fixed price of £96¼. As in the case of the loan issued in the previous year, credit will be taken in the accounts only for the actual money received, and a sinking fund created for the redemption of liabilities incurred in excess of this sum. Of the net amount receivable, £5,500,000 will be received in the current year and the balance of £1,637,600 in 1910-1911.

224. The whole of the £6 million India Bills which fell due during the year were renewed for 12 months, the average prices of issue being as shown below.

- (i) £1 million (which fell due on 11th April, 1909) at £97-16-0 32
- (ii) £2½ " (" " " " 16th June, 1909) at £96-18-0 57
- (iii) £2½ " (" " " " 1st December, 1909) at £96-16-1 71.

225. The Budget Estimates provide for a net disbursement of £24,277,100 including a payment of £817,900 for the discharge of Railway debentures which mature during the year. The increase of £884,100 over the net disbursement in the current year's Budget is the net result of the following variations.—

	Worse	Better.
Net expenditure on Revenue account, <i>more</i>	333,500	
Deposits, Advances and miscellaneous Remittance transactions, net	699,800	
Permanent Debt discharged, <i>more</i>	638,500	
Net payments to Railway Companies, <i>less</i>		426,700*
Outlay on State Railways, <i>less</i>		358,700
Outlay on Irrigation Works, <i>less</i>		2,300

226. The principal difference under Deposit, Advance and miscellaneous Remittance transactions in the two years consists of a special net payment of £741,100 in 1910-1911 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, in connection with the investment of part of the liquid balances of the fund held at the end of the current year in the Home Treasury.

227. Of the net disbursement of £24,277,100, it is proposed to meet £16,500,000 by Council Bills supplemented by the sum of £1,637,600 to be received next year on account of the balance of the 7½ million sterling loan of the current year. The difference between the sum of these two items and the amount of net disbursement will be met by drawing on the Secretary of State's cash balances, which are estimated to stand on 31st March 1911 at £6,619,115, inclusive of £1,323,018, held as cash at short notice on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

228. The estimates also provide for the repayment at par of £2,250,000 capital stock of the Indian Midland Railway on the 31st December 1910, when the present contract with the Company will terminate, as well as for the assumption by the Secretary of State of the liability of that Company for debentures amounting to £3,654,100. It is proposed to provide the funds required to meet the repayment of the Capital Stock by the issue of temporary debt. The whole of the India Bills, amounting to £6 millions, which fall due in 1910-1911 will, also be renewed.

	Budget, 1909-1910 £	Budget, 1910-1911. £
• RECEIPTS—		
Capital deposited by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	1,300	1,800
For discharge of debentures	3,491,400	2,848,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	2,404,700	3,114,800
Total receipts	5,897,400	5,963,000
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railway and Irrigation capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,419,400	1,386,900
Payment for discharge of debentures	3,491,400	2,848,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway Transactions	3,130,000	3,444,400
Total disbursements	8,040,800	7,679,700
NET DISBURSEMENTS	2,143,400	1,716,700
Decrease		426,700

229. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England —

RECEIPTS.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£
(a) Dividends on investments, discount on Treasury Bills and Interest on Loans at short notice	230,000	253,800	398,000
(b) National War Loan Stock and Bonds and British and Colonial Treasury Bills paid off	2,000,000	3,621,900	10,012,500
(c) Remitted from India by Council Bills . . . . .	...	6,630,000	...
TOTAL	<u>2,230,000</u>	<u>10,505,700</u>	<u>10,410,500</u>

CHARGES.

Investments made	2,230,000	8,911,400	11,151,800
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230. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909 1910	Budget, 1910-1911.
	£	£	£
Opening balance—			
Invested	7,694,300	7,414,500	12,704,000
Uninvested—			
(1) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice . . . . .	...	469,800	2,064,100
(2) Held in rupees in India	10,808,600	10,586,700	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	300	400	...
	<u>18,503,200</u>	<u>18,471,400</u>	<u>18,768,100</u>
Closing balance—			
Invested	7,924,300	12,704,000	13,843,100
Uninvested—			
(1) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice . . . . .	...	2,064,100	1,323,000
(2) Held in rupees in India	10,808,600	14,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	300	..	...
	<u>18,733,200</u>	<u>18,768,100</u>	<u>19,166,100</u>
Interest on investments	230,000	253,800	398,000
Interest on temporary loan to the Government of India and other adjustments in India . . . . .	...	42,900	...

231. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer, etc.) included in the estimates for 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 :—

	Budget, 1909-1910.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
RECEIPTS.			
	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,200,000	17,000,000*	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock)	2,823,700	8,199,600	1,637,600
Temporary Debt raised	6,000,000	6,000,000	8,250,000
Permanent Debt incurred for the redemption of Railway Liabilities . . . . .	..	...	3,654,100
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Rail- way Companies	3,491,400	150,000	2,848,400
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Rail- way Companies working purchased Railways	2,400,000	2,459,400	3,107,500
	—	—	—
OUTGOINGS			
Redemption of Railway Li- abilities . . . . .	..	...	5,904,100
Permanent Debt discharged	179,400	179,400	817,900
Temporary Debt discharged	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Discharge of other Railway Companies' Debentures	3,491,400	205,200	2,848,400
Discharge of Debentures of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . . . . .	...	...	510,000
	—	—	—

232. The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India, and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade

* Exclusive of £6,630,000 appropriated for the Gold Standard Reserve.

INDIA.

233. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 :—

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1909-1910		REVISED ESTIMATE, 1909-1910.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.	
	Rupee figures	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £ 1	Rupee figures	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £ 1	Rupee figures	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £ 1.
RECEIPTS						
1 Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	28,42,19,000	18,947,900	28,08,43,000	18,722,800	28,04,47,000	19,296,400
2 Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (net)	3,60,00,000	2,400,000	3,69,91,000	2,459,400	3,89,63,000	2,597,500
3 Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	.	...	10,00,000	66,700	.	...
4 Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies	10,40,000	69,300	10,65,000	71,000	18,34,000	122,200
5 Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	1,28,02,000	853,500	1,27,43,000	849,500	1,67,86,000	1,119,200
6 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	44,31,000	295,600	63,80,000	438,700	75,00,000	500,000
7 Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	76,21,000	508,000	85,20,000	568,600	67,06,000	447,100
8 Remittance account between England and India— Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital Sterling bills drawn in India	4,68,80,000	3,125,300	3,55,16,000	2,367,700	4,39,37,000	2,929,200
			23,40,000	156,000	...	..
TOTAL RECEIPTS EXCLUDING LOANS	39,29,96,000	26,199,600	38,55,07,000	25,700,400	40,51,73,000	27,011,500
DISBURSEMENTS						
9 Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue— (a) State Railways and Irrigation Works (b) Outlay by Companies (net)	9,45,72,000	6,304,800	8,68,79,000	5,792,000	11,58,54,000	7,723,600
10 Permanent Debt discharged (net)	1,58,64,000	1,057,600	1,45,59,000	970,600	1,62,49,000	1,083,200
11 Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+)	19,28,000	128,600	22,67,000	152,400	19,26,000	128,400
12 Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	30,08,000	200,500	—1,02,52,000	—683,500	95,07,000	633,800
13 Remittance account between England and India— (a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net) (b) Other transactions (net)	—42,33,000	—282,300	—1,29,90,000	—866,000	—20,34,000	—135,600
	3,60,00,000	2,400,000	3,68,91,000	2,459,400	3,89,63,000	2,597,400
	—5,57,000	—37,100	—14,14,000	94,300	—3,22,000	—21,400
14 Council Bills †	24,09,05,000	16,064,300	26,03,30,000	17,369,100	24,15,16,000	16,101,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	38,75,47,000	25,836,400	37,04,96,000	25,099,700	42,16,59,000	28,110,600
NET DISBURSEMENTS	—5,49,000	—363,200	—90,11,000	—600,700	1,64,86,000	1,099,100
FINANCED AS FOLLOWS						
Permanent Debt incurred	2,50,00,000	1,666,700	2,50,00,000	1,666,700	1,50,00,000	1,000,000
Reduction of + or addition to Treasury Balances	—3,04,49,000	—2,039,900	—3,40,11,000	—2,267,400	14,86,000	99,100
TOTAL	—54,49,000	—363,200	—90,11,000	—600,700	1,64,86,000	1,099,100
Opening Balance	15,34,80,000	10,232,600	15,35,37,000	10,235,800	18,75,48,000	12,503,200
Closing Balance	16,39,38,000	11,262,500	18,75,48,000	12,503,200	18,00,62,000	12,404,100

* The figures under heads 2 and 13 (a) balance each other.

† Head 11 represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

‡ The figures shown under head 14 differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

234. In the Budget Estimate of 1909-1910, the cash balance in Indian Treasuries on 1st April 1909 was taken at 15.35 lakhs. It was estimated (1) that the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to 28.42 lakhs, (2) that the net deposits in Savings Banks and Provident Institutions would increase during the year by 128 lakhs, (3) that a sum of 44 lakhs would be available from the

Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, (4) that the remittance transactions of Railway Companies would result in a net credit in India of 469 lakhs, (5) that repayments of loans granted to cultivators, municipalities, etc., in previous years would exceed the net amount of such loans to be issued during the year by 42 lakhs, and (6) that miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions would yield a net receipt of 92 lakhs. On the other hand, provision was made (1) for a net expenditure of 30 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) for capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of 11,04 lakhs, (3) for the discharge of 19 lakhs of the permanent debt, and (4) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of 24,10 lakhs. The total receipts amounting to 36,17 lakhs were sufficient to meet the total payment of 35,63 lakhs. But as the cash balances at the end of the year would have stood at the inconveniently low figure of 15,89 lakhs, it was proposed to replenish it by a loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

235. The results according to the Revised Estimates show considerable variations from this forecast. The year opened with a balance which was nearly the same as the Budget forecast, and the full amount of the contemplated rupee loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores was raised in July. The revenue returns in the earlier months of the year, however, proved disappointing, while the Secretary of State's drawings were brisker than was anticipated. By the end of October the balances had fallen to 10 crores, and as they did not materially improve by the end of November, a sum of 3 crores had to be borrowed temporarily from the Gold Standard Reserve in the following month to meet the demands of the Home Treasury. The large amounts of opium revenue which have been coming in since November and the improvement in the Railway receipts have, however, wholly altered the situation. The whole of the temporary loan taken from the Gold Standard Reserve will be repaid by payment of Council Bills the proceeds of which are being appropriated by the Secretary of State for permanent or temporary investment on behalf of the Reserve in England, and we now expect to remit to the Secretary of State in aid of the Home Treasury £800,000 more than we budgeted, and still to close the year with a balance of 18,75 lakhs. Taking India as a whole, there will be an improvement of 99 lakhs over the Budget in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments; though as a result of the large assignments from Imperial to Provincial described in paragraph 59, this would appear in the accounts as a gain of 133 lakhs in the Provincial balances and a loss of 34 lakhs in the net Imperial revenue. A sum of 10 lakhs has been received from Native States towards the cost of construction of State railways, and one of 23 lakhs by the sale of sterling bills on London in September 1909, with a view to steady exchange. The amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt will exceed the Budget by 21 lakhs and the net receipts in connection with *takavi* and other loans will be more by 88 lakhs. There will also be an increase of 18 lakhs in the net receipts from miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions; while a large saving of 90 lakhs will take place in the Budget provision for capital expenditure on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and on canals. The total improvement from all these sources amounts to 349 lakhs. But on the other hand the net credits from remittances of Railway Companies will fall short of the Budget Estimate by 114 lakhs, there will be an increase of 195 lakhs in the payment of Council Bills from treasury balances, and there will be a small increase of 4 lakhs in the amount of permanent debt discharged. The closing balances on 31st March 1910 will thus be 36 lakhs more than the Budget Estimate of 18,39 lakhs.

236. In paragraph 206 of the last Financial Statement it was announced, subject to the usual reservations, that a new $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rupee loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores would be raised in 1909-1910. Tenders for this loan were opened on the 28th July, and the result was as follows —

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders	Minimum rate accepted
R	R	R a p.	R a p.
6,85,22,300	2,30,00,000	93 15 0 07	93 12 0

237. In 1910-1911 the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at 28,94 lakhs, Savings Banks and similar deposits are expected to yield a net receipt of 168 lakhs, a sum of 75 lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, the remittance and capital transactions of Railway

Companies are likely to result in a net credit in India of 458 lakhs; repayment of loans granted to cultivators, municipalities, etc., in previous years will exceed the net amount of such loans to be issued during the year by 20 lakhs; and deposits and miscellaneous remittance transactions are expected to show a net receipt of 70 lakhs. On the other hand provision has been made (1) for an expenditure of 95 lakhs from Provincial balances, and of 19 lakhs in connection with the redemption of permanent debt, (2) for capital expenditure of 13,21 lakhs in India on Railways and Canals, and (3) for payment of Council Bills to the extent of 24,15 lakhs. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates 38,50 lakhs, while the receipts at its disposal amount to only 36,85 lakhs.

238. It will not be possible to provide any considerable portion of the additional funds required from the cash balances which are expected to stand at the beginning of the year at 18,75 lakhs. It is accordingly intended to raise a new rupee loan of 1½ crores in 1910-1911. With a loan of this amount it will be possible to close the year, according to the present estimate, with a balance of about 18,60 lakhs. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with present intentions, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

239. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 —

YEAR				Net additions to deposits, cash	Interest.	Total addition.
				R	R	R
1899-1900	.	.	.	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	.	.	.	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	.	.	.	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903	.	.	.	52,40,000	39,00,000	91,40,000
1903-1904	.	.	.	66,99,000	42,15,000	1,09,14,000
1904-1905	.	.	.	78,94,000	45,87,000	1,24,81,000
1905-1906	.	.	.	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-1907	.	.	.	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-1908	.	.	.	14,86,000	53,50,000	68,36,000
1908-1909	.	.	.	—26,22,000	54,63,000	28,41,000
1909-1910 (Revised).	.	.	.	60,78,000	57,09,000	1,17,87,000
1910-1911 (Budget)	.	.	.	94,85,000	61,72,000	1,56,57,000

240 The Budget estimate of 25 lakhs for net deposits in Postal Savings Banks in the current year will be almost wholly realised. For next year the estimate of deposits in these Banks is taken at 40 lakhs and the deposits in the new General Provident Fund for Government servants are expected to grow by 44 lakhs.

J. S. MESTON.

The 25th February 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 24th February 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Weather was unsettled in the extreme south of the Peninsula, especially during the first half of the week, and local rainfall occurred there on two days. A depression appeared over the east of the central parts of the country on the 18th and travelled eastward into Burma where it disappeared on the 21st. During its passage eastward it gave local rain in northeast India and nearly general rain in Upper Burma and on the Arakan coast. On the 23rd a fresh disturbance entered northwest India from Persia but the associated precipitation has been confined chiefly to the west Himalayas where it has been general. Temperature was in defect over a large part of northern India and the central part of the country during the greater part of the week, but the disturbance which entered northwest India on the 23rd was preceded by a warm wave which had reached the eastern districts of the United Provinces by the 24th, and in Rajputana temperature was about 10° in excess.

Burma.—Nearly general rain fell in Upper Burma and on the Arakan coast and local rain in Tenasserim. Skies were more or less cloudy during the greater part of the week and night temperature was in consequence in excess, day temperature was generally normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa—There was general rain in the upper Brahmaputra valley and local rain in the rest of the division excluding Orissa, the falls varying from light to moderately heavy. Skies were moderately to thickly clouded during the first part of the week but they had cleared by the 21st. Maximum temperature was low during the period of cloudy weather but with the clearing of the skies it quickly recovered and the minimum fell, the latter being in defect on the 22nd and 23rd.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces—Skies were clear or lightly clouded and weather was cooler than usual from the 19th to the 22nd but by the 24th temperature was normal or in excess throughout the division.

Northwest India—Precipitation was general in the hills of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and probably in Kashmir also, while a few falls of rain occurred in the submontane districts. Skies were overcast in the extreme north during the greater part of the week and were clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Minimum temperature was normal or in defect up to the 21st but with the approach of the disturbance from Persia temperature rose rapidly, and in Baluchistan it was in large excess until the 24th when it again fell: in Rajputana it was much higher than usual at the close of the week.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall, varying from light to heavy, fell locally in the extreme south. Skies were cloudy in the eastern and southern districts and were generally clear elsewhere. Weather was cooler than usual at night on the Konkan coast, in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and warmer in Mysore and southeast Madras.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

- February 18th. Negapatam 1.37".
- " 19th. Shillong 1.50", Cherra Poonjee 1.40", Mymensingh 1.35", Bogra 0.84", Dinajpur 0.85", Calcutta 0.44", Hazaribagh 0.48", Gaya 0.55", Cuddalore 0.96", Trichinopoly 1.00" and Kodaikanal 0.77".
- " 20th. Pamban 2.05", Salem 0.66" and Ootacamund 1.21".
- " 21st. Mergui 0.82", Kyaukpyu 0.62", Minbu 0.50", Bhamo 0.70", Myitkyina 0.70" and Tezpur 0.59".
- " 23rd. Minimarg 1.00".
- " 24th. Sonemarg 1.22".

The rainfall for the week was in large excess in Burma, Bihar, Kashmir and southeast Madras, and in slight excess in Eastern Bengal and Assam, but it was in large defect in Bengal, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and Baluchistan, areas in which the normal rainfall for the week is appreciable. The rainfall for the period from the 3rd December is more than 20 per cent in defect in Assam, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Baluchistan, the east of Central India and the greater part of the Peninsula.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 24TH FEBRUARY 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 24TH FEBRUARY 1910.			SEASONAL PERCENT DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This	Last
							week.	week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0.1	-0.1	3.7	7.1	- 3.4	- 48	- 48
Lower Burma	0.3	0.1	+0.2	1.9	0.9	+ 1.0	+111	+114
Upper Burma	0.3	0.1	+0.2	0.8	0.7	+ 0.1	+ 14	- 17
Assam	0.5	0.4	+0.1	1.5	2.5	- 1.0	- 40	- 52
Eastern Bengal	0.4	0.3	+0.1	2.1	1.4	+ 0.7	+ 50	+ 45
Bengal	0.1	0.3	-0.2	1.6	1.4	+ 0.2	+ 14	+ 36
Orissa	0	0.3	-0.3	3.3	1.3	+ 2.0	+154	+200
Chota Nagpur	0.2	0.3	-0.1	2.8	1.4	+ 1.4	+100	+127
Bihar	0.2	0.1	+0.1	0.3	1.2	- 0.9	- 75	- 91
United Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	1.5	- 0.4	- 27	- 27
United Provinces, West	0	0.2	-0.2	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 4	+ 4
Punjab, East and North	0.1	0.3	-0.2	4.6	3.5	+ 1.3	+ 37	+ 47
Punjab, South-west	0.1	0.1	0	1.9	1.6	+ 0.3	+ 19	+ 27
Kashmir*	0.3	0.2	+0.1	3.5	3.1	+ 0.4	+ 13	+ 10
N-W Frontier Province	0.2	0.2	0	4.2	2.1	+ 2.1	+100	+111
Baluchistan	0.1	0.3	-0.2	2.8	4.1	- 1.3	- 32	- 29
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.7	+ 0.1	+ 14	+ 14
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0.9	0.7	+ 0.2	+ 29	+ 50
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	0.8	+ 0.7	+ 87	+114
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 50	+ 50
Central India, West	0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.5	+ 0.6	+120	+175
Central India, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.4	1.8	- 0.4	- 22	- 22
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	4.9	1.1	+ 3.8	+345	+345
Central Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.3	1.3	+ 1.0	+ 77	+ 77
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.9	0.9	+ 1.0	+111	+137
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	- 0.2	- 50	- 50
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.7	- 0.2	- 29	0
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.4	- 0.4	-100	-100
Mysore	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	0
Malabar	0.1	0.1	0	1.1	1.9	- 0.8	- 42	- 41
Madras, South-east	0.9	0.1	+0.8	3.5	6.1	- 2.6	- 43	- 55
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0.5	- 0.5	-100	-100
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	4.0	1.5	+ 2.5	+167	+186

* Average actual rainfall for 6 days only. Normals are not changed.

J. PATTERSON,
for Director-General of ObservatoriesR. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 19th February 1910.

Burma.—Heavy showers fell in Merguibut elsewhere the rainfall was limited to light showers in a few districts. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice crops are nearly completed. Cultivation of spring rice and island crops is progressing favourably and standing crops are looking well. Reaping of island crops is commencing. Prices of paddy are normal in most districts and are practically stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam — The weather was seasonable. Light showers have fallen throughout the Province and have done much good to standing crops. More rain is needed. Transplantation of spring rice, harvesting of sugarcane and pruning and hoeing of tea are in progress. Gathering of mustard still continues. Fields are being ploughed for jute and summer rice. Prospects of spring rice, tobacco, sugarcane, tea, mustard, linseed and flax are good. The average price of common rice has risen by about one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in five districts.

Bengal — Rain fell in most districts of Bengal Proper, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In Orissa there was no rain except in Puri. The fall was moderate in Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Puri and light elsewhere. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops continue. Harvesting of oilseeds and pulses is going on. Planting of sugarcane has commenced in Howrah, Gaya, Saran and Palamau. The recent rainfall has greatly benefited the spring crops in Bhagalpur. Poppy and other spring crops have been damaged to some extent by hailstone in parts of Gaya. Prospects of spring crops are on the whole good. The price of common rice has risen in Murshidabad, Jessore, Patna, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau and has fallen in Howrah, Khulna, Champaran, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Puri. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of the Sonthal Parganas. The water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces. — Good rain was received in the hills and smaller amounts varying from 12 to 37 cents in seven Western and Submontane districts. Standing crops are flourishing. Poppy is flowering and promises well. Gram, peas and other forward spring crops are being harvested in places. Slight damage to mustard from insects is again reported. The condition of agricultural stock is good though disease still continues in parts of 10 districts. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices are falling in 3 districts but generally continue stationary.

Punjab — Good to mod rate rain was received in parts of Rohtak, Delhi, Ambala, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Multan. Rain is wanted in Mianwali. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts and the outturn is good to average. *Toria* is still being harvested in Shahpur and its outturn is good. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Extra spring crops are being sown in Delhi, Ambala, Sialkot and Multan. Rats are damaging crops in Rohtak. Prices have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Jullundur and parts of Shahpur and Mianwali. Water for cattle is scarce in the Khushab tahsil of the Shahpur district.

North-West Frontier Province — Slight showers fell during the week in Hazara and Peshawar. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in parts of the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu district. Sowings of extra spring crops are being made. The water supply and fodder are sufficient except in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in one village of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and in one village of the Tank tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is generally good. Prices of food grains show a slight tendency to fall. Prices — Wheat 11½ to 14½, gram 16½ to 24; maize 18 to 23½, bajra 16½ to 19 and barley 20½ seers per rupee.

Jammu. — The rain during the week was fair. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 11 to 20 and maize from 16 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Basohli and Ramban tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir. — There was one slight fall of snow during the week which did good to spring crops. The condition of spring crops is good. Ploughing for autumn crops is going on. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is average except in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana — Showers fell at places. Spring crops are progressing. Standing crops and cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikaner, Marwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Karauli and are steady or falling elsewhere.

Central India — Rainfall nil. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops continue. Crops have been damaged slightly in Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore; have risen slightly in Malwa and are high and steady elsewhere. Watering and weeding of poppy continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather was clear and cool. Only Bilaspur had a spring of rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress everywhere. Portions of the Seoni tahsil of Hoshangabad wheat suffered from attacks of white ant, but the damage is not reported to be serious; otherwise the condition of standing crops is generally good in all districts especially in Narsinghpur where such good autumn and spring crops have not been reaped within living memory and the estimated outturn there will probably not be less than 150 in American notation. Ploughing of land for sowing of next autumn crops continues in Nimar and Berar. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices:—*Juar* in Nimar, gram in Chhindwara, Raipur, Saugor and Dimoh and rice in Bilaspur became cheaper by 1 to 2 seers per rupee. Elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States—Cutting of spring crops continues and prospects are generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices—*Kodon* rose in Khairagarh and rice in Kanker and wheat and gram in Korea fell by 1 seer per rupee.

Bombay—Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapur, have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad; by rats in West Khandesh, by frost in Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier, by unfavourable wind in Dharwar and are generally good elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Palanpur. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan, and generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Nasik, Poona and Belgaum. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Larkana and Hyderabad; have risen in Surat, Bijapur and Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 41, in Gujarat 3 to 29, in the Konkan 2 to 38, in the Deccan 10 to 32 and in the Karnatak 26 to 36 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad—No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is still in progress and the crop is generally fair to good but poor in parts of the Warangal, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts. The crop is still being damaged to some extent by rats in Khuldaabad in the Aurangabad district. Harvesting of the castor seed crop is almost over and its outturn is estimated at from 2 to 8 annas. Late rice sowings continue in a very few parts. The crop is being irrigated and weeded and is generally fair but the area is limited owing to insufficiency of water in tanks. Water scarcity is reported in parts of the Linsugur taluka in the Raichur district, Jenwada in the Bidar district, Ashti in the Bir district and Sultanabad in the Karimnagar district. The water-supply is decreasing in Pallam in the Parbhani district, Udgir in the Bidar district, Paloncha in the Warangal district, Devarkonda and Miryalguda in the Nalgonda district, Chinnur in the Adilabad district, Alampur, Gangawati, Kushtagi and Manvi in the Raichur district and the Karimnagar Mahadeopur, Jagtial and Sultanabad talukas in the Karimnagar district. Cattle disease prevails in six talukas and fodder scarcity in sixteen. Prices—wheat 7½, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee. White and yellow *juar* are selling in Hyderabad City at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is ten seers in the Jagtial, Jamikunta and Karimnagar talukas of the Karimnagar district and the lowest 22 seers in Nilanga, Rajura and Udgir in the Bidar district.

Mysore—Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg—Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice continues. Prices of food grain are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras—The rainfall during the week was light to fair in Malabar, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevely, Madura, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore and nil elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central and South, have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts, has fallen in six and has risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows—*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in six and has risen in six. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in five and has risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts and has fallen and risen in four. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair though more rain is required in South Arcot and Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is everywhere satisfactory and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS (in hundredweights) of COTTON (raw), WHEAT, RICE (including paddy), GRAM and PULSE, LINSEED, RAPE and MUSTARD SEED, JUTE, and TEA, into certain ports in December 1909, and from 1st January to 31st December 1909 and in the corresponding period of 1908

COTTON, raw											
Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL		Whence exported
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	
Imports in December											
By Rail and River— E B and Assam	1,121	823							1,121	823	By Rail and River— E B and Assam
Bengal	1,163	120							1,163	120	Bengal
U P of Agra and Oudh	72,114	64,029	246,688	177,865	4,222	6,600			323,124	249,394	U P of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	2,672	18,745	53,945	109,139	55,677	234,393			142,604	367,277	Panjab
Sind and Br Balu- chistan					4,113	105,208			47,113	105,208	Sind and Br Balu- chistan
Raj and C India	1,216	1,671	25,601	103,516		75			26,817	105,263	Raj and C India
Bombay	35		298,298	435,339				1,726	298,133	440,075	Bombay
Cent Provs and Berar	5,376	19,237	442,067	634,778					417,643	652,015	Cent Provs and Berar
Nizam's Territory		700	34,955	142,612				10,774	34,988	151,830	Nizam's Territory
Madras		4	2,010	1,850				2,512	2,010	2,860	Madras
Mysore								4,502		4,652	Mysore
TOTAL	81,217	106,299	1,103,663	1,600,349	107,102	340,360		17,614	1,324,582	2,076,558	TOTAL
By Sea— E B and Assam	70	759		57					70	759	By Sea— E B and Assam
Bengal				1,301				1,421		1,516	Bengal
Bombay	3,172	1,248	4	856		124		0,755	4,032	9,488	Bombay
Sind and Br Balu- chistan	1,464		4,269	51,532					5,730	51,532	Sind and Br Balu- chistan
Madras	2,618		372	452		20			3,010	252	Madras
Burma	6,640	257	823						7,463	257	Burma
Non-Br Ports in India			47,174	47,743	2				47,176	47,743	Non-Br Ports in India
Foreign countries	23	4	7,502	1,897				13	7,545	1,914	Foreign countries
TOTAL	13,947	2,268	60,141	102,872	878	124		8,197	75,006	113,401	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	97,904	108,497	1,163,804	1,709,221	138,150	346,490		25,811	1,399,888	2,190,019	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of December											
By Rail and River— E B and Assam	60,818	82,243							60,818	82,243	By Rail and River— E B and Assam
Bengal	21,729	20,975							21,729	20,975	Bengal
U P of Agra and Oudh	231,536	318,368	844,464	975,383	16,001	23,655			1,092,001	1,317,406	U P of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	22,551	52,191	259,574	405,202	516,513	973,196			798,618	1,435,649	Panjab
Sind and Br Balu- chistan	581	2,020	2,223		469,431	526,995			472,443	529,115	Sind and Br Balu- chistan
Raj and C India	6,245	22,146	270,777	507,882	534	424			777,060	530,414	Raj and C India
Bombay	5,487	406	2,496,225	2,514,726				14,353	2,501,712	2,829,485	Bombay
Cent Provs and Berar	75,335	104,005	1,844,392	2,643,440					1,919,727	2,717,445	Cent Provs and Berar
Nizam's Territory		898	3,6307	524,130				79,110	321,307	60,1207	Nizam's Territory
Madras	916	6,340	32,993	72,567				473,873	33,999	552,720	Madras
Mysore			722	6,410				22,173	722	28,543	Mysore
TOTAL	425,198	615,394	6,077,077	7,952,821	1,008,527	1,526,273		558,495	7,504,812	10,683,186	TOTAL
By Sea— E B and Assam	50,328	77,135							50,328	77,135	By Sea— E B and Assam
Bengal	38			1,818				16,768	31	118,614	Bengal
Bombay	68,567	44,070	8,843	12,064	4,312	904		2,356	81,748	86,394	Bombay
Sind and Br Balu- chistan	2,569	311	157,926	156,044					160,495	156,116	Sind and Br Balu- chistan
Madras	36,436	36,649	8,521	27,730	39			8,914	45,023	73,207	Madras
Burma	22,367	38,500	1,607	593					23,974	39,093	Burma
Non-Br Ports in India			864,801	1,102,019	4	647		1	864,808	1,103,567	Non-Br Ports in India
Foreign countries	2,329	2,080	194,326	115,078	40	2,080		632	196,845	119,776	Foreign countries
TOTAL	182,654	198,783	1,236,255	1,416,246	4,394	3,638		35,675	1,423,283	1,674,341	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	607,852	814,377	7,313,332	9,369,067	1,006,931	1,529,911		644,173	8,928,095	12,357,528	TOTAL IMPORTS

N.B.— Provinces named in the first and last columns include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" include the ports of Madras, Pondicherry, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Nova, and Badagara. The last eight ports were added from 1st April 1909.

• Figures not available

Whence exported	WHEAT								RICE (INCLU			
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL		Calcutta		Karachi	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
E B and Assam	815						815		111,296	55,372	•	•
Bengal	15,504	41,616	•	•	•	•	15,504	41,616	557,651	651,131	•	•
U P of Agra and												
Oudh	107,058	178,800	145	6,104		8,090	107,203	193,003	719	71	•	•
Panjab	12,197	23,061	10,944	88,823	105,036	818,482	128,177	935,366	120	129	•	50
Sind and Br Balu-					63,509	86,128	61,666	86,128	•	•	•	159,243
chistan	57	•	1,303	42,105	8,732	•	10,955	52,140	•	•	•	•
Raj and C India			13,848	8,882	•	•	13,848	8,882	•	7	•	•
Bombay											•	•
Cent Provs. and											•	•
Herar	3,416	22,799	3,420	3,529	•	•	6,836	26,328	19,216	3,796	•	•
ram's Territory			17	1,102	•	•	17	1,102	•	•	•	•
Madras									1,086	88	•	•
Mysore									•	•	•	•
Kashmir						198	•	198	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	139,107	272,608	39,329	150,545	168,545	921,630	346,981	1,344,783	690,687	710,595	•	159,293
By Sea—												
E B and Assam									4,127	•	•	•
Bengal									8,807	16,081	•	213
Bombay			3,588	2,206	17	6	3,605	2,212	•	73	•	336
Sind and Br Balu-											•	•
chistan	8,643		138,836	45,826			147,479	45,826			•	7,020
Madras			145	•			145	•			•	•
Burma									86,176	84,481	•	•
Non-Br Ports in											•	•
India			13,924	1,495	1,414	690	15,338	2,185			•	•
Foreign countries	1,154	4,105	•	•			5,263	•	2,165	44	•	•
TOTAL	9,801		160,598	49,527	1,431	696	171,830	50,223	101,335	101,579	•	7,560
TOTAL IMPORTS	148,908	272,608	109,927	200,072	169,976	922,326	518,811	1,395,006	792,022	812,174	•	166,853
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
E B and Assam	27,152	1,234	•	•			27,152	1,234	1,856,514	1,459,992	•	•
Bengal	130,740	120,650	11	•			130,751	120,650	3,236,394	6,140,155	•	•
U P of Agra and												
Oudh	1,126,447	717,894	12,125	31,093	•	46,187	1,138,572	705,174	1,447	2,790	•	•
Panjab	825,935	93,018	184,390	198,381	3,383,068	2,448,449	4,393,396	2,739,848	988	1,177	•	25,612
Sind and Br Balu-					703,814	231,929	705,567	221,929	12	11	•	1,237,043
chistan	1,753					18,173	76,239	153,075		1,207	•	113
Raj and C India	1,474	6,119	74,765	128,783	44,483		93,522	44,483	26	8	•	4
Bombay	40										•	•
Cent Provs. and											•	•
Herar	167,671	89,662	28,522	26,733	•	•	196,193	116,395	49,433	71,781	•	•
Nizam's Territory			332	3,079	•	•	312	3,079	•	•	•	•
Madras									34,977	3,955	•	•
Mysore									•	•	•	•
Kashmir						492		492	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	2,281,216	1,026,577	393,027	432,552	4,056,882	2,735,230	6,761,725	4,196,359	5,179,791	7,681,077	•	1,262,773
By Sea—												
E B and Assam									60,930	•	•	•
Bengal									12,752	77,272	•	498
Bombay	2,500		19,880	3,587	619	3,072	23,095	6,659	158	87	•	22,672
Sind and Br Balu-											•	•
chistan	166,176		1,432,415	147,033	•	26	1,598,501	147,059			•	32,535
Madras			378	278	•	•	379	278	14,056	59	•	•
Burma									9,201,467	7,440,881	•	910
Non-Br Ports in											•	•
India			201,455	35,165	3,076	2,875	204,531	38,040			•	55
Foreign countries	62,810		274,688	•	3,378	1	340,276	1	115,577	5,247	•	472
TOTAL	231,577		1,928,330	186,063	7,073	5,974	2,166,980	192,037	9,404,940	7,523,546	•	57,142
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,512,793	1,026,577	2,321,957	618,615	4,093,955	2,741,204	8,928,705	4,388,396	14,584,731	15,204,623	•	1,319,915

* Figures
+ One maund of paddy is

PADDY)†		GRAM AND PULSES										Whence exported	
Madras ports		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL			
1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909		
Imports in December													
5,298	111,296	55,372	365	4,497	•	•	•	•	•	365	4,497	By Rail and River—	
•	557,651	656,429	150,715	156,148	•	•	•	•	•	150,715	156,148	E. B. and Assam	
•	718	71	47,874	77,900	•	9,190	•	•	4,710	47,874	91,800	Bengal	
•	120	179	25,564	17,510	•	79,528	•	116,033	25,564	213,071	213,071	U. P. of Agra and	
•	•	159,743	•	•	•	•	•	23,512	•	23,512	23,512	Oudh	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Panjab	
38	•	•	828	3,608	•	54,346	•	8,954	828	66,908	66,908	Sind and Br. Balu	
•	19,210	45	5,284	275	•	72,293	•	•	•	7,508	7,508	chistan	
•	•	3,796	•	21,641	•	10,238	•	•	5,284	31,899	31,899	Raj. and C. India	
155	•	156	•	87	•	513	•	•	•	•	•	Bombay	
102,849	1,686	102,937	1,962	334	•	•	•	•	1,962	600	600	Cent. Provs.	
15	•	15	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	334	334	Berar	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nizam's Territory	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kashmir	
108,355	690,687	978,243	232,592	282,000	•	226,128	•	153,209	232,592	661,337	661,337	TOTAL	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	By Sea—	
•	4,127	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E. B. and Assam	
13,428	8,667	30,622	1,220	91	•	•	•	•	•	91	91	Bengal	
39,437	•	39,846	•	•	•	4,902	•	407	1,220	5,309	5,309	Bombay	
5,848	•	12,868	•	•	•	3,034	•	114	•	3,148	3,148	Sind and Br. Balu	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan	
8,664	•	8,664	1,763	3,826	•	•	•	•	1,763	3,826	3,826	Madras	
130,163	86,176	214,644	4,190	2,151	•	•	•	•	4,190	2,151	2,151	Burma	
5,481	•	5,481	•	•	•	5,563	•	143	•	4,706	4,706	Non-Br. Ports	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	India	
311	2,165	353	9,321	1,178	•	574	•	6	9,321	6,758	6,758	Foreign countries	
203,332	101,335	312,480	16,495	12,246	•	14,073	•	670	16,495	26,989	26,989	TOTAL	
311,687	792,022	1,290,723	249,087	294,246	•	240,201	•	153,873	249,087	688,326	688,326	TOTAL IMPORTS	
Imports to end of December												Whence exported	
18,365	1,856,514	1,459,992	86,003	147,170	•	•	•	•	•	86,003	147,170	By Rail and River—	
4	3,236,394	6,158,520	1,483,496	2,269,796	•	62	•	•	•	1,483,496	2,269,858	E. B. and Assam	
•	1,447	2,744	398,481	1,024,071	•	293,760	•	•	•	398,481	1,327,985	Bengal	
642	988	27,431	326,528	94,636	•	527,594	•	622,344	326,528	1,244,574	1,244,574	U. P. of Agra and	
•	12	1,237,054	•	•	•	•	•	289,637	•	289,637	289,637	Oudh	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Panjab	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sind and Br. Balu	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan	
449	26	1,320	9,850	45,801	•	402,291	•	27,787	9,850	475,879	475,879	Raj. and C. India	
23	49,433	461	1,505	6,182	•	563,631	•	17	1,505	569,830	569,830	Bombay	
•	•	71,804	118,491	253,883	•	552,819	•	•	118,491	808,702	808,702	Cent. Provs.	
5,500	•	5,501	125	101	•	37,945	•	•	125	38,046	38,046	Berar	
1,226,260	34,077	1,232,235	37,336	8,627	•	464	•	•	37,336	9,091	9,091	Nizam's Territory	
1,269	•	1,269	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kashmir	
1,254,532	5,179,791	10,198,382	2,461,815	3,852,267	•	2,378,566	•	949,939	2,461,815	7,180,772	7,180,772	TOTAL	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	By Sea—	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	E. B. and Assam	
800	60,930	800	287	800	•	•	•	•	247	1,204	1,204	Bengal	
105,617	19,752	183,407	1,608	1,608	•	•	•	•	1,608	63,576	63,576	Bombay	
184,301	158	207,060	9,422	1,066	•	55,911	•	6,575	9,422	58,957	58,957	Sind and Br. Balu	
24,630	•	57,165	21,074	121	•	58,208	•	658	21,074	71,885	71,885	chistan	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras	
60,305	14,056	60,364	180,035	74,821	•	64	•	•	180,035	30,504	30,504	Burma	
6,372,869	9,301,467	13,814,060	95,213	26,932	•	3,572	•	•	95,213	83,763	83,763	Non-Br. Ports	
8,317	•	8,372	•	•	•	71,617	•	•	•	•	•	India	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Foreign countries	
115,098	115,577	120,811	131,530	74,996	•	88,799	•	2,121	131,530	165,916	165,916	TOTAL	
6,871,951	9,404,940	14,432,639	439,169	178,730	•	278,425	•	21,680	439,169	478,825	478,825	TOTAL IMPORTS	
8,126,483	14,584,731	24,651,021	2,900,984	4,030,997	•	2,656,991	•	971,619	2,900,984	7,659,607	7,659,607	TOTAL IMPORTS	

† 100 lbs. is equivalent to 25 muns of rice

Whence exported	LINSSEED						RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED					
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
Imports in December												
by Rail and River—												
E B and Assam	1,630	576	.	.	1,630	576	2,344	23,602	.	.	2,344	23,602
Bengal	60,285	24,724			60,285	24,724	50,997	94,067	.	..	50,997	94,067
U P of Agra and									.			
Oudh	12,455	9,980	1,178	7,187	13,633	11,167	25,946	51,253	.	5,854	25,946	57,107
Panjab			2,413	7,185	2,413	7,185	569	265	.	310	569	575
Sind and Br Balu-									.			
chistan									.			
Raj and C India	564		10,605	3,230	11,469	3,230		204	.	1,426	..	1,690
Bombay			22,003	19,492	22,003	19,492	..		.	6,143	..	6,143
Cent Provs and									.			
Herar	5,488	1,278	6,296	8,514	11,784	9,792	1,276	414	.	3,625	1,276	4,039
Nizam's Territory			8,970	6,144	8,970	6,144			.			
Madras			84	194	84	194	217		.			217
Mysore			..	223		223			.			
TOTAL	80,722	36,558	51,549	46,169	132,271	82,727	81,132	170,022	.	17,418	81,132	187,440
by Sea—												
E B and Assam			..				..		.		..	..
Bengal									.			
Bombay									.			
Sind and Br Balu-				600	..	660	..		.			
chistan									.			
Madras							..		.		..	..
Burma									.			
Non-Br Ports in			395	1,013	395	1,013			.	12		12
India			403	154	403	154			.			
Foreign countries									.	12		12
TOTAL	..		838	1,827	838	1,827	..		.			
TOTAL IMPORTS	80,722	36,558	52,407	47,996	133,129	84,554	81,132	170,022	.	17,430	81,132	187,452
Imports to end of December												
by Rail and River—												
E B and Assam	87,239	107,245	.	160	87,239	107,245	459,572	430,276	.	.	459,572	430,276
Bengal	1,855,419	1,704,944	43		1,855,492	1,699,084	743,605	1,335,306	.	603	743,608	1,335,905
U P of Agra and									.			
Oudh	410,555	705,650	135,250	121,145	554,814	829,995	720,408	1,154,282	.	713,849	720,408	1,868,131
Panjab		571	2,628	34,257	2,628	34,681	5439	9,916	.	38,731	5,439	48,642
Sind and Br Balu-									.			
chistan									.			
Raj and C India	4,711	134,038	109,085	345,161	173,796	475,192	7,642	19,273	.	150,446	7,642	178,719
Bombay			180,687	348,080	180,687	348,080			.	318,186		318,586
Cent Provs and									.			
Herar	21,341	102,393	121,452	555,152	142,793	657,545	1,727	24,039	.	98,597	1,727	122,636
Nizam's Territory		217	194,447	311,510	194,447	331,510			.	243		343
Madras			1,311	24,156	1,311	24,573	181	1,254	.	..	181	1,254
Mysore			314	951	314	951			.			
TOTAL	2,396,318	2,743,804	514,223	1,764,402	3,109,541	4,508,266	1,918,577	2,974,346	.	1,330,155	1,918,577	4,304,501
by Sea—												
E B and Assam	..	64	..	..	..	64	398		.		398	..
Bengal	25		..	..	25	1	14	129	.	29,930	14	30,059
Bombay	1,231		41	1	1,272		1,750		.	22	1,750	22
Sind and Br Balu-			1,929	2,074	1,929	2,074			.			
chistan									.			
Madras							760	1,037	.	27,728	..	27,728
Burma							6		.	150	760	1,187
Non-Br Ports in									.			
India			23,847	45,216	23,847	45,216	..		.	7,480		7,480
Foreign countries		20	6,779	11,465	6,779	11,465	1	2	.	1	1	3
TOTAL	1,250	84	32,598	58,756	33,852	58,840	2,929	1,168	.	65,311	2,929	66,479
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,396,574	2,743,948	846,819	1,823,158	3,233,393	4,567,106	1,921,506	2,975,514	.	1,395,466	1,921,507	4,370,980

JUTE						TEA						Whence exported
Calcutta		Chittagong port		TOTAL		Calcutta		Chittagong port		TOTAL		
1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	
Imports in December												
2,010,040	1,496,178	•	193,781	2,000,040	1,690,259	111,757	179,806	•	44,865	111,757	224,761	By Rail and River—
628,728	720,901	•	11	628,728	720,912	7,048	13,480	•	•	7,048	13,480	E B and Assam
5,387	10,710	•	•	5,587	10,710	145	383	•	•	145	383	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	3	36	•	•	3	36	U P of Agra and
•	713	•	•	•	735	1	1	•	•	1	1	Oudh
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Panjab
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sind and Br. Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Raj & C. India
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cent Provs
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Berar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nizam's Territory
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore
2,634,355	2,228,824	•	193,792	2,634,355	2,422,616	118,955	193,796	•	44,865	118,955	238,661	TOTAL
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	By Sea—
4,218	11,746	•	24	4,218	11,746	496	1,111	•	12	486	1,123	E B and Assam
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	21	26	•	•	21	26	Sind and Br. I
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	chistan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Burma
•	•	•	•	•	•	17	17	•	•	17	17	Non Br Ports
4,218	11,746	•	24	4,218	11,770	524	1,154	•	12	524	1,166	India
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Foreign countries
2,638,573	2,240,570	•	193,816	2,638,573	2,434,386	119,479	194,950	•	44,877	119,479	239,827	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS												

Imports to end of December												
13,907,937	7,607,092	•	1,004,527	13,907,937	8,701,619	1,229,244	800,020	•	283,235	1,229,244	1,083,264	By Rail and River—
5,729,036	3,033,424	•	11	5,729,36	3,613,435	145,55	50,030	•	12	145,255	50,042	E B and Assam
18,722	22,077	•	•	18,722	22,077	996	1,145	•	•	996	1,145	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	409	356	•	•	401	386	U P of Agra and
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Oudh
•	735	•	•	•	735	5	•	•	•	5	•	Panjab
189	•	•	•	•	•	75	1	•	•	75	1	Sind and Br Balu-
•	•	•	•	389	•	4	•	•	•	4	•	chistan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Raj & C India
•	•	•	•	•	•	2	•	•	•	2	•	Bombay
•	•	•	•	•	•	11	•	•	•	11	•	Cent Provs. and
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Berar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nizam's Territory
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mysore
19,655,784	11,383,328	•	1,004,538	19,655,784	12,357,856	1,376,013	851,591	•	283,247	1,376,033	1,134,838	TOTAL
2,510	•	•	97	2,510	97	6,982	3,973	•	12	6,982	3,985	By Sea—
147,543	33,832	•	•	147,543	33,832	82	•	•	•	82	•	E B and Assam
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bengal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bombay
162	•	•	•	162	•	206	60	•	•	206	60	Sind and Br Balu-
•	•	•	•	•	•	92	•	•	•	92	•	chistan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Madras
469	1	•	•	469	1	408	50	•	•	408	50	Burma
150,684	33,833	•	97	150,684	33,930	7,770	4,081	•	12	7,770	4,095	Non-Br. Ports in
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	India
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Foreign countries
19,806,468	11,387,161	•	1,004,635	19,806,468	12,391,704	1,383,803	855,674	•	283,259	1,383,803	1,138,933	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS												

Not available

† Comprise the import figures from February 1909

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
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W. MAXWELL,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
JANUARY 1910 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE

GRAM AND PULSE
OATS
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *sinhal*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICT	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Burma*														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui . . . . .	..		35 56	41 56										
Tavoy . . . . .	..		26 89	29 01										
Moulmein . . . . .	..												
Amherst . . . . .	..		35 56	39 02	55 65	55 65								
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon . . . . .	..		30 33	29 76	43 24	47 41								
Maubin . . . . .	..		31 99	31 41										
Bassein . . . . .	..		38 32	56 11										
Pegu (inland)—														
Hensada . . . . .	..		32	44 14										
Toungoo . . . . .	..												
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay . . . . .	..		11 41	53 78	39 51	39 26					15 76			
Pakokku . . . . .	..		14 22	19 51										
Arakan—														
Akyab . . . . .	..												
Eastern Bengal and Assam*														
Eastern—														
Chittagong . . . . .	..		30	42										
Dacca . . . . .	..		32	43 75	18 75	55			25	27 5				
Central—														
Pabna . . . . .	..		33 75	50										
Northern—														
Bangpur . . . . .	..		31 25	60	50	60								
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara	6 25	26 25	30	45										
Gauhati	16 25	22 5 to 25	32 5 to 35 62	37 to 47 5										
Bengal*														
Dacca—														
Midnapur . . . . .	..		29 37	40										
Calcutta . . . . .	..		45	55	45	55			31 2	31 25			30	31 25
Central—														
Baridwan . . . . .	..		11 75	18 75										
Orissa—														
Cuttack . . . . .	..		25 18	35 07	50 78	55 59								
Bihar, south—														
Patna . . . . .	..		29 69	43 75	37 5	46 5			19 37	23 75	21 87			
Bihar, north—														
Bhagalpur . . . . .	..		25 12	35 91	41 87	48 13			26 25	31 5				
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	..		44 37	66 56	40	50			25	33 28				
United Provinces*														
(a) AGRA—														
Kasim—														
Benares	23 7	27 13	39 63	45 83	41 54	47 31	45 83	54 27	25 78	26 25	23 81	24 01	24 58	24 01
Central—														
Cawnpore	20 73	27 55	39 01	41 13	40 74	50	44 43	53 33	21 03	25	21 03	22 5	23 85	25
Jhansi . . . . .	..		44 43	44 37	45 73	47 81			17 97	27 03	19 22	26 25	24 22	26 11
Western—														
Meerut . . . . .	..		41 37	57 13	37 19	48 44		53 28		29 06	23 19	25 78		26 21
Agra	47 29	50	53 33	80	41 04	53 33	47 08	61 51	22 86	25 78	21 61	25 78	24 22	27 8
Rumoni, west—														
Shahjahanpur	20	25			36 25	43 62			20 94	26 56	21 56	20 94	20 94	22 1
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow . . . . .	..	26 67	40	47 03	42 08	47 03	47 03	57 13	21 61	25 78	22 86	21 61	22 86	23 1
Northern—														
Lynabad	24 23	26 57	47 03	58 87	41 87	46 25			23 54	25	22 24	23 59	24 23	24 1

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

RICE		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
•														Burma—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tenasserim—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mergul
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tavoy
•	•	•	22 78	40 78	40 76	50	50	•	•	•	•	•	•	Moulmein and
•	•	•	•	31 53	45 71	50 30	50 36	•	•	•	•	•	•	Amherst
•	•	23 27	•	68 47	63 87	68 82	68 82	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pegu (delta)—
•	•	•	•	42 11	56 64	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rangoon
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maubin
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bassein
•	•	•	•	53 78	53 78	46 72	46 72	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pegu (inland)—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Houada
•	•	15 76	18 71	30 62	42 11	46 04	02 75	70 19	94 12	•	•	•	•	Toungoo
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Upper Burma—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mandalay
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pakokku
•	•	•	•	50	62 75	66 67	72 73	•	•	•	•	•	•	Arahan—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Akyah
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eastern Bengal
•	•	•	•	35	55	55	70	•	•	•	•	47 5	68 75	Assam—
•	•	•	•	27 5	53 75	35	60	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eastern—
•	•	•	•	23 12	51 25	•	•	•	•	•	51 25	62 5	65	Chittagong
•	•	•	•	40	57 5	50	65	•	•	•	•	45	65	Dacca
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	42 5	Central—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Pabna
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Northern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Rangpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Brahmaputra—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Golapara
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Gauhati
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Bengal—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Dacca—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Midnapur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Calcutta
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Central—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Bardwan
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Orissa—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Cuttack
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Bihar, south—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Patna
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Bihar, north—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Bhagalpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Muzaffarpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	United Provinces—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	(a) AGRA—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Eastern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Benares
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Central—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Cawnpore
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Jhansi
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Western—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Meerut
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Agra
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Submontane, west—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Chunjabpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	(b) OUDH—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Southern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Lucknow
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Northern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	52 5	Vysal ad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Tal or jingils)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gds)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNIPS		GRASS	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergal . . . . .	...	...	581 82	581 82	...	...	14 71	14 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	533 33	533 33	...	...	20 51	20 51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	400	400	...	...	18 77	18 77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	492 31	396 84	...	...	16 34	16 62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . . .	...	...	492 31	492 31	...	...	17 73	22 46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	492 31	492 31	...	...	22 61	22 61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Ilensada . . . . .	...	...	320	246 15	...	...	27 93	28 19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ioungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	492 31	...	...	22 61	24 62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	493 31	583 33	...	...	21 33	24 71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	581 82	581 82	...	...	...	22 54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	437 11	467 14	...	...	26 67	28 57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	420	400	70	60	16 25	16 25	70	70	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	420	380	70	42 5	18 75	20	200	180	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	530	620	56 25	52 5	18 75	20	132 5	115	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	450	440	70	65	20	21 25	90	100	...	...	5	3 75
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	60	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	60	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	{ 370 to 420 }	{ 370 to 400 }	72 5	{ 65 to 75 }	17 5	17 5	{ 145 and 160 }	{ 120 and 150 }	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	52 5	52 5	420	410	55	...	19 37	...	82 5	82 5	...	...	18 75	15
Central—														
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	420	310	57 5	50	16 87	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	43 54	65	411 11	475 62	76 15	52 34	20 90	14 37	102 5	62 5	...	...	5	5
Bihar, south—														
Patna	45	60	{ 310 to 370 }	{ 320 to 310 }	{ 45 to 0 }	45	20	20	40	{ 22 5 to 50 }	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—														
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	350	330	65	50	18 12	18 91	105	110	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	355 62	304 69	...	36 25	19 06	20	20	160	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	47 34	52 4	419 01	394 32	52 4	44 13	23 65	23 59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	57 13	61 56	355 52	336 82	47 03	...	17 76	17 76	8	50	100	90	...	...
Jhansi	45 73	...	345 78	320	48 14	57 19	19 84	...	...	...	...	...	5 62	...
Western—														
Morut . . . . .	...	61 56	...	355 47	36 41	47 03	18 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . . . .	...	...	365 73	328 23	59 27	61 51	17 76	17 76	140	130	115	85	5 73	6 67
Submontane, west—														
Bhujabampur . . . . .	...	...	350	350	...	...	20	20	...	...	{ 90 and 100 }	{ 90 and 100 }	...	...
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	66 67	...	372 5	365	44 13	44 13	20	20	...	...	105	85	...	5 82
Northern—														
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	380	360	43 12	40	20 94	20 94	...	...	...	...	...	25

(The figure in state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Eastern—														
Ajmer	25.2	30.78			39.06	47.03			22.24	29.06	25	26.56	28.59	31.98
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	20.91	26.67	44.43	57.13	33.44	50	42.08	53.83	18.18	28.59	19.06	25.78	22.86	27.6
Central—														
Lahore	21.61	31.38	44.43	54.37	36.35	50	41.04	55.16	16.67	29.63	21.04	27.08	24.22	28.02
South-eastern—														
Delhi	20	33.3	42.13	44.43	40	50	42.08	53.83	20	27.6	21.04	24.22	25	28.67
Submontane—														
Amritsar	25	30.78	48.49	53.33	34.06	47.76	38.07	51.61			20	26.67	21.61	
Northern—														
Bawalpindi	25	28.54	50.88	57.13	35.57	48.44	34.17	53.83	20	29.63	23.54	30.78	23.91	31.35
Western—														
Lyalpur			50	50	36.25	45.31	40	49.37	16.25	29.37	18.75	27.5	23.12	31.87
Multan	21.56				40	48.12	...		21.25		22.81	28.75	26.25	31.87
N-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	22.76	28.59			36.35	47.34	42.4	53.33	20.21	25.47		27.34	26.15	30
Dera Ismael Khan			60	58.75	34.69	10		45.73	20.62	30.47	18.75	25	24.69	29.06
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi			30.25	50	46.87	46.09	...				26.56	30	30	30.62
Shikarpur			15.62	67.5	37.5	47.5	...		21.09	23.69	24.37	28.75	25.31	27.81
Quetta	...				42.5	47.5	72.5	75	27.19	36.56	16.67	33.12	...	...
					43.75	50								
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar					38.88	50.21	...				27.13	32.34	...	25.42
Sholapur	...				39.69	...	...				21.09	27.93	20.57	33.33
Poona	...		45.38	45.57			...				...	...	27.76	...
Khandesh and N-E														
Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar						51.72	...	...	...	...		27.55	24.48	27.66
Dhulia						57.13	...	...	...	...		...	26.02	29.9
Marathwada—														
Surat				62.71		62.71	...	...			26.67	34.58	32.45	35.31
Ahmadabad			35	15		47.05	...	...	20	28.75	22.5	28.54	26.25	31.25
Central Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Nagpur			34.62	37.5	41.12	47	57.12	61.5	...	...	28.25	36.37	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore			34.75	36.37	41	48.5	50	55.12	...	...	22.25	29.63	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur			31.5	33.5	41	51	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benar—														
Akola			30.62	45	39.62	47.62			...	...	23.25	24	...	...
Amratoli			12	50.62	45.25	52.37	52	62	...	...	26	25.37	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore											25.5	41.4	29.3	36.5
Salem											...	...	...	...
Central—														
Madras											25.1	38.2	...	...
Vaddapah	32.7	45									26.5	34.8	28.3	35.1
Karnul											...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore											...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	26.7	35.2	52.2	58.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	34.3	35.6	44.1	56.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchinopoly											...	...	...	...
South-eastern—														
Madras											31.9	39.4	36.5	38.8
Mysore—														
Mysore	19	32.06	44	51.85	52	61.53	51.98	71.98	...	...	28	35.25	...	...
Bangalore	20	32	49	72	52	64	67.76	67.76	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures are prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RICE		MAIZE		GRAM		ANNUAL DAL		OATS		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
..	..	25 42	29 63	24 84	43 28	...	...	61 56	...	72 66	72 66	..	...	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
..	..	20	29 63	19 06	38 07	...	80	...	...	66 07	(a)	01 50	...	Panjab— Southern— Ferozepur
..	..	22 86	29 37	20 52	37 97	35 52	57 13	38 07	...	53 33	48 49	40 52	43 28	Central— Lahore
..	..	22 86	25 78	22 24	40	31 98	66 67	...	...	72 71	42 09	55 16	...	South-eastern— Delhi
..	..	21 04	29 37	20 78	41 04	...	...	...	...	..	..	57 18	...	Submontane— Amritsar
..	..	20 36	31 35	22 5	44 43	36 35	50	...	...	48 41	50	43 19	58 12	Northern— Rawalpindi
..	..	19 06	28 75	20	41 25	...	...	..	..	...	...	50	...	Western— Lyallpur
..	..	22 5	30 78	22 5	41 25	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Multan
..	..	20 52	27 97	24 03	43 75	32 34	43 75	..	..	..	51 75	..	..	N-W Frontier Province— Peshawar
..	..	26 09	30 78	21 56	37 6	52 34	59 79	..	..	..	42 08	28 12	50	Dera Ismael Khan
..	30	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
..	24 69	42 97	30 69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
..	..	30	36 25	..	..	61 25	70	02 5	..	..	..	..	..	Quetta
..	Bombay— Deccan and Karnat Dharwar
..	28 85	43 38	..	..	..	..	67 24	52 92	..	..	Sholapur
..	Poona
..	31 25	39 01	..	50 36	65	..	..	..	..	..	Khandesh and Deccan— Ahmadnagar
..	Dhule
..	35 31	49 74	47 55	75 68	..	..	..	61 25	..	..	Gujarat— Surat
..	25	40	30	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmadabad
..	27 37	41	23 75	49	..	..	62	60	..	..	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
..	28 62	39	47	57 12	50	..	61 5	50	49	15 75	Central— Jubbulpore
..	24	49	31	53	40	..	..	..	..	..	Eastern— Raipur
..	Bihar— Akola
..	27	44 12	35 37	56 25	..	..	60 12	61 5	..	..	Amraoti
..	35	50	38 12	41 62	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
26 3	30	..	..	60 1	73	34 9	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
..	46	46	35 3	35 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Central— Bellary
..	Ouddepah
..	Karnul
31 3	30 5	..	..	..	..	37 4	43 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	East Coast, central Nellore
..	34 7	50 8	..	..	54 9	..	..	..	..	..	East Coast, south— Madras
26 7	29 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 7	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
..	Tiruchinopoly
..	34 2	43 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Southern— Madras
30	35 25	..	..	30	33 56	44	60 73	68 12	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore— Mysore
30	36	..	..	32	44	56	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bangalore

(a) Not reported yet

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—concluded

DISTRICT	CASAMUM (Pal or Jangals)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	04 01	72 06	376 72	336 87	53 33	52 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 84	4 9
Punjab—														
Northern—														
Ferozpur		76 2	400	376 46	(a)	61 56	16 67	16 67	100	80	94 08	100	10	8 02
Central—														
Lahore	57 66	66 67	426 72	426 67	48 49	53 33	14 79	15 99	80	80	100	123 07	10	10
South-eastern—														
Delhi	61 56	66 67	(a)	387 81	41 04	48 49	17 4	17 4	80	74 53	(a)	100	10	8 02
Submontane—														
Amritsar	56 25	65	435	415	42 08	44 58	14 22	14 37	(a)	...	106 67	..	10	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi		89 91	426 67	400	15 64	44 43	15	15 99	100	...	100	138 33	11 41	10
Western—														
Lyallpur			390	370	41 87	43 75	15	15 94	(a)	80	100	115	..	...
Multan . . . . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.-W Frontier Pro-														
vinces—														
Peshawar	51 93	11 33	412 02	393 75	49 22	58 75	15 68	16 2	...	...	...	106 67	..	...
Dera Ismael Khan	55 62	60	433 91	433 91	47 5	45 73	...	14 27	63 12	...	...	125 47	...	8 85
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	72 5	73 75	417 5	410	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .		..	407 5	37 5	44 06	54 60	...	...	63 75	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	..	{ 410 to 460 }	{ 350 to 450 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar . . . . .	..	..	...	...	72 13	55 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	..	..	...	...	...	19 01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	..	..	442 13	414 01	...	63 18	..	...	143 85	108 75	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-k														
Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	59 95	..	...	...	69 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	61 25	...	394 58	389 17	..	66 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	65	...	370	340	..	74 37	..	...	...	...	...	81 25	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Deccan—														
Nagpur	75 25	70 63	450	437 37	..	..	21 62	21 62	100	100	120	120	8 75	8 75
Central—														
Jubbulpore	63 37	59 25	320	330	...	..	23 5	22 25	114 25	88	100	80	5	4
Eastern—														
Raipur . . . . .	..	..	380	340	..	..	20	20	220	200	95	70	..	...
Berar—														
Akola . . . . .	..	62	405	417	..	..	19	19	91	106 62	89	86	..	...
Amravati	67 62	63 62	380	360	..	..	18	18	140	120	..	..	7	6
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	67 2	91 2	487 5	487 0	55 4	64 1	22 4	...	205 5	154 1	65 2	67 1	..	...
Salem . . . . .	..	..	410 9	410 9	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	58 3	..	...
Central—														
Bellary	58	88 1	412 7	480 9	63 5	47 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uddappah . . . . .	..	..	394 8	394 8	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	116 6	74 1	37	41 1	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore . . . . .	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	56 4	59 8	103 5	428	69 2	57 7	13 1	...	82 3	82 3	63 4	52 7	..	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	..	400	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	..	33 3	..	..	..	17 5	..	124 3	144 2	..	..	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	66 7	72 5	416 2	..	..	..	...	...	106 8	106 8	...	..	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	46	82 45	480	471 41	77 13	102 5	...	..	197 13	205 68	111 41	103 5	12 5	11 25
Bangalore	56	56	445 68	180	66 41	60	..	..	222 86	205 68	154 27	120	3 65	8 65

* includes cotton only, including 10 103 per 10 pounds

(a) Not reported yet

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOWN BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
4.01	4.69	4.01	4.69	...	...	34.79	...	125	125	85	85	2	...	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	...	6.67	...	6.67	10	...	...	85	60	90	90	2.25	...	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	7.5	13.8	20	...	140	180	140	200	2.39	...	Central— Lahore
...	...	8.02	10	8.91	18.33	18.18	...	80	80	140	150	1.53	...	South-eastern— Delhi
...	10	11.41	16.3	...	120	125	...	...	2.34	...	Submontane— Amritsar
...	...	10	11.41	11.04	11.41	21.04	...	90	90	70	70	(a)	...	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	5	10.62	24.37	...	100	100	140	140	2.5	...	Western— Lyallpur
...	2.47	...	Multan
...	...	7.71	6.5	...	7.60	21.98	...	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2.60	...	N.W. Frontier Province— Peshawar
...	8.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.72	...	Dera Ismael Khan
...	145	...	90	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	6.87	...	18.75	...	{ 130 to 230 }	{ 160 to 200 }	...	...	2.27	...	Shikarpur
...	8.75	10	24.06	...	...	...	...	...	2.25	...	Quetta
...	2.12	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	2.21	...	Sholapur
...	Poona
...	25.50	...	...	...	...	...	1.81	...	Khandesh and V-B Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	2.06	...	Dhulia
...	2.12	...	Gujarat— Surat
...	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.31	...	Ahmadabad
...	10	...	...	...	...	60	60	90	90	1.5	...	Central Province— Western— Nagpur
...	3.37	...	...	...	...	33.37	...	50	55	60	70	1.37	...	Central— Jubbulpore
...	36	...	...	...	30	30	1.62	...	Eastern— Raipur
6.5	5.5	...	...	...	...	70	57	60	60	1.87	...	Berar— Akola
...	9	...	...	40	...	50	50	70	70	1.87	...	Amravati
...	...	4.1	6.3	...	...	109.50	...	...	...	50	...	2.15	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
7.8	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	5.2	5.2	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	100	100	2.13	...	Central— Bellary
...	2	...	Chidambaram
...	2.0	...	Karnul
3.6	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.62	...	East coast, central— Nellore
...	7.2	...	23.5	...	70†	63.70	...	...	1.59	...	East coast, south— Madras
...	16.8	...	36.7	...	130†	90†	...	...	1.87	...	Tanjore
...	2.11	...	Tirunelveli
6.8	5.4	...	...	12.5	...	17	...	...	...	40	40	2	...	Tamil Nadu— Madurai
10	10	7.5	8.75	...	...	36.72	...	80	80	100	100	2.44	...	Mysore— Mysore
7.34	7.34	...	4.27	...	...	33.8	...	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2	...	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

(a) Not reported yet

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 25, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1910 [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		(84) JAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Common Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Barma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	..	..	...	...	13 7	13 7	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	..
Tavoy	..	..	...	...	13 7	13 7	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 12	10 4	10 4	12 4	..	...	...	..
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
Pegu	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	..
Bangoon	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 10	11 12	12 11	11 10	..	...	...	..
Manhin	..	..	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	..	...	...	..
Bassein	..	..	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 —	10 —	..	...	...	..
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi	..	..	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	..	...	...	..
hensada	..	..	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 12	11 12	..	...	...	..
Prome	..	..	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 8	11 5	..	...	...	..
Toungoo	..	..	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 15	12 15	..	...	...	..
Thayetmyo	..	..	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —	..	...	...	..
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 5	8 15	10 15	11 2	22 3	22 3	..	...
Bamo	..	..	...	...	10 6	10 8	11 11	11 11	..	...	...	..
Pakokku	..	..	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 1	11 3	..	...	...	..
Meiktila	..	..	...	...	11 —	13 9	15 1	14 8	19 1	18 5	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway	1 3	3 3	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 10	11 10	..	..	...	..
Kyaukpada	..	..	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	..	..	...	..
Akyab	..	..	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	..	..	...	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong	..	..	...	...	..	..	13 —	10 —	..	...	...	..
Noakhali	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 —	12 8	..	...	...	..
Backerganj	..	..	...	...	..	..	12 —	11 12	..	...	...	..
Maimensingh	5 6	5 6	12 8	12 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	..	..	...	..
Tippura	12 4	10 4	17 —	22 —	6 6	6 14	11 —	13 3	..	...	...	..
Dacca	..	9 —	..	16 —	..	..	13 —	13 4	..	...	...	..
Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 4	12 —	..	..	...	..
<i>Central—</i>												
Pabna	..	9 12	14 12	15 —	8 9	8 9	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	..
Rajshahi	..	9 —	..	..	6 —	6 6	14 12	15 —	..	...	...	..
Malda	9 6	9 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —	..	...	...	..
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 —	15 —	..	...	...	..
<i>Northern—</i>												
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	..	...	...	..
Dinajpur	8 6	8 —	..	..	..	..	14 6	13 8	..	...	...	..
Bangpur	7 12	7 12	..	..	..	..	12 —	11 8	..	...	...	..
<i>Burma—</i>												
Sylhet	6 10	6 10	..	..	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 —	..	...	...	..
Cachar	..	..	..	..	7 15	8 12	13 —	13 2	..	...	...	..
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
<i>Khasi and Jaintia</i>												
Hills	6 —	6 —	..	..	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	..	...	...	..
Garo Hills	..	..	..	..	4 —	4 —	12 —	10 —	..	...	...	..
Manipur	6 —	7 —	..	..	24 —	24 —	28 —	27 —	..	...	...	..
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	..	...	...	..
Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	..
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	..
Kamrup	7 5	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	..	...	...	..
Darrang	6 —	6 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	..
Nowrang	..	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 —	..	...	...	..
Sibsagar	..	..	...	...	5 —	6 8	14 —	11 —	..	...	...	..
Lakhimpur	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 8	..	...	...	..

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BASI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oryza aristatum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANAR DAI		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	14 2	14 2	Burma—
...	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 —	Tavoy
...	11 10	11 7	...	...	6 13	6 6	14 3	14 3	Moulmein and
...	5 11	5 11	16 5	16 5	5 6	5 6	17 13	17 13	Amherst
...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Bangoon
...	11 5	9 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 2	12 2	Manhin
...	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Bassein
...	22 0	22 0	8 2	8 2	14 3	14 3	Pegu (inland)—
...	12 11	12 11	22 3	22 3	8 6	8 5	17 9	17 4	Tharawadi
...	12 13	12 13	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Honseda
...	17 1	17 2	23 6	23 0	9 13	9 13	17 12	17 12	Prome
...	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 2	Toungon
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	12 —	Ihayetmye
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bano
...	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	Arakan—
...	Sandoway
...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	11 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	24 —	25 —	Eastern—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	19 —	Noakhali
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 4	17 2	Buckerganj
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Maimensingh
...	13 —	10 —	...	...	11 8	9 12	20 —	22 13	Tippora
...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	Faridpur
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Central—
...	15 12	15 —	...	...	12 —	7 12	18 12	19 —	Pabna
...	14 —	13 —	28 —	24 —	10 —	8 —	18 —	14 —	R. Jahang
...	13 8	15 —	...	...	10 6	15 —	19 8	19 8	Maidin
...	Bogra
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	16 —	Northern—
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	20 —	20 —	J. Ishguri
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	18 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	8 12	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	Rangpur
...	9 11	9 6	...	...	8 6	8 10	20 —	20 —	Burma—
...	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Khass and
...	4 —	4 —	20 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Jaintia
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	13 —	Hills
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Garo Hills
...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Manipur
...	11 —	10 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	18 —	18 —	Naga Hills
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	Lushai Hills
...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Brahmaputra—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Goalpara
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Kamrup
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	16 —	16 —	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1910—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR KHEU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Bengal—												
Bellary—												
Khalna	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..
24 Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 8	9 8	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	13 6	13 6	..	..	..	..
Howrah					..	..	8 8	8 4	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	..	..	8 10	8 12	..	..	13 —	12 —
Hooghly	8 14	8 14		10 10	..	..	10 4	9 12	..	..	..	..
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	6 8	10 —	8 —	..	..	11 —	10 10	..	..	..	..
Jessore					..	..	10 8	12 —	..	..	..	..
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..
Bardwan	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..	12 6	13 —	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..	13 8	13 8	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	10 —	10 12	21 —	22 —	..	..	13 —	13 4	..	..	..	..
Santhal Parganas	9 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	..	..	13 12	13 12	..	..	..	..
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	8 3	..	..	..	..	18 2	14 7	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	7 14	9 13	..	..	..	..	14 3	12 13	..	..	..	..
Balasore	8 —	8 4	..	..	..	..	15 8	16 —	..	..	..	..
Bihar—												
Sambalpur	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..	16 —	16 —	..	..	..	..
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..	11 —	12 —	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	..	..	18 —	14 —	..	..	18 —	18 —
Ranchi	8 2	7 4	8 —	10 —	..	..	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	..
Palamu	10 2	10 2	16 4	16 14	..	..	11 4	11 4	..	..	..	..
Buxar—												
south—	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	10 4	10 8	21 —	18 14	..	..	13 10	13 13	..	..	..	..
Gaya	10 15	9 14	17 15	17 7	..	..	12 15	12 11	17 11	16 6	..	..
Patna	10 8	11 —	20 —	21 —	..	..	13 4	13 4	18 —	16 —	..	..
Bhahabad	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	..	..	13 —	12 —	..	..	..	..
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	—	..	..	..	..	14 4	14 4	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	15 4	12 10	..	..	13 14	13 14	..	..	..	..
Darbhanga	9 14	9 14	15 6	15 6	..	..	15 6	14 5	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	..
Barru	9 8	10 —	25 —	25 —	..	..	12 —	12 —	..	..	..	..
Champaran	8 —	9 6	21 —	21 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Kashmir—												
Mirzapur	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 8	6 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 8	16 —	14 8
Benares	9 1	9 3	14 10	14 10	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 8	16 —	15 11	15 11	15 8
Ghazipur	9 2	9 8	16 6	16 6	6 2	6 2	11 14	11 14	18 4	18 4	16 2	15 9
Jaunpur	9 6	9 10	15 —	15 6	9 10	9 10	10 15	10 15	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	8 4	8 6	18 —	17 8	4 12	4 8	9 8	9 8	17 3	20 —	17 8	19 —
Central—												
Banda	8 14	8 11	13 12	13 12	8 8	8 8	9 12	10 8	20 4	20 4	16 12	16 12
Fatehpur	8 4	8 1	14 4	14 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	17 6	17 8	16 —	16 8
Mainpuri	9 —	9 —	13 12	13 12	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	19 4	19 4	17 —	17 12
Jalaun	8 12	8 12	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	18 8	18 8	17 —	17 —
Cawnpore	9 4	9 4	18 —	17 8	..	..	9 12	9 8	18 —	17 8	16 8	16 8
Jhansi	8 6	9 —	22 —	22 —	5 12	5 8	8 12	8 8	20 8	19 12	16 4	15 12
Etawah	9 4	9 2	16 8	15 8	8 —	3 —	11 —	10 —	17 6	17 8	17 8	17 4
Farrukhabad	9 2	9 2	17 11	16 13	4 3	4 3	9 2	8 7	16 5	15 10	16 5	16 10
Mathura (a)		10 4	18 —	18 —	..	..	..	10 4	..	17 8	17 —	17 —
Etah	10 8	10 6	18 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	17 —	17 8	17 —
Western—												
Meerut	10 4	10 4	18 8	18 8	8 8	3 8	7 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Agra (a)		9 8	..	17 —	..	7 —	..	8 —	..	18 —	..	16 —
Muttra	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	3 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 —
Aligarh	12	12 —	19 —	19 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	17 —	16 8
Bulandshahr	10 3	10 12	17 8	17 8	8 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	16 —
Eastern—												
Bachhan, east—												
Bachhan	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	15 —	15 —
Asansol	9 12	9 12	15 12	15 12	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —
Bachhanpur	10 7	10 7	16 11	16 8	10 6	10 2	11 11	11 5	18 —	18 —	15 5	15 5
Basti	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	6 12	12 8	12 4	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —

(a) Not reported yet

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Hibiscus coronatus</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Echino stolus</i>)		GRAM, CHHANA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ocrotum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		RICE		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Bengal—
...	11 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 9	22 8	22 8	Dacca—
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Khulna
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	24 Parganas
...	11 —	10 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	11 12	11 8	13 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 —	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	11 4	23 8	23 —	Hooghly
...	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	21 —	Central—
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Bankura
...	14 —	19 8	26 9	26 9	12 —	14 4	21 —	21 —	Bardwan
...	12 —	11 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Murshidabad
...	12 7	12 12	...	...	8 4	8 13	25 —	24 —	Senthal Parganas
...	15 1	13 4	...	...	15 12	13 2	19 —	22 —	Hills—
...	12 and	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 4	21 4	Darjeeling
...	13 and	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	Orissa—
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	19 —	19 —	Puri
...	14 —	14 8	...	...	9 5	9 —	18 —	18 —	Outlook
...	12 —	11 4	19 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Balasore
26 —	24 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 12	15 12	11 4	10 2	19 2	19 2	Sambalpur
21 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 —	17 —	9 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	Chota Nagpur —
...	...	13 15	12 8	15 12	18 6	19 7	21 —	11 0	12 1	21 —	21 —	Singbhum
...	14 14	14 14	18 5	18 13	11 12	11 9	21 2	21 2	Mandbhum
...	17 —	16 8	19 8	22 —	13 8	13 —	19 8	19 8	Ranchi
...	16 —	16 —	16 8	16 —	12 —	12 8	21 —	21 —	Palaman
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	Hazaribagh
25 4	24 8	...	...	16 8	15 —	20 4	20 —	11 6	10 —	20 —	20 —	Behar, south —
22 8	22 8	...	...	15 6	14 4	20 14	22 —	9 14	11 —	19 12	19 12	Munghyr
...	14 —	14 —	20 —	21 8	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	Gaya
...	14 12	15 —	17 8	16 —	13 —	13 —	21 8	21 —	Patna

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1910—continued [The figures

Districts	Wheat				Rice				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR KUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidesum)	
	Best sort		Common		Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—continued												
Mubarakpur, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 12	10 9	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 9	15 —	19 —	19 8	18 8
Budhan	9 10	9 8	15 12	15 12	4 —	4 —	—	8 —	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8
Pilibhit	10 6	10 6	18 14	18 14	5 3	5 3	11 5	11 9	19 8	19 8	17 8	17 8
Baroh (a)	—	9 10	—	15 14	—	4 —	—	9 12	—	19 —	—	16 8
Moradabad	10 0	10 8	16 4	16 4	3 4	3 4	11 2	7 8	20 —	20 —	17 —	16 8
Bijnor	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	3 13	3 13	9 4	9 —	15 8	15 8	15 4	15 12
Muzaffarnagar	11 —	11 —	20 14	20 14	6 10	6 10	7 11	7 11	17 1	17 1	15 15	15 15
Saharanpur	10 10	10 10	20 3	20 3	3 12	3 12	7 11	7 11	18 1	18 1	17 —	17 —
Dohra-Dun	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	3 4	3 4	9 4	9 8	16 —	17 —	14 8	15 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Almora (a)	—	8 4	—	13 8	—	4 —	—	7 8	—	—	—	—
Garhwal (a)	—	8	—	10 —	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	9 12	9 12	17 8	17 8	5 —	5 —	11 5	11 8	17 8	18 —	17 —	17 —
Sultanpur	9 12	9 12	17 —	17 —	9 12	9 12	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Rae-Bareilly	10 —	10 4	16 —	16 —	—	4 —	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 —	17 —	16 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	—	5 —	9 —	10 —	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 12
Lucknow	9 1	9 1	17 3	17 3	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	16 4	16 4	16 8	16 12
Harnoi	9 —	9 8	—	—	—	4 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	16 8	16 12
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 —	9 10	17 —	17 —	—	—	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Larabanki	9 8	9 4	17 —	17 —	—	—	10 —	9 8	19 —	17 —	17 —	16 —
Gonda	10 —	10 10	18 4	18 4	1 —	8 4	10 4	0 4	17 8	17 8	16 —	16 4
Bahraich	10 4	10 —	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 8
Sitapur	9 12	9 12	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	16 4	16 4	16 8	16 8
Khori	9 —	9 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 4	9 12	9 12	16 4	16 4	16 8	16 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 10	10 15	19 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	—	—	16 5	17 —	—	—
Banawara	13 8	13 —	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 —	20 5	21 13	12 14	12 2
Mowar (Udaipur)	12 —	12 2	19 11	19 11	3 5	7 —	7 13	7 13	20 5	21 13	12 14	12 2
Hilly Tracts of Mowar (Dungarpur)												
Ajmer	14 5	11 6	21 —	21 —	9 8	9 8	11 11	11 8	16 —	16 5	14 —	14 —
Kishangarh	10 4	10 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	7 2	7 2	24 —	24 —	15 —	16 —
Bundi	10 8	10 —	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	15 —	16 —
Kotah	11 —	11 12	21 —	21 —	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	13 12	13 12
Jhalwar	10 9	11 1	17 10	17 10	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 11	15 —	15 —
Tonk	9 4	10 —	16 8	16 8	4 10	4 10	5 12	5 12	17 3	17 3	17 —	17 —
Jaispur	10 8	10 4	18 1	18 1	7 13	7 13	6 3	6 3	15 5	17 8	16 3	15 14
Karsuli	11 9	11 9	18 12	18 12	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	17 13	18 2	15 12	15 15
Dholpur	10 4	10 4	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	15 8	16 10	15 10	17 10
Bharatpur	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 12	5 9	5 9	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Alwar	11 —	11 —	18 1	18 1	5 —	5 1	6 2	6 1	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Deoli	11 2	10 12	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	17 —	18 8	16 4	16 8
Nagarabad	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Shahpura	10 5	10 —	18 0	18 0	7 —	7 —	—	—	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Bikaner	10 5	10 5	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Jaisalmer	10 5	10 5	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Jodhpur	10 10	10 10	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Balmer	11 3	11 3	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Kripura	10 13	11 —	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Sirohi	11 8	11 13	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Anadra	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Abu	10 8	10 10	17 8	17 8	4 12	4 12	7 6	7 6	—	—	10 11	10 11
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 5	14 —	14 —
Nimach	10 12	10 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Gwalior	8 —	8 4	—	—	5 —	5 8	6 8	6 12	—	—	—	—
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	9 12	18 12	18 12	—	—	6 —	6 —	17 12	17 8	18 12	18 8
Ferozpur	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	18 8	20 4	16 8	16 8
Central—												
Lahore	11 12	10 12	18 12	18 12	—	—	8 12	8 12	18 12	18 12	16 4	16 4
Gujranwala	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	—	—	8 12	8 12	18 12	18 12	16 4	16 4
Gujrat	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	—	—	8 12	8 12	18 12	18 12	16 4	16 4
Jhelam	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	—	—	8 12	8 12	18 12	18 12	16 4	16 4

(a) Not reported yet

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHINNA, CHOLA KADAIY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cyper aristatus</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	12 12	12 —	21 —	20 —	United Provinces continued
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 12	13 12	20 8	20 8	11 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	(a) AGRA—continued
...	16 15	15 14	20 12	20 12	12 1	12 1	20 6	20 13	Submontane, west—
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahjahanpur
...	...	13 —	12 8	15 17	15 17	...	...	12	12	21 4	21 4	Budann
...	17 1	17 10	18 8	18 8	6 10	6 10	21 6	21 6	Pilibit
16 —	16 —	21 4	21 4	17 1	17 4	18 1	18 1	8 —	8 —	21 12	21 12	Bareilly
15 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Moradabad
10 —	10 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Bijnor
...	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar
...	14 —	...	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saharanpur
...	Dera Dun
...	Hills—
...	Naini Tal
...	Almora
...	Garhwal
...	(b) OUDH—
...	Southern—
...	Partabgarh
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
...	Rae Bareilly
...	Unao
18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	14 8	14 4	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 4	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	14 8	14 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad
...	Bareilly
16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	14 12	14 4	18 4	18 4	12 4	11 12	19 4	18 4	Gonda
...
24 —	24 —	23 —	24 —	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	Bahraich
22 —	24 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 8	21 —	12 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
...	Khori
...	Rajputana—
...	Western—
...	Partabgarh
...	Banswara
...	...	10 15	10 8	13 11	13 8	20 11	21 12	8 3	8 3	18 12	18 4	Mewar (Udaipur)
20 12	21 —	...	...	16 11 1/2	16 8	24 11 1/2	24 8	...	...	16 11	16 —	Hilly Tracts of
...	16 8	15 8	15 12	16 4	...	...	23 —	21 —	Mewar (Dangarpur)
...	21 —	21 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	20 —	(a)	20 —	(a)	...	...	19 11	(a)	Kishangarh
...	18 4	15 4	21 —	24	6 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Bundi
...	15 1/2	15 15	23 6	23 9 1/2	7 4	7 4	18 —	15 —	Kotah
...	16 4	(a)	16 4	(a)	...	...	23 2	(a)	Jhalawar
...	17 13	16 11	17 13	17 13	21 9	21 9	25 5	25 5	Tonk
...	...	11 5	11 5	19 14	18 14	20 —	20 —	13 2	13 2	19 6	18 12	Jampur
...	...	12 8	13 12	16 4	15 10	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	21 10 1/2	22 —	Karauli
...	...	10 8	11 —	16 —	16 —	15 8	15 —	7 12	7 12	23 8	22 8	Dholpur
...	...	7 12	7 12	18 12	18 10	13 6	17 12	23 11	23 8	24 6	24 —	Bharatpur
...	...	14 —	14 —	18 2	17 7	13 6	17 12	...	...	...	...	Alwar
...	16 8	17 12	17 2	17 —	7 8	7 8	22 12	22 12	Deoli
...	18 —	18 —	16 6	(a)	8 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Nasirabad
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	19 10	(a)	Shanpura
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western—
...	13 5	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 8	22 8	Bikaner
...	21 2	20 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	16 5	16 5	Jaisalmer
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Jodhpur
...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	Balmer
...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Krupara
...	15 5	15 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	Sirohi
...	15 3	15 13	13 6	13 6	8 3	8 3	20 —	20 —	Anadra
...
...	15 —	15 —	20 —	19 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Abu
...	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central India—
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	22 —	21 6	19 8	19 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	Nimach
...	...	14 —	14 —	20 8	20 1	19 8	19 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Gwalior
...	...	14 4	14 4	19 4	19 1	17 4	17 4	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	Panjab—
...	20 4	20 1	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	Southern—
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Misror
...	17 12	16 8	18 —	17 —	8 —	7 8	24 —	24 —	Ferozpur
...	Central—
...	Lahore
...	Gujranwala
...	Gujrat
...	Jhelum

(a) Not reported yet

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1910—continued [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 8	10 4	18 12	18 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	17 8	17 8
Delhi	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 8	18 8	15 8	15 —
Rohtak	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	17 —	15 —
Karnal	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 11	10 13	18 8	18 8	...	...	(a)	9 13	(a)	(a)	17 8	17 8
Ludhiana	11 —	12 —	21 —	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	16 8	16 8
Jalandhar	11 8	11 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	(a)	6 —	20 8	20 8	15 —	15 —
Hoshiarpur	12 —	12 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	15 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	12 8	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amritsar	11 8	11 12	22 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 —	18 —	18 —
Salokot	12 —	11 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	17 —	16 —
Ellie—												
Simla	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	26 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 4	11 —	20 —	18 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	16 12	15 —
Attock	12 —	11 12	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	17 —
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	11 8	20 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Jhang	11 2	10 10	22 8	22 8	...	...	(a)	6 8	19 —	18 —	16 —	15 8
Lyallpur	10 12	10 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 —	19 8	15 —	15 —
Multan	9 12	9 12	18 8	19 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	17 —	17 —	14 8	14 8
Montgomery	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	14 —	15 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 10	17 —	17 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	16 4	15 —
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 6	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	17 —	17 —	15 —	14 —
Kohat	11 —	11 1	17 7	17 5	4 10	4 10	8 15	8 15	19 10	19 10	17 14	17 14
Bannu	14 6	13 7	24 11	23 2	3 12	3 12	8 7	8 12	24 6	22 8	18 2	17 13
Dera Ismael Khan	11 8	11 5	19 —	18 14	3 9	3 9	6 10	6 4	21 4	21 —	16 9	16 9
Tochi	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	16 —	15 —	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Malakand	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Wana	9 14	9 15	10 4	10 2	3 3	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	12 8
Shikarpur	10 —	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Quetta	9 2	9 4	13 74	12 15	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	13 10	13 5	13 5	12 13
Bombay—												
Lonkar—												
Karwar	7 13	7 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 9	11 —	11 9	11 9	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	11 11	10 6	11 15	11 15
Alibag	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 6	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 6	10 2
Bombay	6 6	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 7	9 7	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 4	13 4
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	10 4	11 2	10 12	16 8	16 3	16 9	15 10
Belgaum	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 1	10 1	14 8	14 8	15 14	15 5
Satara	9 14	9 8	...	...	8 2	7 6	9 9	8 3	14 2	12	13 8	12 7
Sholapur	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 4	9 4	14 8	18 15	18 15	18 15
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	16 10	17 4	17 6	17 13
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 5	8 5	15 10	15 10	14 6	14 6
Khandesh and N.E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	16 8	17 14	15 6	16 13
Nasik	8 7	8 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 3	8 3	...	...	16 1	16 1
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	8 2	9 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	14 12	15 10	14 13	15 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 5	8 5	14 13	14 13	12 8	12 8
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Baroda	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	9 5	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Gohra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 —	13 —
Dasa	10 4	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 8	12 8	12 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 5	8 6	...	...	6 5	5 6	8 12	8 12	16 8	15 9	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	...	...
Betul	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	17 5	15 10	...	...
Chhindwara	8 14	9 4	...	...	6 11	6 10	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Narpur	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	...	...
Wardna	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	14 15	13 13	...	...

(a) Not reported yet

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one [spec]

MARWA OR BAQI (Eleusine coracana)		KANKUNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Oryza aristata)		MAISE (Zea Mays)		ANNAH DIL		DISTRICTS		
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	
..	16 8	15 8	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	Punjab—continued
..	17 8	16 8	17 —	16 8	12 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	South-eastern—
..	17 8	17 8	..	..	(a)	7 —	21 —	21 —	Gurgaon
..	18 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	Dahli
..	Rohatak
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	27 —	Karnal
..	..	18 —	18 —	20 —	19 12	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 —	27 —	27 —	Submontane—
..	..	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 4	18 —	18 4	..	..	25 —	25 —	Ambala
..	..	7 —	7 —	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 4	..	..	23 —	23 —	Ludhiana
..	16 8	17 —	18 —	18 —	..	..	24 —	24 —	Jalandhar
..	..	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 8	18 8	18 4	9 8	9 8	27 —	26 8	Hoshiarpur
..	16 8	16 8	17 —	16 —	..	..	29 —	28 —	Guridaspur
..	14 —	14 —	14 —	13 4	7 —	7 —	18 12	18 12	Amritsar
..	14 —	13 —	23 —	22 —	..	..	24 —	22 —	Sialkot
..	Hills—
..	17 12	17 —	19 8	20 —	6 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Simla
..	..	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 8	18 —	17 —	8 —	2 —	25 —	25 —	Kangra
..	18 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Northern—
..	18 4	14 —	18 8	18 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Hawalpindi
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	19 8	19 8	..	..	25 —	25 —	Attock
..	..	11 8	11 8	17 12	17 12	17 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Western—
..	20 8	19 8	19 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	23 —	23 —	Shahpur
..	..	12 —	12 —	16 4	16 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Jhang
..	15 12	15 12	..	..	6 4	6 4	21 —	21 —	Lyallpur
..	13 —	13 4	17 —	16 —	..	..	19 8	19 8	Multan
..	..	14 —	14 —	10 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	12 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	Montgomery
..	..	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 6	17 14	17 14	..	..	25 8	25 8	Muzaffargarh
..	21 4	19 1	22 8	20 15	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Dera Ismael Khan
..	18 12	16 2	15 —	15 —	..	..	20 —	20 —	N W Frontier Province—
..	8 6	8 8	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Hazara
..	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	..	..	19 —	19 —	Peshawar
..	12 1	12 1	..	..	..	..	Kohat
..	13 —	13 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	Bannu
..	15 —	15 —	..	..	11 —	10 8	24 —	24 —	Dera Ismael Khan
..	8 —	8 —	..	..	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Tochi
..	15 —	14 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	Kurram
..	14 —	13 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Malakand
..	11 13 1	11 14	12 5	12 1 1	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Wano
12 8	13 —	..	..	11 6	11 6	..	..	8 9	7 10	19 3	19 8	Sind and Beluchistan—
11 12	11 12	..	..	11 11	11 —	..	..	8 2	8 2	22 2	22 2	Karachi
9 —	9 —	..	..	9 —	8 1	..	..	7 6	7 —	20 6	20 6	Hyderabad
10 14	10 14	..	..	9 6	9 6	..	..	7 10	7 10	16 13	16 13	Thar and Parkar
..	10 3	8 14	..	..	7 12	7 5	24 8	24 8	(Unarkob)
..	10 10	10 10	..	..	8 —	8 —	19 15	20 10	Sukkarpur
15 12	15 12	..	..	11 15	11 15	..	..	10 —	9 —	21 7	21 7	Upper Sind Frontier
..	10 11	9 10	..	..	9 9	8 14	19 9	19 9	Quetta
..	13 2	12 3	..	..	10 6	9 1	19 8	19 8	Bombay—
..	11 5	11 12	..	..	9 3	9 3	21 5	21 5	Konkan—
..	13 5	13 5	..	..	9 8	9 3	22 —	22 —	Karwar
..	12 —	12 —	..	..	10 8	10 8	17 3	17 3	Belgaum
19 —	19 —	..	..	14 2	14 2	..	..	8 14	8 14	23 10	23 10	Satara
..	13 5	12 5	..	..	8 12	8 12	20 2	20 2	Sholapur
..	18 9	13 9	..	..	9 2	9 2	17 2	15 11	Bijapur
..	13 14	13 8	..	..	11 2	9 4	26 6	26 6	Poona
..	10 —	10 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	24 9	24 9	Khandesh and N.-W.
17 8	17 8	..	..	14 —	12 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	20 5	20 5	Deccan—
14 —	14 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Ahmadnagar
20 —	20 —	..	..	15 —	15 —	..	..	11 —	12 —	26 8	26 8	Nasik
..	16 —	16 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	Dahlg
..	14 8	15 —	..	..	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	Jaigaon
..	13 8	13 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	100	100	Gujarat—
..	13 8	13 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surat
..	13 8	12 10	..	..	9 1	9 1	17 5	17 6	Broach
..	14 10	14 10	..	..	10 2	10 2	18 4	18 5	Kaira
..	13 15	13 15	..	..	8 6	8 6	15 4	15 4	Baroda
..	11 11	11 11	..	..	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Amradabad
..	13 11	14 4	..	..	9 13	9 13	16 —	16 —	Gandhinagar
..	20 14	19 14	..	..	10 11	10 10	17 —	17 —	Wardha

(a) Not reported yet.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1910—concluded [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR GHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHUNGO (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Central Provinces— <i>continued</i>												
<i>Central—</i>												
Nagalingpur	10 6	10 6	.				9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —		
Bamror	8 11	8 11			6 —	6 —	9 2	9 2	20 3	19 3		
Damoh	10 6	10 6		...	8 8	9 7	9 7	10 10	22 5	22 5		
Jubbulpore	9 8	9 8			7 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	17 —	16 —	...	...
Mandla	10 —	10 10	...		8 —	8 —	10 11	11 3			...	...
Jeoni	9 2	9 10			8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	16 —	16 —		
Malaghat	8 14	8 14	..		5 6	5 6	11 9	14 —			..	..
Bhandara	7 —	8 12		..	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	18 —	18 —		
Chanda	8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	11 6	11 6	16 —	16 —		
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	9 14	9 14	..		8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12				
Raipur	9 8	9 8			8 —	7 4	12 8	12 8				...
Drug	10 10	10 2			11 11	12 3	12 3	12 6				
Berar—												
Buldana	8 11	8 11	.		6 11	6 11	9 6	9 6	18 5	16 —		
Akola	8 15	8 15	.		7 1	7 1	8 13	8 13	16 —	16 —		
Amruti	9 6	9 6			7 1	7 1	9 13	9 13	14 1	14 1		
Yeshmal	8 2	8 8			4 —	4 5	11 10	11 10	18 3	16 —		
Nizam's Territories Secunderabad	6 13	7 4	10 7	10 7	4 10	4 10	8 2	8 6	12 15	12 14	15 9	10 5
Madras—												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar	...						9 12	9 5				..
S. Canara							10 12	8 13				
<i>South, central</i>							8 4	7 7	15 11	15 11	13 11	13 11
Coimbatore							7 7	7 7				
Nilgiris		..					7 13	7 7	12 3	11 12	10 15	10 10
Salem							8 10	8 10	14 13	15 5		
<i>Central—</i>							8 4	8 4	15 1	15 1	...	...
Bellary							7 7	7 7	14 15	14 8	14 14	14 14
Anantapur				..			9 1	9 1	16 13	18 1		
Uddappah							7 10	7 10				
Karur							7 9	7 4			16 12	16 12
<i>East Coast, north—</i>							11 14	9 7	14 14	14 12		
Ganjam							10 4	10 4	13 15	13 8		
Visagapatnam							11 —	10 7	13 9	13 9	12 —	12 —
Gouavari							10 7	10 7	11 7	11 7	12 —	12 —
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna							7 2	7 —				
Guntur	..						7 11	7 5				
Nellore			..				11 9	11 9				
<i>East Coast, south—</i>							8 4	7 10			11 10	12 —
Madras												
Chingleput	...						7 11	7 5				
N. Arcot							11 9	11 9	...			
S. Arcot							6 4	7 10				
Tanjore							9 8	9 8			10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly			...				7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	11 10	12 5
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely							9 14	9 14	15 11	15 11	12 5	12 5
Madura							9 1	9 1	14 2	12 9	12 5	11 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 8	14 4	14 4		...
Bangalore	7 8	6 —	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 8				...
Kolar			7 —	7 —	1 —	4 —	to	to	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8				...
Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				...
Radur	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	17 —		...
Channarayana	8 —	6 —	...		7 —	5 12	12 —	10 —	20 —	20 —		...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 12	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 8				
Aden	6 12	6 12		...	6 12	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 3	11 3	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolaram

state the number of bags (of 30 cwt) and catfishes sold for one rupee]

MARWA OR RASI (Housens corasens)		KANONI OR RAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Bateria stalea)		GRAM, CHERNA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Oser arotinum)		MAISE (Sea Mays)		ANBAR DAL				DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	...	...	9 —	10 0	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces— continued Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 5	18 5	
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	8 —	9 2	14 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	3 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 12	...	...	6 15	6 14	15 12	16 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 4	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 4	17 4	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 —	9 14	20 —	20 —	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 8	13 13	Chanda
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	15 8	15 4	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 4	16 4	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 3	9 3	21 13	21 13	Drug
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 1	17 1	Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	18 —	18 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	12 18	11 10	...	...	12 13	9 13	18 3	18 3	Akola
16 4	16 5	...	...	11 10	11 4	...	...	14 15	14 15	14 —	14 —	Amravati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yeshwantpur
14 18	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	19 1	Nizam's Territories— Secunderabad
18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	21 14	Madras—
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Malabar Coast—
15 18	15 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	16 —	Malabar
14 18	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	S. Canara
16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	South, central—
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Coimbatore
16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	23 1	Nilgiris
19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	Salom
15 15	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 12	Central—
11 18	11 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Bollary
12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Anantapur
12 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Cuddapah
12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 3	Karnul
18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	East Coast, north—
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 10	30 —	Chennai
11 18	11 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	Vizagapatnam
14 7	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	24 —	Godavari
16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	22 3	East Coast, central—
17 —	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	23 10	Kistna
13 8	14 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	16 4	16 1	Guntur
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 12	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 12	14 —	Nellore
12 to	12 to	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	East Coast, south—
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Madras
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Chingleput
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	N. Arcot
17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	S. Arcot
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Tanjore
16 8	16 8	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	20 —	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	9 12	32	32	Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trinnevelly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tamkur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial IntelligenceW. MAXWELL,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26th, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 19th February 1910, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	91	72	
		Ahmedabad Town	10	8	
		Ahmedabad District	31	23	
		Kaira District	93	49	
		Bulsar Port	7	7	
		Surat District	74	53	
		Palanpur Agency	7	4	
		Mahi Kantha Agency	13	17	
		Bassien Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan " . . . . .	..	...
		Bhiwandi Port	5	4	
		Thana "	16	9	
		Vesava "	1	1	
		Agasahi "	8	7	
		Bandra "	8	4	
	Central.	Thana District	50	48	
		East Khandesh District	344	249	
		Nasik District	16	12	
		Poona City . . . . .	...	.
		Poona District	22	18	
		Satara "	111	88	
		Ahmednagar District	2	1	
		Southern	Alibag Port
			Parvel "	3	1
			Kolaba District	11	12
	Ratnagiri District		1	1	
	Belgaum "		60	35	
	Hubli Town		1	1	
	Dharwar District		49	25	
	Bijapur "		19	11	
	Sind.	Savantvadi State . . . . .	..	..
		Karachi Town and Port	85	78	
		Karachi District . . . . .	..	..
	Political Charges.	Mandvi Port	1	1	
		Outch State	3	3	
		Verawal Port . . . . .	...	...
		Porbandar " . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	85	71	
		Kathiawar Agency	17	15	
		Kolhapur Town . . . . .	...	.
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	72	45	
		Satara Agency	14	1	
		Bhilwasa Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	206	126	
		Surat Agency	16	11	
		Poona Agency	3	3	
TOTAL			1,546	1,116	

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		... ..	...	...
	
		Coimbatore District	29(a)	15(a)
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District . . . . .	.	...
		Mangalore Port	3	3
		Malabar District	3(a)	2
		Nellore District . . . . .	.	..
		TOTAL	35	20
BENGAL		Calcutta	22(a)	21
	Burdwan	Howrah Town . . . . .	.	...
	Patna	Saran District	1,574	1,240
		Champaran District	6	3
		Shahabad District	304	246
		Muzaffarpur District	13	13
		Darbhanga District	114	87
		Patna District	139	77
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	..
		Gaya District	17	10
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	94	90
		Monghyr District	216	179
		TOTAL	2,499	1,966

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut City	a)	50(a)
		Meerut District	153(b)	107(b)
		Musaffarnagar City		
		Musaffarnagar District	153	153
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City	63	63
		Aligarh District . . . . .		...
		Bulandshahr District	18(a)	18(a)
	Agra	Muttra District	266	265
		Etawah City . . . . .	..	...
		Etawah District	49	49
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Furrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	63	54
		Mainpuri District	104	103
		Agra City . . . . .		..
	Rohilkhand	Agra District	219	203
		Fateh	134	111
		Bareilly City	3	5
		Bareilly District	32	23
		Budaun	110	81
		Moradabad District	45	41
	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . . . .		...
		Allahabad District	107	76
		Fatehpur District	45	22
		Cawnpur City	38	35
		Cawnpur District	243	224
	Benares	Benares City	9	11
		Benares District	1	1
		Ballia District	1,454	1,474
		Jaunpur City . . . . .		..
		Jaunpur District	100	104
		Ghasipur	390	351
		Mirzapur	26	28
	Gorakhpur	Asansgarh City		
		Asansgarh District	1,815	1,658
		Gorakhpur City	18	13
		Gorakhpur District	747	70
		Basti District	15	5
	Lucknow	Unao District	857	771
		Rae Bareilly District	202	179
		Gonda	30	14
		Hardoi	45	28
		Kheri . . . . .	...	...

(a) Including 9 seizures and 9 deaths of previous week
(b) Including 57 seizures and 52 deaths of previous week

President of Province	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Kyzabad	... District	11	7
		... District	111	54
		Kyzabad City	...	...
		Kyzabad District	24	17
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	241	194
		Partabgarh "	43	33
	TOTAL		8,043	7,420
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	871	851
		Hissar "	410	310
		Delhi "	373	289
		Rohtak "	...	...
		Karnal "	104	115
		Ambala "	3(c)	...
	Jullundur	Ludhiana "	18	15
		Jullundur District	48	31
		Hoshiarpur District	71	71
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Ferozepur "	314	299
		Montgomery District	26	25
		Lahore City	12	6
	Lahore	Lahore District	2	2
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	436	436
		Gurdaspur "	459	459
		Gujranwala "	28	14
	Rawalpindi	Sialkot "	37	37
		Shahpur District	19	19
		Jhelum "	3(b)	...
		Gujrat "	2	3
		Jhang District	5	1
BURMA	Prome	Lyallpur District	41	18
		Patiala City	23	22
		Patiala State	431	355
		Kapurthala State	101	44
		Nabha State	1.5(a)	125(a)
	Prome	Kalsia State	3	1
		Faridkot State	34(a)	11(a)
		Jind State	110	203
	TOTAL		4,359	3,762
	Prome	Rangoon Town	9	9
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	19	19
		Tharrawaddy "	17	14
	Prome	Prome	...	1

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 19th February 1910.

(b) Imported. (c) Figure for the week ending 13th February 1910.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Chhattisgarh	Raipur District . . . . .	.	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	.	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	1	2
		Narsingpur Town	4	2
		Narsingpur District	44	34
		Betal District . . . . .	.	.
		Nimar "	4	4
	Berar	Chhindwara District	27	20
		Akola Town	111	83
		Akola District	319(a)	229(a)
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	189	183
		Amraoti District	167(b)	112(b)
		Yotmal District	3	1
	TOTAL		2,157	1,693
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	12
		Bangalore City	3	1
		Bangalore District	22	15
		Mysore City	3	1
		Mysore District	9	6
		Hassan "	1	1
		Kadur "	7	6
		Kolar "	2	1
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	.	...
		Tumkur District . . . . .	.	1
		Shimoga "	5	3
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	.	...
	TOTAL		64	47
HYDERABAD STATE.		Usmanabad District	12	12
		Raichur District	4 (c)	1 (c)
		Aurangabad District	43	34
	TOTAL		59	47

(a) Five imported.

(b) Two imported.

(c) Figures for the period from 8th to 12th February 1910

Presidency & Provinces	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague cases	Plague deaths
CENTRAL INDIA		Indore City	..	..
		Indore State	21(a)	17
		Indore Residency	...	1
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	..	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	7	6
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	23	22
		Piploda State	..	...
		Jagda State	..	..
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur Town	2(a)	2(a)
		Dewas State	...	..
		Malwa State	...	..
		Rewa State	6(a)	4(a)
		TOTAL	50	52
RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Mewar State	86	23
		Partabgarh State	..	..
		Udaipur City	188	137
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	..	...
		Tonk State	23	17
		Jodhpur City	..	..
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	510	451
		Jaipur City	170	366
		Jaipur State	516	16,478
		Kishangarh State	6	8
		Bikaner State	7(a)	5(a)
		Jhalawar	..	..
		Kotah	..	..

(a) Figures for the week ending 12th February 1910.
 (b) Figures for the two weeks ending 18th February 1910,
 (c) Figures for the week ending 18th February 1910.

Presidency of Province	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
HAJ- POTANA AND AJMER MERWARA		Sikrapur ..	71(a)	54(a)
		Dholpur ..	.	.
		Alwar City ..	.	.
		Alwar State ..	24(a)	20(a)
		Benwar ..	..	.
		Karauli State ..	.	.
		Banswara Town ..	.	..
		Banswara State ..	.	.
		Bharatpur City ..	11(b)	10(b)
		Bharatpur State ..	526 } (c)	283 } (c)
		Ajmer City ..	29 }	29 }
		Ajmer District ..	.	.
		Deoli ..	7(b)	3(b)
		Ahu Road ..	.	.
		Ajmer-Merwara District	590(a)	590(a)
		TOTAL	2,016	2,471
N-V. P. PROVINCE	...	Nowshera Cantonment	...	..
		TOTAL	..	..
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District ..	5	3
		Mirpur ..	..	.
		Kathua ..	.	.
		TOTAL	5	3
BALU- CHISTAN	...	Soumiani ..	.	.
		Hirak ..	.	.
		Sibi ..	.	.
		Fort Sandeman ..	..	..
		Las Bela State ..	..	.
		TOTAL	.	.
		GRAND TOTAL	22,228	18,992

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 18th February 1910

(b) Figures for the week ending 18th February 1910.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

*Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT
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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA; SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 5th March, 1910.

The following papers are published for general information in continuation of Notification dated the 22nd January, 1910.

S. H. BUTLER,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

Letters to His Excellency Lord Minto from certain Ruling Chiefs.

1. Letter from His Highness the Raja of Dhar, dated the 15th January, 1910.
2. Letter from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, dated the 6th February, 1910.
3. Letter from His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, dated the — February, 1910.

(1)

Dated the 15th January, 1910.

From—His Highness the Raja of Dhar,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I am very much honoured by Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August, 1909, in respect to the concerting of measures against our common enemy the seditious party, who under various garbs have been disseminating seditious ideas in the minds of the people not only against the British Administration but all constituted authority and order of society in British India, and who are even trying to get a footing in some of the Native States in India as well. It is a matter of deep regret to me that a Kharita containing a subject of such vital moment involving the common interest of us all should have been delayed so long owing to various unavoidable circumstances, and now with Your Excellency's permission I may be allowed to send the following reply:—

I fully agree with Your Excellency in thinking that the time has come when the Native Princes of India should no longer remain satisfied in attempting to eradicate this dire disease from their own territories, but should also co-operate with the Paramount Power in concerting measures for the eradication of the disease altogether wherever it is found in India, so that the territories they rule over should also be free from import of germs of the same from outside.

In this connection the Native Chiefs in India have a two-fold task before them—

- (i) The prevention of any probable growth of such disease within their States, and to keep them free from it, without unnecessarily altering the internal arrangements.
- (ii) The combating against the import of sedition from outside, and thus prevent the propagation of the same amongst their own subjects.

To achieve the first end in a generally law-abiding people, who have every reverence for their Ruler, is easier than the second, which, with the spread of civilisation and easy means of communication of ideas to others, is much more difficult.

Although a few years ago some signs of sedition were visible in Dhar generally amongst students, yet prompt and severe steps taken by the Darbar not only enabled me to put down the same in its very beginning but made the condition such that any growth of the same would not be congenial for the future.

In spite of the numerous difficulties that beset our path in the performance of the task before us, I am glad to inform Your Excellency that since then I have been able to keep my State free from the pest, by adoption of the following measures:—

(1) I have arranged to keep very strict and secret watch over my people that they may not indulge in any seditious topics and thus prepare a soil for the growth of the evil in future.

(2) No public meeting to discuss political subjects is permitted to be held within my territories; and no public meeting of any kind can be held without the permission of the Darbar, such permission being but rarely given and then only for deserving objects. When such meetings are held the proceedings are always watched by the State Police.

(3) There are only two printing presses in Dhar; one of them belongs to the State. Both of them usually print forms and circulars, etc., used in the various States. Every precaution is taken by the Police that no objectionable publication may emanate from them.

(4) As the seeds of sedition are generally and easily sown in the young and unformed minds, my Darbar have taken especial care in their education.

Not only are objectionable teachings of every kind strictly prohibited but as a further safeguard the Darbar, before the appointment of teachers, causes careful enquiry into the antecedents of applicants, so that no teacher with seditious or morbid ideas can be employed.

(5) All public institutions are prohibited from subscribing to objectionable newspapers

(6) A diary of every foreigner coming into the towns is kept by the State Police, and information of all suspected characters is given to the proper authorities

(7) Even Sadhus and Fakirs are not allowed to stop more than three days in any particular town within the State. By making this a general rule and by watching the movements of the new comers much mischief is avoided without unnecessarily exciting the indignation of or wounding the religious feelings of people which are generally respected.

(8) Moreover information of all suspicious characters coming into the State is beforehand given to us by the British Police through the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for which my thanks are due, as by obtaining such information in time my Darbar become forewarned and forearmed.

(9) Above all, to avoid the dangers which may likely arise in spite of our care and vigilance from the hands of cowardly and unscrupulous wretches, the Explosive Act has been passed

Measures such as these for the prevention of any probable growth of the evil in my State or import of the same from outside could only be effected by the loyal co-operation of my people with my Darbar and the confidence of the political authorities in the action taken by us and timely advice and help given by them, for which my especial thanks are due, that I have been able to combat against this evil, and my complete success will rest on the detail and effective operation of these measures

I am sure all my brother Chiefs have adopted similar measures, suited to their own local conditions and people, yet to facilitate matters more and for the quick adaptation of means to gain our common end I may be allowed by Your Excellency to mention the following proposals.—

- (i) That communication between the State Police of different Native States may be made more frequent and free than it is at present.
- (ii) That as this is a cause in which all of us are equally concerned, mutual discussions might be allowed to be held amongst the brother Chiefs and the Political Officials at the seat of the Local Government when they meet there to discuss other important questions concerning their welfare.
- (iii) As civilisation is spreading under the ægis of the British Raj, we in the Native States are trying to keep pace with the times and our attention turned more towards the education of the masses, thus making our people to face a new danger—the danger of imbibing unhealthy ideas through objectionable newspapers, whose unhealthy tone unless very much improved will frustrate our efforts
- (iv) That the training to be given to the masses may be based on religious principles and ideals and inculcation of good morals in the minds of the younger generation should be insisted upon for the foundation of their character, in order to make them loyal subjects and responsible citizens. All public schools should be graded according to the number of such men turned out rather than the high percentage of passed out bread-winners.
- (v) Lastly as the success of our undertaking depends on the co-operation of the people, they must be impressed with the good intention of any step we take in the matter and of our unalloyed sympathy towards them; and the persons entrusted to carry out these measures should not only do their duty faithfully and loyally, but without unnecessarily creating that alarm in their minds which is a great obstacle in the path of success.

In conclusion, my Lord, it will not be out of place to assure Your Excellency that I with all the resources of my State and people will ever be ready for any service that may be required of me by the Paramount Power, and I am ever ready to render any assistance to achieve that which is necessary for safeguarding our common interest.

(2)

Dated the 6th February, 1910.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August, 1909, on the subject of concerted action to check the dissemination of seditious propaganda in different parts of India. Owing to circumstances over which I had no control I was unable at once to reply to Your Excellency's Kharita. But of this I may be permitted to assure Your Excellency that the delay was not due to any lack of interest in the subject or of readiness to offer my co-operation. Far from it, the matter has all along been prominently before me.

2. I have viewed with great anxiety the endeavours that have been made to spread sedition in certain Native States and it will, I think, be a matter of the greatest regret if these mischievous and pernicious efforts are allowed to go any further and if States hitherto unpolluted by the foul poison should come to be affected by it.

3. Therefore, I welcome most heartily Your Excellency's gracious invitation to co-operate with the Government of India; I realise that the interests of the Government and of the Rulers of Native States are identical in this matter; I cannot doubt that the spread of this agitation must strike at the very foundations of the priceless boon of peace and good and settled Government that India has so long enjoyed under the wise and just rule of the British Raj; and I assure Your Excellency in the strongest terms I can command, that I am at all times unreservedly willing to associate myself with, and assist in, the carrying out of whatever line of policy Your Excellency may think it best to adopt in meeting the situation.

4. I have indeed both in my public speeches and in the manifestos I have issued to my people, already declared myself to this effect in the plainest possible language.

5. But though I have done this in view of the general situation and for the purposes of protecting my people from what I feel is a danger to which they are like others constantly exposed, yet it is a matter of no little satisfaction to me to know that my State is so far free from sedition and its mischievous influence. And I am confident that by the deterrent measures adopted by my Darbar, as published in the above-mentioned manifestos, we shall be able, if not to exclude entirely the seditious agitator from my territories, at all events, to render his preachings and machinations comparatively innocuous and to make his position an eminently precarious one for himself.

6. I note with much satisfaction that Your Excellency's views with regard to concerted measures to meet the situation will not involve interference with the internal administration of the Native States. The Jaipur Darbar, as I have said above, have already taken a good many precautions. They have also, whenever necessary, been co-operating with the Government of India, with regard to giving information about such suspicious characters as have visited Jaipur. The Darbar are also prepared loyally to render any further assistance that may be required in this direction. But at the same time, I deem it advisable so far as local conditions are concerned not to bring sedition too prominently to the notice of my people, to whom it is fortunately wholly unknown as yet. Nevertheless, I greatly appreciate Your Excellency's kindness in consulting me on this important subject and I desire to thank Your Excellency cordially for the wise and liberal policy pursued by Your Excellency's Government, which has resulted in the appointment of Indian gentlemen as members of the Council of the Secretary of State and of the

Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. In fact, the Reform Scheme, which places the people of India under a deep and ever-lasting debt of gratitude to Your Excellency is a sure sign of Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic feelings towards them. Indeed after all that has been done, I find it difficult to suggest for British India anything else that could help to eradicate the serious evils of sedition and anarchy that prevail, but in deference to Your Excellency's wishes I will offer such further suggestions as occur to me.

- (a) No doubt the measures already taken to suppress the publication of seditious matter in newspapers have done much to lessen the present evil, but I am constrained to say that much still remains to be done. The persistent murderous acts perpetrated in various parts of the country, indicate that a spirit of lawlessness is still abroad and the question is what steps should be taken to stamp it out. The seed, no doubt, was sown by seditious newspapers but the remedy lies not in the total suppression of newspapers, but in guiding them along right channels. The Anglo-Indian papers have but a small circulation and they do not reach the entire mass of literate people. I, therefore, ask cannot a select few of the existing Vernacular papers be encouraged to point out the evils of sedition and the disasters it has brought in its train? I believe, if Vernacular papers are rightly conducted they have the power to do good and not harm. Can the influential moneyed and right-thinking portion of the people not be induced to support papers and periodicals of their own, whose main object will be to expose the pernicious teaching and perverted information contained in the Gutter Press, to discuss Government measures in a loyal spirit and to circulate the correct view of the measures and actions of Government. If informal meetings between editors and high-placed Government officials could be arranged, it would give excellent opportunities for the exchange of ideas on important public questions. The editors who discharge their responsible duties conscientiously should be encouraged in every way, while those that are indiscreet should be promptly sent for and their mistakes pointed out to them. Should this not have the desired effect, stronger measures must of course be resorted to and the Government will be well-advised to arm themselves with the power to take such measures. I have sanguine hopes that this policy will provide an efficacious check on the printing of seditious articles and that the tone of the Vernacular Press will soon improve. The seditious movement has so far been able to influence only a small percentage of the population and I earnestly hope that with the advent and wide circulation of rightly conducted papers the great mass of the people will always remain staunchly loyal to the Suzerain power in India.
- (b) When a new daily paper or periodical is started in British India the management of the paper should be made to deposit a certain sum of money as a guarantee for the paper being conducted on right lines and this deposit would be forfeited should the paper begin preaching seditious doctrines. I am sure the fear of losing their money would act as an effective check upon the tone the editors adopt.
- (c) It should be impressed upon the leaders of the different communities that it is their bounden duty to bestir themselves to help and deliver their deluded young men if the country is not to go to wreck and ruin. If organisations were formed in every important town all over the country of the best men the lovers of order and good Government, and if they be induced to expose the hidden machinations of sedition-mongers, their baneful influence will be successfully counteracted. Being composed of the members of the same community such organisations by virtue of the inherent

knowledge they possess of the special conditions, habits and customs of the people, will be better able to cope with the situation than would the most capable detective agency. Perhaps these organisations may on occasion be able to bring to the timely notice of the authorities the intention to disturb the peace or commit acts of violence.

- (d) My next point has reference to the neglect there seems to be of religious education, a point to which I drew Your Excellency's attention at the State Banquet at Jaipur on the 29th October 1909. I must say I have great faith in a system of education in which secular and religious instruction is harmoniously combined, as the formation of character entirely depends upon a base-work of religion, the noble ideals which our sacred books will put before the younger generation will, I fervently hope, make them loyal and dutiful citizens of the Empire. In the Shastras the monarch is the embodiment of all that is Great and Good and he is considered a Divine leader of men. Such teachings must inevitably have their effect on impressionable young men, and it is perhaps due to such ideals that sedition and anarchy have so small a footing in the Native States as a whole. In the Chiefs College Conference held at the Mayo College in 1904, I impressed upon my colleagues the necessity of religious education for the sons of the Chiefs and Nobles of Rajputana. It should be one of the principal objects in all schools for the teachers, the Pandits and the Moulvies to instil in the minds of their pupils correct notions as to the duty they owe to the community they belong to and to their Sovereign.

7. In conclusion, I would again wish to thank Your Excellency for taking up this important subject and for so kindly consulting me about it. As I have said before, I believe that only a small fraction of the population of India has been contaminated by the seditious germ. But that fraction has, it seems, been carefully organised by able, rich, and unscrupulous men. The vast majority of Indians are loyal, and in their quiet undemonstrative way warmly appreciate the blessings of peace, personal and religious liberty and security. It is the bounden duty, therefore, of all responsible for the well-being of these law-abiding millions to see that the poison of sedition does not reach them. This Your Excellency means to do and such assistance, as it lies in my power to give, I offer most cordially. An organised and concerted campaign, offensive and defensive, against the common enemy is what is wanted. At the head of this combination, stands the Government of India and with it the Ruling Chiefs of Native States, whose interests are identical with those of the Government, and who, if I may venture to say so, are looked up to as the natural leaders of Indian society. There are also the leaders of the different communities referred to in paragraph 6 (c) above, all these forces standing and working together will be able to show so strong a front that this wretched spectre of sedition that has come among us will soon be crushed and banished from the land, and we shall return once more to the unclouded happiness and prosperity we have always enjoyed under the great, wise and beneficent rule of His Majesty the King, Emperor of Great Britain and India.

(3)

Dated the —February, 1910

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of 6th August, 1909, regarding sedition and would ask you to accept my grateful thanks for the kind assurances given therein as well as for the desire Your Excellency has expressed to consult me in this important subject.

This new and most objectionable movement of sedition has come into evidence more or less of recent years, and Your Excellency is well aware with what feelings of disgust and disapproval it has all along been viewed by the well-wishers of India and specially by the Indian Chiefs.

Your Excellency's remark is very true that the time has come when common and concerted action is necessary in order to suppress this movement.

The pernicious effects of this movement and the means that have been utilized for spreading it abroad have already engaged Your Excellency's attention, and the Acts that have been passed and other political measures that have been adopted by Your Excellency's Government have no doubt been responsible for suppressing sedition a good deal. With the due exercise of legitimate force, judicious treatment and prompt justice, the last of which is most necessary in order to have the desired effect it should not be difficult to control this movement in the future.

In order, however, to deal with the subject thoroughly it is equally necessary in my mind to keep in view the causes from which this movement has originated and to devise means to remove them where it should be advisable, practicable and possible.

With the light of modern education and travel shining ahead the people of this country no doubt are awakening to wider aspirations. And with the enjoyment of absolute peace and the spread of communications their thoughts seem to be rising towards greater political ambitions, while the struggle of competition is drawing to their minds the ideas of mutual comparison, liberty and prosperity.

All these forces of nature are steadily gaining ground in the minds of a rapidly growing majority of people, though in however small a minority these may be considered to be at present.

The spread of these new ideas in a country like India where until some time back they have been so foreign or at any rate so scarce cannot in every case at least for some time be expected to find favourable soil.

In order, therefore, that they may be properly assimilated so as to bear good fruit, it seems to me that the ground on which they are to be cast must be simultaneously prepared with sound education based on teaching religion and building character.

I had the pleasure of referring this subject to Your Excellency's kind notice when I had the good fortune of entertaining you recently in Alwar, and I was much encouraged with Your Excellency's remarks in reply.

I have no doubt that the Indian States should be and will be the first to take the initiative in this matter, but my idea is that it is not the Indian States where these new ideas are capable of such rapid development.

Though the Government of India have all along very wisely refrained from interference in religious ideas, I still believe that they can do a great deal directly and indirectly to help in the encouragement of greater moral teachings in schools, etc.

There are not wanting loyal bodies in British India, I believe, who would not welcome such encouragement, and even if the Government abstained from taking any direct steps, I have no doubt a great deal could be done by indirect means.

This question, however, has by no means escaped Your Excellency's attention as can be judged from so many public utterances you have made on the subject when you have expressed your intimate knowledge of the mischief that is already caused in the absence of such education.

These new aspirations and ambitions will require sympathetic guidance and firm control in the future and where such ambition will be incapable of fulfilment they are likely—as they have already done in the past—to lead to discontent.

In order to keep pace with the times the Government of India has already taken the initial step by introducing reforms in the political machinery of the Government which has helped in no small a degree in allaying discontent.

In cases of some more ambitious minds it may not be possible to satisfy their aspirations, but in no case must such discontent be allowed to lead to sedition or to take the form of violence. On the occasion of any such movement prompt justice and vigorous action will be necessary in order to bear the desired results.

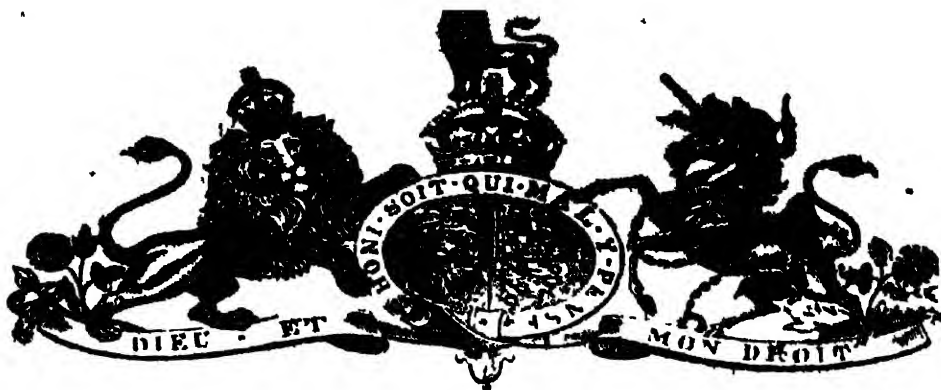
While Your Excellency has already been doing so much for British India a great deal has already been done in the Indian States, and where anarchy or sedition has shown any tendency of infection it has met as you are aware with exemplary treatment.

My opinion is that in future too such cases will receive the same kind of treatment. So long as the movement of outsiders entering the States with doubtful motives is carefully watched and prompt measures are taken when it becomes necessary, I venture to hope that there will not be much danger to fear from this movement gaining ground in our States.

I feel grateful to Providence that Rajputana has so far proved the strongest barrier against this movement and my own State, I am happy to say my people seem well contented and free from any such infection. I have every trust in their loyalty and allegiance and feel certain they will not abuse my confidence.

Regarding Your Excellency's allusion to common action being taken on the part of the British Government and the Indian States, I can assure Your Excellency on my behalf that I shall be willingly prepared to co-operate in any such action as you suggest of circulating information and watching and communicating about suspicious characters whenever it may be necessary.

In conclusion I would ask you to accept my cordial thanks for your kind assurances of your policy of non-interference in the internal administration of our States and for your very kind offer of assistance should such be desired. These sentiments we not only very warmly appreciate, but they make us all the more prepared to do what lies in our power to help in the cause of the Empire.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

No. 17—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict. C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, C. 4) and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I B (a) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following person, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council *vacante* the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell, vacated —

Mr. Benjamin Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

The 5th March 1910.

No. 18.—Whereas it appears that Khan Bahadur Ahmad Muhi-ud-din Sahib, who was elected by the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Fort St George on the 3rd day of January 1910 under the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to be an Additional Member of the said Council, is, under the provisions of Regulation IV, clause (e) of the said Regulations, not eligible for election :

In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation VIII of the said Regulations the Governor General is hereby pleased to declare the election of the said Khan Bahadur Ahmad Muhi-ud-din to be void and to call upon the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Fort St George to elect in accordance with the said Regulations another person to be an Additional Member of the said Council before the ninth day of April, 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

No. 239—Mr R. E. Younghusband, CSI, is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 29th December 1909.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 3rd March 1910.

No. 438—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram, dated Pera, the 26th February 1910

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

All measures against Russian Ports suppressed

JAILS.

The 2nd March 1910

No. 71—The services of Captain A. S. Leshe, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Jail Department.

PORI BLAIR.

The 3rd March 1910

No. 176—Mr H. H. D'Oyly, 1st Assistant and Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 16 days, with special leave on account of private affairs for 3 months and 14 days in continuation, with effect from the 4th March 1910.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 1st March 1910

No. 89—Pandit Daya Ram Sahni is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, with effect from the 15th February 1910, and is attached to the office of the Director General of Archæology in India.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1910

No. 388—120-2.—The services of Mr C A Innes, ICS, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1910.

No. 392—120-3.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of Burma, No. 79, dated 14th February 1910, Mr H B Holme, I.C.S., Burma, is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the afternoon of 30th March 1910.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 2nd March 1910.

No 378—23-2 — Mr A S Leese, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer investigating Camel Diseases, is granted three months' privilege leave under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th March 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1910

No 15.—Mr F. Clayton, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 18th February 1910.

The 1st March 1910

No. 16.—The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch —

Name.	From	To
Mr E. D. Chanter	Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma	Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay
Mr A. D. Butterfield	Office of Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway	Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma

The 3rd March 1910

No. 17.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified —

Names	From	To	With effect from
Gordon, W. B., C.I.E	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	25th October 1909
Bennett, W. E. T.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Ditto

Names.	From	To	With effect from
White, C A . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank, supernumerary</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>supernumerary</i>	25th October 1909.
Carter, R. E . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto
Polwhale, A C. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Ditto.
Ives, H W. M . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Executive Engineer . . .	Ditto
Wildeblood, H. S . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	10th November 1909
MacCarthy, A H. C . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Executive Engineer	Ditto.
Bird, W. J A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	15th November 1909
Scott, F W. M.	Superintending Engineer 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Ditto
Anthony, G F. . . .	Superintending Engineer 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Ditto
Starky, W B. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Executive Engineer	Ditto
Vyall, F W.	Superintending Engineer 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Superintending Engineer 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	20th November 1909
Schonemann, F W	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Executive Engineer . . .	Ditto
Green, H H	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	23rd November 1909
Hewitt, J. C	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank.</i>	Executive Engineer . . .	Ditto
Scott, F W. M.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	2nd December 1909.
Sweet, W McM.	Superintending Engineer 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Ditto
Rushton Major H W., P. J.	Superintending Engineer 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Executive Engineer	Ditto.
James, H. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	20th December 1909
Rosc, F C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Executive Engineer . . .	Ditto.
Purves, R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	1st January 1910.
Mitchell, E J	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary</i> <i>rank</i>	Executive Engineer . . .	Ditto

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Lees, O. C.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	3rd January 1910.
Nethersole, M.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Ditto.
Sweet, W. McM	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto.
Gwyther, F E	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Ditto.
Barlow, G. T	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Ditto
Sweet, W McM	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent	19th January 1910
Wood, W. G	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent	Ditto
Gwyther, F. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Ditto.
Rose, F C.	Executive Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent	Ditto
Scott, F W M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent	21st January 1910.
Housden, W P	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent	Ditto
Anthony, G T	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent	Ditto
Barlow, G T	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Ditto
Jacobs, P G	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Officiating Superintending Engineer	2nd February 1910

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st March 1910

No. 649-Est A—The services of Mr J. H Cox, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 9th March 1910.

No. 420-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Cantonment of Baroda, the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India

Provided that all references to the Local Government and to British India shall be read as referring to the Resident at Baroda and to the Cantonment of Baroda, respectively.

The 2nd March 1910

No. 435-G—With reference to Notification No 708-G., dated the 19th March 1909, Monsieur M. Ries, ~~Consul~~ Agent for France at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 1st December 1909

No. 438-G—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr Carl Kauffeld as Consul for Germany at Rangoon

No. 670-Est B.—The services of Lieutenant T. Milne, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North West Frontier Province for employment with the Northern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge

No. 675-Est B—Captain A. B. Skinner, 5th Cavalry, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the 21st February 1910

The 3rd March 1910

No. 690-Est. B—The services of Lieutenant H. F. D. Stirling, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for employment as Assistant Commandant, Chitral Scouts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 700-Est A—Captain R. N. Chenevix-Trench, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is, on return from furlough, placed on special duty under the orders of the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 20th February 1910

No. 704-Est A—Captain C. E. Luard, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted temporarily as 1st Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 13th February 1910

No. 705-Est. A—Major H. B. Peacock, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for 9 months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th February 1910

No. 706-Est A—Mr E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Baghelkhand, with effect from the 16th February 1910.

No. 709-Est B—Captain C. F. W. Hughes, 15th Sikhs, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 28th February 1910

The 4th March 1910

No. 717-Est B—The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for 90 days combined with furlough out of India for 4 months and 29 days with effect from the 8th February 1910, under Article 220, A. R. 1, Vol. II, and India Army Order No 64 of 1904 :—

Major C. B. Loring, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

No. 718-Est B—Major W. W. Bickford, 106th Hazara Pioneers, 2nd-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of that Corps, with effect from the 8th February 1910, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. B. Loring, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

S. H. BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1910.

No. 1059-F O & A.—Mr L. J. Peck, a probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, has been transferred to the Office of the Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 7th February 1910.

The 1st March 1910.

No. 1106-F. O. & A.—The privilege leave for 1 month and 3 days granted to Mr. O. A. Travers, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, in Notification No. 379-F. O. & A., dated the 21st January 1910, has been extended by 2 days.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

No. 1686-3.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following amendments which His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the said Act, proposes to make in the rules regulating (1) the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and (2) the transport and importation of explosives, published with the Notifications in this Department Nos. 9045-8 (Explosives) and 4555-4 (Explosives), dated the 29th November 1906 and the 31st May 1907, respectively.

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this Notification in the *Gazette of India*.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS

I. Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, issued with this Department Notification No. 9045-8, dated the 29th November 1906

At the end of clause (2) of rule 1, the word "or" shall be inserted, and after that clause the following shall be added, namely —

"(3) the manufacture, possession or sale of toy fireworks, such as paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time determine."

II Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, issued with this Department Notification No. 4551-4, dated the 31st May 1907

For the third paragraph of the preamble the following shall be substituted, namely —

"Nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing, transport or importation of—

- (i) capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or
- (ii) toy fireworks, such as paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time determine."

INDUSTRIES.

The 3rd March 1910

No. 1721-4—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. J. Mackenzie of Messrs. MacNeill and Co. to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Yourgson.

B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th March 1910

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 176—Major A T Kirkwood, Indian Army, having completed five years' substantive service in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is permitted to draw Rs. 400 per mensem, staff pay, with effect from the 21st October 1909

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 177—In Army Department Notification No 152, dated the 26th February 1910, for "Hugh William Andrews" read "Hugh William Andrewes."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 178.—The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having completed their courses at the Royal Army Medical College and at Aldershot, have been finally admitted to the service. Their commissions will bear date the 31st July 1909 :—

Charles Harold Smith
 Alan MacDonald Dick
 Thomas John Carey Evans
 Robert Inglis Binning
 Maurice James Holgate
 Trevor Laurence Bomford.
 Graham Rigby Lynn.
 Louis Hope Lovat Mackenzie
 John McDougall Eckstein
 William Andrew Morton Jack
 Alexander Charles Anderson
 Duncan Gordon Cooper
 David Arthur.
 William Leonard Forsyth
 Keshav Sadashiv Thakur
 Mohamed Abdur Rahman
 Edward Humfrey Vere Hodge
 Gerald Tyler Burke
 Herbert Robert Burnett Gibson,
 Mark Alleyne Nicholson

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 179—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer —

Mr. Edward Evans Harvey, Chief Accountant in the Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India, Naini Tal

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 180—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 11th February 1910, pages 1043, 1044, 1046 and 1047.

This

War Office, Whitehall,
 11th February 1910

MEMORANDA.

Brevet Colonel Sir William H Manning, K C M G, C.B., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while employed as Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate. Dated 13th January 1910

India Office,
February 8, 1910.

The King has approved of the following promotions:—

INDIAN ARMY

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 2nd November 1909

Major Charles Wyndham Somerset, Commandant, 48th Pioneers

Captains to be Majors

Dated 7th November 1909

James Henry Morison Davie, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse
Halhed Brodrick Birdwood, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse
Alexander Bertram Lindsay, 1st Battalion of King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles
(The Sirmoor Rifles)
Charles Howard Hawes, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force)
Charles Alexander Robert Hutchinson, 41st Dogras
Archibald Duncan Macpherson, Political Employ
Charles Buxton Loring, 37th Lancers (Baluchistan Horse)
William Scott, 104th Wellesley's Rifles
James Craik, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse)
Brevet Major Francis Aylmer Maxwell, V.C. D.S.O., 18th Prince of Wales's Own
Tiwana Lancers
Richard Henry Edmund Pennell, Military Accounts Department
William Frank Bunbridge, D.S.O., 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)
Donald Munro Watt, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The
Sirmoor Rifles)
Charles Aitchison Smith, Political Employ
Donald Archibald Dugald McVean, D.S.O., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

To be Captain.

Dated 17th November 1909

Geoffrey Francis Hastings, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force)

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 17th November 1909

John Gordon Gibson, 17th Murray's Jat Lancers
Ronald Playfair St Vincent Bernard, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Frank Owen Newdigate Burne, 64th Pioneers
Lionel Meredith Pect, 6th Jat Light Infantry
Henry Betham Davidson, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles
Wilfrid Hardinge Heming, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Hugh Coryndon Pendrill Peake, 107th Pioneers
Arthur Neville Rolfe, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
Seymour Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs
Spencer Julian Wilfrid Raelston, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.
Nigel Henry King-Salter, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles
Robert Peyton Hughes, The 101st Grenadiers
John Dighton Grafton Wignall, 82nd Punjabs
Henry Vere Burt, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles
Eric Carr Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
George Jennings Eldon Manisty, 67th Punjabs
Eugene Launcelot Erskine Lindop, 41st Dogras
Frederick Terence Hastings Mullaly, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles
John Reginald Vivian Sherston, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Roland Ford Lewis, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's
Horse).

Darell St. John Baxter, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
 Frederick Cromie De Butts, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Brian Lloyd Clark, 2nd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Cecil Hungerford Jackson, 21st Punjabis.
 Ernest Wyndham Burdett, 48th Pioneers.
 Radmond Alexander Macausland, 95th Russell's Infantry.
 Leo Ruston Messum, 21st Punjabis.
 Charles Gordon Dowding, 87th Punjabis.
 Forrester Metcalfe Griffith-Griffin, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
 Hamilton Dunbar Drysdale, 26th Punjabis.
 Stannus Grant Gordon Fraser, 81st Pioneers.
 Douglas Stewart Davison, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
 Charles Reginald Watson, 28th Punjabis.
 George Wigram Pocklington Money, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 23rd September 1909.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Honorary Lieutenant James Fraser.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant

Dated 23rd September 1909.

Michael Galvin.
 Alfred Greenwood.

Dated 30th September 1909.

Francis James Edmund L'Estrange Newing.

The notifications regarding Lieutenants Galvin and Newing in the London Gazette of the 21st December 1909, are cancelled.

The King has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Army :—

To be Captains.

Captain Andrew Samuel Kirkwood, Supply and Transport Corps, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 2nd November 1909, but to rank from 5th July 1908

Lieutenant Charles Edward Edward-Collins, Supply and Transport Corps, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 14th October 1909, but to rank from 3rd March 1909.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Cyril Louis Norton Newall, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 16th September 1909, but to rank from 16th November 1907.

Lieutenant Harold Ponsonby Steel, 12th Pioneers, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 19th September 1909, but to rank from 29th February, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Mervyn Chidley Coote, 128th Pioneers, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 17th September 1909, but to rank from 29th February 1908.

Second Lieutenant Ernle Laurence Dingwall Fordyce, 84th Punjabis, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 24th September 1909, but to rank from 29th February 1908.

Lieutenant John Malcolm Lorimer, 3rd Skinner's Horse, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 17th September 1909, but to rank from 24th April 1908.

Lieutenant Charles O'Brien Daunt, 38th Central India Horse, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 25th September 1909, but to rank from 25th October 1908.

Lieutenant Charles James Seward Le Cornu, 56th Punjabi Rifles, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 16th September 1909, but to rank from 29th November 1908

Second Lieutenant Wentworth Edward Dallas Campbell, 34th Poona Horse, from the Black Watch. Dated 12th September 1909, but to rank from 29th November 1908.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Stewart Phillips, 27th Light Cavalry, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 20th September 1909, but to rank from 6th January 1909.

Second Lieutenant John MacAdam Craig, 57th Wilde's Rifles, from the Seaforth Highlanders. Dated 21st September 1909, but to rank from 6th January 1909.

Lieutenant Theodore Bailward, 26th Light Cavalry, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 13th September 1909, but to rank from 21st February 1909.

Second Lieutenant George Chichester Smythe Ferguson, 6th Cavalry, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 17th September 1909, but to rank from 20th June 1909.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Patrick Thomas Hogan, 96th Berar Infantry, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 17th September 1909, but to rank from 4th September 1907.

Lieutenant Edward Fleetwood Berry, 9th Gurkha Rifles, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 17th September 1909, but to rank from 9th October 1907.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

The second name of Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant S H. Sellens, is Hubert, not Herbert, as stated in the London Gazette of 11th June 1909.

The King has approved of the following transfers to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates indicated —

Colonel William Arthur D'Oyly O'Malley, C B. Dated 6th January 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel David William Purdon. Dated 17th July 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel John De Courcy Dashwood Meade Dated 23rd December 1909.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following Officers, with effect from the dates indicated :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel William Grenville Mansel. Dated 30th December 1909.

Colonel Edward Archibald Young Dated 7th January 1910.

Colonel Rullion Hare Rattray. Dated 30th January 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Henry Mackintosh. Dated 1st January 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Boodrie O'Donnell, Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 18th January 1910.

Major Arthur Neville Lovell. Dated 23rd December 1909.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-General Sir Gerald Bomford, K C.I.E., M D Dated 1st January 1910

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Richard Mulroney, M.D, F R.C.S. Dated 13th August 1909.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Leopold Poynder. Dated 12th December 1909

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Patrick Alpin. Dated 6th January 1910.

The King has approved of the resignation of the service by the following Officers with effect from the dates indicated :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Captain Eric James Bell. Dated 15th January 1910.

Lieutenant Henry Lugard Fraser. Dated 29th November 1909.

Lieutenant Archibald Clement Campbell Rogers. Dated 1st December 1909.

Lieutenant Harold Dawson Spence Keighley. Dated 19th January 1910

The King has approved of the following removals to the Temporary Half-pay List, with effect from the dates indicated —

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Edward Colson Creagh Dated 18th January 1910.

Captain Sutherland Alexander Mackay Orr. Dated 12th January 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Captain Arthur Falconer Hayden, M.B. Dated 23rd January 1910

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 181.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval. —

Lieutenants to be Captains

28th February 1910.

Herbert Augustus Hill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

1st March 1910

George Frederick Mellor, Supply and Transport Corps

James Scott Mowat, 20th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

2nd March 1910

David Robert Henry Jackson, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

George Neville Mackie, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

3rd March 1910.

Dacre Hamilton Powell, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 182 —The following promotions are made :—

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Kote-Dafadar Sumind Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakdad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1909

22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force)

Jemadar Kishen Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Imamuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1910

23rd Sikh Pioneers

Jemadar Mota Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1910.

82nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Shah Nawaz Khan to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Ghulam Muhiyuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Abbas Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th January 1910.

Havildar Fatte Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kan Singh, transferred to the Port Blair Military Police, with effect from the 4th February 1910

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Color-Havildar Periyasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Kuppusami, deceased, with effect from the 18th January 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 183.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Brevet-Colonel George Stewart Ominanney, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles,—1st May 1910

Brevet-Colonel George Henry B. Coats, C.B., Unemployed Supernumerary List,—21st January 1910

Brevet-Colonel Frank Gun Delaman,—17th January 1910.

No. 184.—Colonel Lewis Montgomery Murray Hall, C.B., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th March 1910.

No. 185.—Captain Douglas James Pritchard, 4th Cavalry, has been transferred by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 14th March 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 186.—Frank Ernest Goodall to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 1st February 1910

Leonard Edward Vining to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st February 1910.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 187.—Lieutenant Charles Napier Alexander Tew resigns his commission. Dated 1st January 1910

Lieutenant Alan Cleveland Renfell to be Captain, *vice* G. H. Lyle, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th December 1909

Second Lieutenant Lindsey Cecil Hobson to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. C. Rendell, promoted. Dated 10th December 1909.

Second Lieutenant Charles Henry Stanley Saunders to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. N. A. Tew, resigned. Dated 1st January 1910

Arthur Ivan Jackson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. H. S. Saunders, promoted. Dated 1st January 1910.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Roorkee the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :—

If any person when called upon by the Cantonment Committee to furnish such information as may be necessary to ascertain whether he is liable to pay the tax on houses, buildings and lands, and the amount at which he should be assessed, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees

JUDICIAL.

Indian Articles of War

No. 189.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by Article 1, sub-article (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the Notification of the Government of India in

the Military Department, No. 568 (Judicial), dated the 31st May 1895, as amended by the like Notification No. 241 (Judicial), dated the 12th March 1909, namely :—

In the form of attestation for non-combatants, "Conditions of service", paragraph 3 (k), for the word "~~compounders~~" shall be substituted the words "chemists' assistants".

No. 190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, sub-article (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 568 (Judicial), dated the 31st May 1895, as amended by the like Notification No. 1198 (Judicial), dated the 21st December 1900, in the list of "Persons to be both enrolled and attested" for the word "Compounders" shall be substituted the words "Chemists' Assistants."

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 4th March 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 24th February and 2nd March 1910 :—

Corps.	Rank and name	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles	Captain Henry St John Sime	25th February 1910.	Ambala .	...	...
2nd Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment	Colonel John Ramsay Frederick Sladen	28th February 1910	Fyzabad .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th January and 2nd March 1910.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Henry d'Estampes Vallancey, D.S.O.*	Major .	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	2nd September 1909.	Intestate	Rs. as p. 777 0 10	3rd May 1910.

* Widow—Mrs. Alice Gertrude (Noonie) Vallancey.
Address—C/o Messrs. Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross.

Nephew—Children—

- (1) Noonie Violet d'Estampes Vallancey
- (2) Henry Havelock d'Estampes Vallancey.
- (1) Christian Clare d'Estampes Vallancey

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th March 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 19.—The following appointment has been made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 11th January 1910 :—

To be Assistant Engineer.

James Beggs.

LEAVE.

No. 20.—The undermentioned officers have been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant E. C. Withers, Royal Indian Marine, till 21st February 1910 (p. a.).

Engineer W. W. Collins, Royal Indian Marine, 10 days (p. a.).

No. 21.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave —
Engineer E. Guppy, Royal Indian Marine, for 5 days (p. a.).

PROMOTIONS.

No. 22 —The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st March 1910, *vice* Captain W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, retired :—

To be Commander, 1st Grade.

Captain A. W. McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 2nd Grade.

Commander E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant C. M. Luck, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 23.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 21st February 1910 :—

To be Lieutenant

Sub-Lieutenant R. M. Philby.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1910.

CORRIGENDUM — No. 55.—In Railway Board Notification No 32, dated the 9th January 1910, regarding the retirement of Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, for 13th February 1910 read 14th February 1910.

No. 56.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 6 months, *vis.*, privilege leave due and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th April 1910, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 57—With reference to Notification No 56, dated 2nd March 1910, Mr A Rowland, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, until further orders

No. 58—With reference to Notification No 57, dated 2nd March 1910, Mr J Sutherland, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders

The 3rd March 1910

No. 59—Mr H A Hindmarsh, Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of that Railway, with effect from the 9th February 1910 and until further orders

No. 60—With reference to Railway Board's Notification Nos 375 and 59 of the 17th December 1909 and the 3rd March 1910, respectively, Mr F Calderbank, Officiating Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 9th February 1910

IN

No. 61—Mr H G. N White, District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of that Railway

No. 62—Mr F Calderbank, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Locomotive Department of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

No. 63—Mr C J Silvester, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

No. 64—Mr F W Roberts, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works, Allahabad-Rae Bareilly-Cawnpore Railway, under the administrative control of the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 14th February 1910 and until further orders.

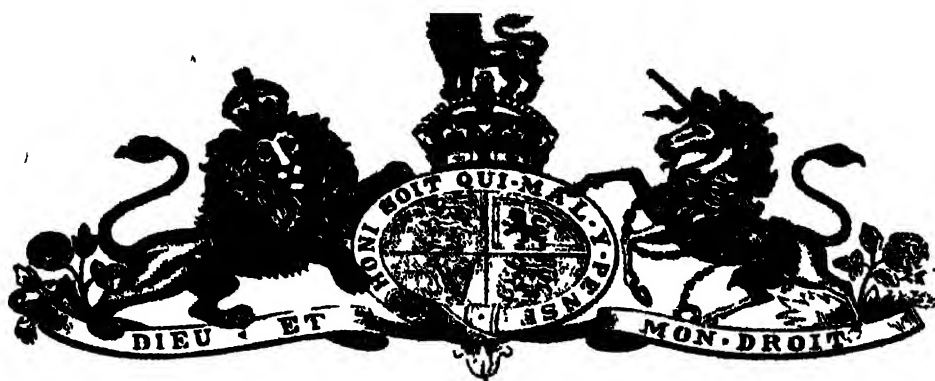
No. 65—In continuation of Railway Board's Notification No. 295 of 1st October 1909, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the Barsi Light Railway Company of an extension of the Tadwala section of the Barsi Light Railway, from the present terminus at Tadwala to Latur in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, a distance of 36.994 miles

2 The project will be known as the Tadwala-Latur Railway.

The 4th March 1910.

No. 66—Mr J M D. Wrench, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 25th January 1910 and until further orders.

R. C F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1909.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1217 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th February 1910:—

- No. 102 of 1910.—William Gough Firman, tea garden manager, of the Borelli Tea Company, Tezapore, Assam, British India *Improvements in feeding devices for tea, grain or other produce or materials.*
- No. 103 of 1910 —George Barker Bowles, engineer, of 14 Avenue road, Forest Gate, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to brake apparatus, particularly applicable to railway carriage and wagon brakes.*
- No. 104 of 1910.—Frank Humphris, engineer, of Barton Peveril, Eastleigh, in the county of Hampshire, England *Improvements in and relating to toothed driving gear.*
- No. 105 of 1910.—Henry Seddon Wildeblood, superintending engineer, Indian Public Works Department, present address, Mount Abu, Rajputana, British India *An improved method of securing the lateral stability of aeroplanes*
- No. 106 of 1910 —Rev. Joseph George, S.J., R. C. Chaplain to the Forces, Ahmednagar. *Utilising the currents of air as a motive power and water currents, as streams and tides.*
- No. 107 of 1910 —Alexander Soutar, mechanic, Victoria Jute Works, Telinipara, Hooghly. *Improvements in bobbin driver crown wheel studs for roving frames*
- No. 108 of 1910 —James Neill, manufacturer, of Composite Steel Works, Napier street, Sheffield, England *An improved method of cutting abrasive files*
- No. 109 of 1910.—James Neill, manufacturer, of Composite Steel Works, Napier street, Sheffield, England. *Improvements in tools for manufacturing files.*
- No. 110 of 1910 —Walter Perry Notcutt, merchant, of 8 White street, Moorfields, London, England *An improved device for grinding and sharpening the teeth of abrasive files.*
- No. 111 of 1910.—Louis Brennan, civil and mechanical engineer, of Woodlands, Gillingham, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in means for imparting stability to bodies.*
- No. 112 of 1910.—Louis Brennan, civil and mechanical engineer, of Woodlands, Gillingham, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements relating to single track vehicles.*
- No. 113 of 1910.—Louis Brennan, civil and mechanical engineer, of Woodlands, Gillingham, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in means for imparting stability to bodies.*
- No. 114 of 1910.—Louis Brennan, civil and mechanical engineer, of Woodlands, Gillingham, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in and relating to the suspension and running gear of single track vehicles*
- No. 115 of 1910.—Alfred Whiteway, sub-manager, and Charles Macintosh and Company, Limited, India-rubber manufacturers, all of Cambridge street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or in connection with pneumatic tyres for motor and other vehicles.*

No. 116 of 1910.—The American Box Ball Company, a manufacturing corporation of Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America. *Amusement apparatus.*

No. 117 of 1910.—The Calcutta Company, Limited, merchants, of 7 Clive Row, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in automatic means for producing gas for lighting or heating purposes from petrol or other volatile oil.*

No 1218 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 168 of 1909.—John McGlashan, refinery manager, of the Cawnpore Sugar Works, Limited, in Cawnpore, British India. *A process for the manufacture of sugar from jaggeries (raw sugar derived from cane) or from cane juices.* (Specification filed 18 February 1910.)

No. 319 of 1909.—Linotype and Machinery Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in typographical composing and casting machines.* (Specification filed 18 February 1910.)

No. 331 of 1909.—Charles Didelon, of No. 3 Rue Laugier, Paris, France, and Albert Braut, of No. 59 Rue de L'Aqueduc, Paris, France. *Improvements in apparatus for rendering soluble and nitrifying sewage and other waste solid and liquid matters* (Specification filed 22 February 1910.)

No. 332 of 1909.—George Harrison Sheffield, civil engineer, of 38 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, England, and James Denis Twinberrow, civil engineer, of 1 Woodside, Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, England. *Improvements in and connected with bogies for rolling stock.* (Specification filed 22 February 1910.)

No. 334 of 1909.—Frederick Hardman, dyer and bleacher, of Hollinbank Dye Works, Sion street, Radcliffe, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Frank Edmondson, gentleman, of 19 Oxford road, Birkdale, in the said county. *Improvements in bleaching cotton and other vegetable fibres in the raw state or in the form of yarns or fabrics.* (Specification filed 22 February 1910.)

No. 335 of 1909.—John Isaac Solomon, engineer, of 51 West 81st street, New York city, United States of America, at present of Colombo, Ceylon. *A process for extracting pearls from pearl-boring mussels, oysters and the like* (Specification filed 22 February 1910.)

No. 459 of 1909.—Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, of "The Lodge," Shortlands, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in electric telegraphy* (Specification filed 17 November 1909.)

No. 495 of 1909.—Wesley Castles, contractor, of No 133 Stanmore road, Stanmore, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, and Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved machine for excavating, raising, and dumping earth, sand, silt or gravel.* (Specification filed 12 February 1910.)

No. 595 of 1909.—Harichand Mancharam & Sons, lock and safe manufacturers, Gullalwadi, Bombay. *Improvements in fire and thief-proof safes* (Specification filed 12 February 1910.)

No. 618 of 1909.—Fred Whalley, manager, Desi Cotton Mill, 42 Garden Reach, near Calcutta. *Improvements in and connected with the catch-taking-up-motions of looms* (Specification filed 19 February 1910.)

No. 640 of 1909.—George Gilbert Bell, electrical engineer, of 14 Addison Court Gardens, Kensington, in the county of London, England, and John St. Vincent Pletts, electrical engineer, of 43 Clarence road, Teddington, in the county of Middlesex, England. *A new or improved method of producing hot water by means of electricity and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 12 February 1910.)

- No. 669 of 1909.—Sidney George Brown, electrical engineer, of 4 Great Winchester street, in the city and county of London, England *Improvements in or relating to telephony or telegraphy.* (Specification filed 12 February 1910)
- No. 673 of 1909 —George Owen Donovan, electrical engineer, of 12 Barwick street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements in or relating to electric starting and regulating switches* (Specification filed 21 February 1910.)
- No. 677 of 1909.—Charles Francis Jenkins, mechanical engineer, of 312 Ouray Building, Washington, D C., in the United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to machines for use in closing the ends of receptacles or containers.* (Specification filed 1 February 1910)
- No. 694 of 1909.—Cecil Watson, Assoc.M Inst C E of Roslin, Grove Park, London, S E. *Improvements in draw and buffing gear for railways and the like* (Specification filed 16 February 1910.)
- No. 9 of 1910.—David Roberts and John William Young, engineers, both of Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham, Lincolnshire, England *Improvements in or connected with vaporisers for internal combustion engines* (Specification filed 16 February 1910)
- No. 14 of 1910 —Charles Francis Jenkins, mechanical engineer, of 312 Ouray Building, Washington, D C., in the United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to spirally wound paper and like receptacles.* (Specification filed 23 February 1910)

No. 1219 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 442 of 1897.—Albertus Kapteyn *Improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes* (From 16 July 1910 to 16 July 1911)
- No. 364 of 1898 —Fred Lobnitz *Improvements in apparatus for breaking up or cutting rocks, boulders, stones, or earth, under water or on dry land* (From 14 April 1910 to 14 April 1911)
- No. 492 of 1901 —Hugh Lowther Roberts. *Improvements in boxes for presses.* (From 11 March 1910 to 11 March 1911.)
- No. 153 of 1902 —Louis Bernhard Baron *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing cigarettes.* (From 29 May 1910 to 29 May 1911)
- No. 102 of 1903.—George Harry Hayes. *Improvements in pneumatic drills and like machines.* (From 17 August 1910 to 17 August 1911.)
- No. 58 of 1904 —George Mills *Improvements in automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers* (From 31 August 1910 to 31 August 1911)
- No. 291 of 1904 —Charles Jacob McPherson *Improvements in or relating to cotton gins* (From 3 February 1910 to 3 February 1911.)
- No. 328 of 1904.—John Edward Cooper. *An improved construction in connection with the anti-friction mechanism of the axle shafts of railway carriages and other vehicles* (From 25 February 1910 to 25 February 1911)
- No. 39 of 1905.—Josef Kudlicz, Adolf Carl Friedrich Von Andre and Hans Rudolph Otto Friederici *Improvements in or relating to mechanical stokers* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)
- No. 103 of 1905 —The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.* (From 5 July 1910 to 5 July 1911)
- No. 127 of 1905.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited *Improvements in vacuum brakes for railway and like vehicles.* (From 5 July 1910 to 5 July 1911.)
- No. 148 of 1905.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited *Improvements in or relating to automatic vacuum brakes for railway and like vehicles.* (From 5 July 1910 to 5 July 1911.)
- No. 149 of 1905.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements relating to vacuum brakes for railway and like vehicles.* (From 5 July 1910 to 5 July 1911.)

- No. 170 of 1905.—Alessandro Artom. *Improvements in and relating to the transmission of electric energy through space for the purpose of wireless telegraphy and the like.* (From 30 June 1910 to 30 June 1911.)
- No. 178 of 1905.—Albert De Dion and Georges Bouton. *Improvements in or relating to plate clutches.* (From 2 March 1910 to 2 March 1911.)
- No. 379 of 1905.—Stuard Thomas Henry Lane and John Lancelot Staunton. *Improvements in bulkers for tea and the like.* (From 7 March 1910 to 7 March 1911.)
- No. 400 of 1905.—Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Company, Limited. *Improvements in means for operating small arms as machine guns.* (From 7 April 1910 to 7 April 1911.)
- No. 471 of 1905.—William Owen Travis. *Improvements in the purification of sewage and other foul or impure waters and in apparatus therefor.* (From 5 May 1910 to 5 May 1911.)
- No. 159 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of light emitting bodies for electric incandescent lamps.* (From 7 September 1910 to 7 September 1911.)
- No. 160 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel. *Improvements in the process of making a metallic connection between the light emitting bodies and the supply conductors of electric glow lamps.* (From 7 September 1910 to 7 September 1911.)
- No. 161 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel. *Improvements in the process of manufacturing light emitting bodies for electric glow lamps and of connecting them with the supply conductors.* (From 7 September 1910 to 7 September 1911.)
- No. 162 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel. *Improvements in the process of electrically connecting the filaments of electric glow lamps with their supply wires.* (From 7 September 1910 to 7 September 1911.)
- No. 201 of 1906.—Dr. Hans Kuzel. *A process for increasing the electric resistance of metals, especially of incandescence bodies formed of difficultly fusible metals for electric incandescence lamps.* (From 14 November 1910 to 14 November 1911.)
- No. 227 of 1906.—Alessandro Artom. *Improvements in and relating to wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus.* (From 10 August 1910 to 10 August 1911.)

No. 1220 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased—

- No. 248 of 1904.—John Taylor Peddie. *Improvements in connection with sights and fittings for use therewith for small arms.* (Specification filed 21 November 1905.)
- No. 216 of 1905.—Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling Limited. *Improvements in and connected with automatically coupling and uncoupling railway carriages, wagons and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 23 November 1905.)
- No. 229 of 1905.—Leon Ernest Lachat. *Improvements in trucks or trolleys with sliding steering wheels.* (Specification filed 24 November 1905.)
- No. 242 of 1905.—Walter Frederic Perman. *An improved plucking machine for separating fine and coarse fresh green tea or other leaves.* (Specification filed 24 November 1905.)
- No. 359 of 1905.—Charles Ogilvie Halliday. *Improvements in letter and other clips.* (Specification filed 25 November 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

- No. 237 of 1904.—Kalkhushroo Sorabjee Irani. *Improvements in water lifts.* (Specification filed 25 November 1904.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1 *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d).

2 *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the time allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3 *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4 *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5 *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office —

	Price. Rs. a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " January to March, 1909	0 8
" " " April to June, "	0 8
" " " July to September, "	0 8
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows:—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities Rs 10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	50 lbs.
		" 1 " "	30 "
		" 1 " "	30 "
		" 1 oz. "	60 "
		" 1 " "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	{	In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.
		" 1 " "	30 "
		" 1 " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above Rs 15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are —

Rates for Government Officers are —										Post-free.					
										R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	0	7	14	0
8 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	0	4	0	0
4 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are.—

							Post-free.					
							R	s.	p.	R	s.	p.
16-oz. tin	.	.	.	.	.		9	0	0	9	6	0
8 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	0	4	12	0
4 " "	.	.	.	.	.		2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithograph

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E ATKINSON, Major R E ,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st March 1910.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	s.	p.		R	s.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	3,08,14,267	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,03,10,660	0	0
Public Deposits				Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,40,79,834	15	4
at Head Office	78,71,442	15	2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,09,39,597	2	5
Public Deposits at Branches	82,65,083	12	3	Bills discounted and purchased	3,02,46,486	0	4
				Balances with other Banks	26,97,474	0	1
				Bullion			
				Lead Stock	21,60,055	2	2
				Stamps	15,087	14	0
				Sundries	2,31,894	0	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	16,89,20,399	6	7				
Bank Post Bills, etc	6,80,191	5	7	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,13,22,229	10	9
Sundries	13,32,208	8	1	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,12,46,150	2	5
RUPRES	22,40,69,325	15	8	RUPRES	22,40,69,325	15	8

* Includes Sovs. & Do. value
 † Do do. do. value

R11,32,170 0 0
 R2,78,970 0 0
 R14,11,140 0 0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
 Calcutta, 3rd March 1910.

C. M. BASTIN,
 Chief Accountant

L. G. DUNBAR,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent
 Percentage 28 10

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qa'ani, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

* N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are —
 Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Secretary, Board of Examiners

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 16TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1910.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.															COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.				SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT		
NAME OF MINT.	RECEIPTS.			COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.							Receipts of Bullion for Subsidiary coinage.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Dollars closed and paid over.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Consignment.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.		
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	TOTAL.								
Calcutta	200	11	16	3	230	..	.	...	...	...
Bombay	..	6	.	6	...	...	...	...	200	..	18	6	224	7	.	...	...	18

* Silver tendered for British Dollar coinage but not brought to Account - 4.

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint ;
Calcutta, the 25th February 1910.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 23RD TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1910.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Toles.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.															COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.				SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
NAMES OF MINTS.	RECEIPTS.			COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.							Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coin- age.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion. aidary coinage.	Receipts of Bal- lions for Sub- sidary coinage.	Sundry (Using coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.		
	Pur- chased Silver	Withdrawn and re- current coins from Treas- ury, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treas- ury or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- draws and suc- cessor rest coins.	TOTAL								
Calcutta	9	...	9	1	...	1	...	200	11	16	11	238	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	200	...	18	6	224	5	7	5	...	18	

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Secretary,
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February 1910.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE										REMARKS
			COIN AND BULLION					SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE)					
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	TOTAL.	In India.		In England.			In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	2,24 00,370	17,70,55,225	7,95,42,415	9,40,18,035	7,86 970	2,25,00 000				9,99 99,940	2 00,00,000	(a) Nominal value— Rs. 10,50,81,500	
Cannore		2,47,28,775	6,55,15,261	47,29,290								(b) Nominal value— Rs. 24,24,439	
Lahore		3,83,24,240	1,71,38,983	49 20,510									
Bombay	79,32,835	12,28,23,055	2,35,26,031	6,42,91,349									
Kanachi		1,43,30,485	29,56,660	4,51,155									
Madras	16,97 380	5 52,34,215	4,42,59,740	45,35,085									
Rangoon		4 02,46,350	4,54,37,335	12,64,365									
	3,29,40,785	47,27,42,345	27,83,56 425	8,42,00,789	7,86,970	2,25,00,000				9,99,99,940	2,00,00,000		
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Parties and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another										
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			TOTAL RESERVE R										
50,56,83,130			50,56,83,130										

* Rs. 56,505 (5,37,967) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th February 1910.
† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th February 1910 consisted of—

(a) 600 lakhs, the permanent nucleus of its silver branch.

(b) 118 lakhs, representing payment into the Reserve of the proceeds of Sterling Bills on London less amount remitted to England for investment.

718 lakhs.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

No. 385.—With reference to Notification No 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in rule 9 (1) of the above rules is published for general information :—

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India, for general sale .—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

GUNPOWDER.

Class 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

AMMONAL.

CHILWORTH SPECIAL POWDER.

Class 3 —NITRO-COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly purified and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in the rule for testing explosives, published with Notification, No. 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907, referred to above.

Division 1.

BALLISTITE.

BLASTING GELATINE.

CARBONITE.

CELTITE.

CORDITE.

CORDITE, M. D.

DYNAMITE.

GELATINE DYNAMITE, NO. 1.

GELATINE DYNAMITE NO. 2 OR GELIGNITE.

MONOBEL POWDER.

PHENIX POWDER.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Division 2.

AMBERITE, NO. 2.

E. C. SPORTING POWDER.

EMPIRE POWDER.

GUNCOTTON.

IMPERIAL SCHULTZE GUNPOWDER.

NEGRO POWDER.

PICRIC ACID.

PICRIC POWDER.
ROBURITE.
SMOKELESS DIAMOND
TONITE OR COTTON POWDER.

Class 4 —CHLORATE MIXTURE.

Nil

Class 5 —FULMINATE.

Nil.

Class 6 —AMMUNITION.

Division 1.

PERCUSSION CAPS
RAILWAY FOG SIGNALS.
SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
SAFETY FUZES FOR BLASTING.
SAFETY ELECTRIC FUZES.

Division 2

CARTRIDGES FOR CANNON, SHELLS, MINES, BLASTING OR OTHER LIKE PURPOSES.
CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
ELECTRIC FUZES.
FUZES FOR SHELLS.
TUBES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.
WAR ROCKETS.

Division 3.

CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
DETONATORS.
ELECTRIC DETONATORS.
FRICTION TUBES.
FUZES FOR SHELLS.
TUBES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.

Class 7 —FIREWORK.

Division 1.

Nil.

Division 2 —Manufactured Fireworks.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.
ALUMINIUM TORCHES.
AMORCES.
CHINESE CRACKERS.
ELECTRIC SPARKLERS.
LIGHT SIGNALS.
MAGNESIUM TORCHES.
PYROTECHNIC MATCHES.

C. A. MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.A.,*

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd February 1910.

No. 14.—The services of No. 1111 2nd class Hospital Assistant Hukam Singh, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, for Military employment, with effect from the 20th November 1909.

B. G. SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1910.

No. 469.—Mr. P. L. Causley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted further extension of furlough for one month and 15 days in continuation of that granted him in this office notification No. 465, dated 26th January 1910.

The 2nd March 1910.

No. 470.—The following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 25th February 1910, *vice* Mr. Dhani Ram, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on furlough —

Mr. Priya Nath Sur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1910.

No. 39-T.—Under the authority conveyed in Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Resolution No. 9640-9643-133, dated the 21st of October 1908, the following promotions in the Traffic Branch Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates noted against each in column (5) —

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
T. W. Bullock	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class	Permanent on probation for one year.	13th November 1909.
E. T. Lanagan	Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto	4th November 1909.
G. Barton	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th November 1909.

No. 40-T.—Under the authority conveyed in Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Resolution No. 9640-9643-133, dated the 21st of October 1908, the following officiating promotions in the Traffic Branch Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates noted against each

until further orders but are not to continue beyond the dates specified without fresh sanction.

Name.	Promoted.		Date of promotion.	
	From	To	From	To
O. A. D. Ross	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	26th July 1909	25th January 1910.
S. Hunter	Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	10th November 1909	9th November 1911.

No. 41-T—Mr. C. E. Cumberland, Telegraph Master, who was appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, in Gazette of India Notification No. 24-T., dated the 7th of October 1909, is reverted to the grade of Telegraph Master, with effect from the 22nd of December 1909.

No. 42-T—Under the authority conveyed in Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Resolution No. 9640-9643—133, dated the 21st of October 1909, the following officiating promotion in the Traffic Branch Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the date noted against the name, until further orders, but is not to continue beyond the date specified without fresh sanction :—

Name	Promoted		Date of promotion	
	From	To	From	To
Mr. R. J. Byrne	Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, Officiating.	8th September 1909	18th December 1909.

F. E. DEMPSTER,
Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 3rd March 1910.

No. 43-T—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 16th February to 1st March 1910 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS
<i>Government Telegraph Offices</i>			
Mokokchung	Eastern Bengal	17th February 1910	Opened
Nirmali	Bengal	25th " "	"
Sailana	Rajputana	18th " "	"

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—
" Dharnisala " instead of " Dharmasala Cantonment."

<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Babaganj	Bengal and North-Western Railway	12th February 1910	Closed.
Pilanda	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	6th " "	Opened.
Rai Bojha	Bengal and North Western Railway	10th " "	Closed.
Ratangarh	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	2nd " "	Opened.
Tal Chappar	" " "	2nd " "	"

R. O. LEES,
Director, Traffic Branch,

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 18th February 1910.

No. 420-S. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan proposes to make the following addition to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2306, dated the 29th April 1909:—

“Provided also that in case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives”

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
First Assistant

The 26th February 1910.

No. 550-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 93, sub-section (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to invest the Assistant Political Agent of Quetta for the time being with all the powers of a Political Agent and to declare that the said powers shall be exercised within the local area of the Quetta District and with respect to civil cases generally, subject to such distribution of work as may from time to time be ordered in writing by the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan under sub-section (3) of section 93 of the said Act.

By order,

H. A. K. GOUGH, Major,
Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.

**THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 18th February 1910.

No. 421-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan proposes to make the following addition at the end of rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909:—

“Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.”

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
Secretary.

The 26th February 1910.

No. 551-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 93, sub-section (1), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin for the time being with all the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, and to declare that the said powers shall be exercised within the local area of the Pishin District, and in respect of civil cases generally, subject to such distribution of work as may from time to time be ordered in writing by the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan under sub-section (3) of section 93 of the said Regulation.

By order,

H. GOUGH, Major,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Central India Agency, Indore, the 26th February 1910.

No. 506-D—Dewan Bishen Das, Native Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, Goona, is granted two months privilege leave under Article 360 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th March 1910, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 510-D—Consequent on the grant of leave to Dewan Bishen Das, Lala Piyare Lal, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, Goona, till further orders.

By order,

C. E. LUARD, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General
in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 25th February 1910.

No. 342-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 145 (1) (e) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the assessment and collection of a dog tax within the limits of the Beawar Municipality and they are published for the information of the public under section 150 (2) of the Regulation.

1 (a) Except as provided by rule 8 no one shall keep a dog within the limits of the Municipality of Beawar without procuring a license for the same.

(b) Any person possessing a dog shall at once apply to the Chairman of the Municipality Committee for a license.

2 A tax of one rupee shall be levied on each dog for one year from the date of the imposition of the tax and of eight annas per annum or higher tax not exceeding Re. 1 should the Municipal Committee deem it expedient to raise the tax for subsequent years, payable in advance.

3 A license shall not be granted for a period of less than one year.

4 A license-holder shall, at least one month before the expiry of the period of the license, take steps to have it renewed.

5 A person keeping a dog without a license or after the expiry of the period of a license without having applied for a license or its renewal shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five rupees and shall forthwith apply for a license or its renewal.

6 (a) In addition to obtaining a license, a license-holder shall procure a dog collar which shall be supplied free by the Municipality once during the first year of the imposition of the tax and thereafter on payment.

(b) The amount of the license which is entered in a register to be maintained for this purpose by the Municipality and M. B. (Municipality of Beawar) shall be impressed on the collar before its issue to the license-holder.

7. (a) All dogs found straying without such collar shall be seized by any authority appointed for that purpose by the Assistant Commissioner, Merwar, and impounded in the dogs' Dharamshala.

(b) A licensed dog seized under the foregoing rule, shall at once be released on application being made to the Agent, Dharmada Committee, forwarding the license and on payment of annas two, as a penalty. The Agent of the Dharmada Committee will be responsible that the dog released agrees with the description of the dog as entered in the license.

8. The following dogs shall be exempted from the operation of this tax and these rules, and shall not be arrested provided they are not allowed to stray —

(a) Dogs of agriculturists residing outside the city walls but within the Municipal limits.

(b) Dogs of *bond fide* travellers provided they accompany their masters.

(c) Dogs, impounded in the dogs' Dharamshala maintained by the Panchayat Committee.

(d) The puppies of the licensed dogs provided they are not more than six months old.

The 1st March 1910.

No. 370-C.—In supersession of the notification from this office No. 220, dated the 5th August 1908, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, under the terms of proviso (b) of section 18 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), to appoint Mr C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., to be Chauhan of the Ajmer Municipal Committee pending further orders.

By order,

H. WILKINSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana, and
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1910.

No. 344.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India Mr. Frederic Henry Gravely, M. Sc., is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum, on probation for two years, from the morning of the 26th February 1910.

By order,

N. ANNANDALE,

Secretary to the Trustees,
Indian Museum, Natural History Section

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 28th February 1910.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, i.e., 26th February 1910:—

Lieutenant R. C. Bickley, R.I.M., 12 months.

A. W. MCARTHUR,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed

Register No	No of the Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
		<i>R</i>	
H of 09 549 10	V A. 02645	10	T. M. Shewell, Esq., 233, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
	" 02646	10	
	" 02647	10	
	" 02649	10	
	" 02650	10	
	" 02651	10	
	" 02652	10	

J. DEVINE,

Assistant Comptroller-General, In Charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;

The 2nd March 1910.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th February 1910.

No. 8—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Executive Engineer, is granted, under articles 233, 246, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 1 year, 10 months and 15 days, *vis.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect, from the 16th March 1910 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 25th February 1910.

No. 9.—Mr. M. G. Norman, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extension of leave for 4 months, *vis.*, leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 19 days and extraordinary leave without allowances for the remaining period in continuation of that notified in Manager's Notification No. 36, dated 1st October 1909.

H. P. BURT,

Manager, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1910.

No. 6.—Mr. W. A. E. Hanby, Superintendent of Works, Gauhati Extension, is granted, under articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 9 months (*vis.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days and furlough for the remaining period), with effect from 15th March 1910 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,

Offg. Manager,

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Quetta, this 24th day of February 1910.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—9503, Private, Albert Luke Hale. Age—24 years 1 month. Height—5 feet 3 inches. Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown, eyes, brown. Trade—Galvanizer. Date of enlistment—23rd January 1907. Place of enlistment—Brecon.</p>	<p>Parish and County in which born—Trevethin, Pontypool, Monmouthshire. Date of desertion or absence—17th February 1910. Place of desertion or absence—Karachi. Marks—Scar on front of left wrist. On furlough. Under 4 years' service.</p>
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H. M. GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col.,
 Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Quetta, this 24th day of February 1910.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—8304, Private, Llewellyn Witta. Age—25 years 2 months. Height—5 feet 5 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue. Trade—Collier. Date of enlistment—16th December 1903. Place of enlistment—Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England.</p>	<p>Parish and County in which born—Pontnewynydd, Monmouthshire, England. Date of desertion or absence—17th February 1910. Place of desertion or absence—Karachi. Marks—Coal mark under right eye. Scar under left blade. Scar front left leg. Scar front right leg. On furlough. Under 7 years' service.</p>
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H. M. GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col.,
 Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Quetta, this 24th day of February 1910.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—9299, Lance-Corporal, John William Waddington. Age—30 years 1 month. Height—5 feet 4 inches. Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown. Trade—Grocer. Date of enlistment—16th July 1906.</p>	<p>Place of enlistment—Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Parish and County in which born—Bradford. Date of desertion or absence—21st February 1910. Place of desertion or absence—Karachi. Marks—Scar back of neck "J W" front of left forearm. Cross and three lines back left forearm. On furlough. Under 4 years' service.</p>
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H. M. GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col.,
 Commanding 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 28th February 1910.

No. 639-Ap.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 12th February 1910.

No. 649-Ap.—Shaikh Siraj-ud-din, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for 12 days, with effect from the 9th February 1910.

The 2nd March 1910.

No. 682-Ap.—Babu Apurba Krishna Mukerji, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bengal, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 6th March 1910.

No. 687-*Ap*.—Mr. C. C. D'Albedhyll, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough out of India for 1 year, with effect from the 10th March 1910, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. V. Bapat, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. C. C. D'Albedhyll, or until further orders.

No. 698-*Ap*—Mr. J. C. Caddy, Postmaster, Moulmein, is granted leave on medical certificate for 6 months, with effect from the 17th November 1909, in combination with privilege leave already sanctioned.

The 3rd March 1910.

No. 706-*Ap*.—Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 11th February 1910.

M. Muhammad Al Hasan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, or until further orders.

No. 711-*Ap*.—Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days, with effect from the 21st February 1910.

Babu Surendra Nath Gupta, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd February 1910.

No. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner proposes to add the following proviso to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II, of the new Petroleum rules published in Notification No. 62, dated the 17th April 1909.—

“Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° F, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.”

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft proviso before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order, etc.,

S. E. PEARS,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 23rd February 1910.

No. 12.—On return from the leave granted to him in the North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 2, dated the 13th January 1910, Bhai Rup Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, on the forenoon of the 15th February 1910, relieving M. Muhammad Khan.

No. 13.—S. Siraj-ud-din, Tahsildar, and an accepted candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act temporarily as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is attached to the Bannu district, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th January 1910.

No. 14.—Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Assistant, Bannu, is granted privilege leave of absence for two and a half months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th January 1910.

No. 15.—S. Siraj-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Bannu District, is posted as Revenue Assistant, Bannu, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th January 1910.

The 24th February 1910.

No. 16.—Captain W. H. Leonard, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Malakand on the afternoon of the 13th February 1910, relieving Captain Hay Thorburn, I.M.S.

The 25th February 1910.

No. 17.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Chitral and Lahore Cantonment on Monday, the 4th April 1910, and following day.

The examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar on the 6th April 1910.

No. 18. Errata.—In this Administration Notification No. 93, dated the 7th May 1904, prescribing the rules for the regulation and control of stage carriages plying for hire on roads outside Municipal and Cantonment limits in the five districts of the North-West Frontier Province add to paragraphs 7 and 10 (3) of Schedule I the following sentence:—

Each European and each Native soldier travelling with equipments shall be considered to weigh 2 maunds.

And to note to Schedule II add the following:—

Each European and each Native soldier travelling with equipment shall be considered to weigh 2 maunds—the necessary reduction being made in the number of passengers allowed by column 2 so as not to exceed the total weight allowed by column 3.

The 1st March 1910.

No. 19.—Khan Habibullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Hazara, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 1 day under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th February 1910.

No. 20.—M. Muhammad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted as Treasury Officer, Hazara, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th February 1910.

The 26th February 1910.

Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, that a newspaper or pamphlet entitled *Ca Ira* published by Edward Holton James at 22, Rue St. Dominique, Paris, contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1 of 1910, the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, hereby declares all copies of the aforesaid newspaper or pamphlet which may be found in the North-West Frontier Province to be forfeited to His Majesty.

F. W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 25th February 1910

No. 11. Transfer.—Talib Muhammad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Nowshera Sub-division of the Peshawar district.

No. 12. Transfer.—Mr. N. S. Woodhouse, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Nowshera Sub-division to the Mardan Sub-division of the Peshawar district.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,
Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER
PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th February 1910.

No 109-L F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that Lala Mathra Dass is appointed, under section 12, sub-section (2), of the said Act, a member of the Municipal Committee of Peshawar in the Peshawar District, *vice* Lala Kishen (deceased)

A. L. P. TUCKER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd February 1910.

No. 99-L. F.—The following schedule of revised octroi rates proposed to be levied in the Municipality of Baffa in the Hazara District, having been approved by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is published for general information under Section 45 (9) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891) —

The revised rates will come into force on and from the 1st March 1910

Name of Articles	RATE OF OCTROI		
	By Maundage	By <i>ad-valorem</i> .	By tale.
CLASS I.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK			
1. Wheat and wheat flour	Exempted under the 5th February	Notification No. 528, dated Peshawar, 1908.	
2. Rice		Ditto.	
3. Barley and barley flour		Ditto.	
4. (a) Grams and other food grains		Ditto.	
(b) Suji and other flours		Ditto.	
5. Refined sugar (<i>i.e.</i> , all white and crystallized sugar), <i>i.e.</i> , Khand, sugarcandy and sugar refined by European methods	4 annas per maund	...	
6. (a) Unrefined sugar, <i>i.e.</i> , gur, shak- kar, etc.	2 annas per maund	...	
(b) Shira	9 pies per maund.	...	
7. Ghee, butter	1 rupee per maund	...	
8. Of <i>i.e.</i> articles of food and drink—			
(a) All fruits		6 pies per rupee.	
(b) All vegetables and edible roots . . . . .	...	Ditto.	
(c) Milk, cheese, curd and lard . . . . .	...	Exempt.	
(d) Potatoes and edible roots . . . . .	...	6 pies per rupee.	
(e) Jams and condiments, not being spices, including assafoetida, betel nut and linseed . . . . .	...	Ditto.	
(f) Oilman's stores . . . . .	...	Ditto.	
(g) Meat of all kinds &c. . . . .	...	Ditto.	

Name of Articles.	RATE OF OCTROI.		
	By Maundage.	By admeasurement.	By tale
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK — con d.			
(h) Tea and Indian coffee . . .	...	Exempt	
(i) Eggs . . . . .	...	6 pies per rupee.	
(j) Fish . . . . .	...	Ditto.	
(k) Oil cakes and cotton seeds .	..	Ditto	
(l) Honey . . . . .	...	Ditto	
(m) Betel leaf . . . . .	...	Ditto.	
(n) Bhusa and other articles of fodder.	• ...	Exempt.	
CLASS II.			
ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.			
(a) Horned cattle . . . . .	...	.	5 annas per head.
(b) Camel . . . . .	.	.	8 ditto.
(c) Other quadrupeds . . . .	...	..	1 anna per head.
(d) Poultry . . . . .	..	..	1½ pies per head
(e) Game . . . . .		...	3 ditto
CLASS III.			
ARTICLES USED FOR LIGHTING, FUEL AND WASHING			
1. Vegetable oils . . . . .	...	6 pies per rupee.	
2. Oilseeds . . . . .	...	Ditto	
3. Charcoal . . . . .	...	Ditto.	
4. Candles, wax . . . . .	..	Exempt	
5. Soap of all kinds	3 annas and 6 pies per maund.	..	
6. Saji, retha, kishta . . . .	..	6 pies per rupee.	
7. Tallow . . . . .	...	Exempt	
CLASS IV.			
ARTICLES USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.			
1. Timber, logs and planks . .	..	6 pies per rupee	
(a) Articles made therefrom .	...	Ditto	
2. Bamboos and ballies . . . .	.	Ditto	
3. Bricks and tiles, pacca . . .		Ditto .	
4. Sundried, kacha bricks . . .	.	Ditto	
5. Building stone, lime and kankar .	..	Ditto	
6. Paints, colours, turpentine and seal- ing wax.		Ditto	
7. Thatching grass, cane, munj, hemp, matting and ropes of all kinds.		Ditto.	

Name of Articles	RATE OF OCTROI.		
	By Maundage.	By ad-valorem.	By tale.
CLASS V			
DRUGS, GUMS, SPICES AND PERFUMES.			
1. Drugs except charas, bhang and ganja	...	6 pies per rupee.	
2. Chemicals, saltpetre, sulphur, indigo and other dyes.	...	Ditto.	
3. Spices	Ditto.	
4. Gums	Ditto.	
5. Perfumes	Ditto.	
CLASS VI.			
Tobacco.			
1. Foreign tobacco, including cigar and cigarette.	...	6 pies per rupee	
2. Country tobacco	Ditto	
CLASS VII			
PIECE GOODS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
1. Cloth and clothes of all kinds, including things made of cotton, wool, pashmina, shawls, curtains, articles of millinery and haberdashery, fancy and piece-goods and postins		3 pies per rupee	
2. Raw materials, i.e., cotton, wool, hair, raw silk, postin, yarn and thread of all kinds.	..	Ditto.	
3. Tinsel, gold and silver, laces and embroidered goods, silks, an i suits and articles made therefrom	..	Ditto	
4. Carpets, daris, rugs, namdas, tents, and canvas	..	Ditto	
5. Leather and all articles made of leather including harness.	...	6 pies per rupee.	
6. Skins and hides	Exempt.	
7. New gunny bags	Ditto	
8. Pedlar articles of all kinds including ivory, ivory and bone articles, toys, umbrellas, books (blank), glasses, stationery, furniture, sewing, machines, bicycles, motors and cutters.		6 pies per rupee	
CLASS VIII.			
METALS.			
Metals and articles, made wholly or partly thereof, except such machinery as does not pay customs duty.	..	3 pies per rupee	

No. 103-L.F.—In Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 20-L.F., dated the 14th January 1910, published at pages 105—108 of *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated the 22nd January 1910, please make the following corrections :—

~~Omit "milk" and "Indian Coffee" under class V (g) and "Pattu (Kaghan)" under class VII, and in class IX, read "clocks" for "clothes"~~

BOARDS.

The 26th February 1910.

No. 117-L F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 15, sub-section (1) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following person is a member of the District Board of the Hazara District.

Member appointed by name.

Abdul Jabbar Khan of Jagal, *vice* Abdulla Khan of Bagra, deceased.

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH-
WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 1st March 1910.

No. 196-M—Consequent on the return to Military duty of Captain A. W. H. M. Moens, 52nd Sikhs, 2nd-in-Command, Northern Waziristan Militia, the following promotions are ordered in that Corps with effect from the afternoon of the 19th February 1910 —

- (1) Captain G S. Bull, 58th Rifles, Wing Commander, Northern Waziristan Militia, to be 2nd-in-Command.
- (2) Lieutenant W F R Webb, 22nd Punjabis, Adjutant and Quarter Master, Northern Waziristan Militia, to be Wing Commander.
- (3) Lieutenant E. P. Quinan, 27th Punjabis, Wing Officer, Northern Waziristan Militia, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1910

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		8	9	Number.		
			CHRISTIANS			HINDUS			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.					TOTAL.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.					Total.
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hasdra	...	...	...	48	25	73	981	831	1,812	2	3	5	1,031	859	1,890	47	1
2	Peshawar	...	...	...	32	31	63	1,535	1,098	2,633	5	9	14	1,572	1,138	2,710	42	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	5	1	6	346	295	641	1	1	2	352	297	649	37	3
4	Bannu	2	...	2	29	39	68	460	358	818	..	...	...	491	397	888	46	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	..	...	...	55	37	92	311	242	553	2	1	3	368	280	648	31	5
	TOTAL	2	...	2	169	133	302	3,633	2,824	6,457	10	14	24	3,814	2,971	6,785	42	

G. W. P. DENNY, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

PESHAWAR:
Dated the 24th February 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1910.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1910.

[illegible]

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand seven hundred and eighty-five births were registered in the Province during the month of January 1910, giving a birth-rate of 42 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 3,814 were boys and 2,971 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 34.34 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

I have not a single comment to make on any of these. From small-pox 71 deaths were registered against 104 in the previous month and 21 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

I have now a single column registered from piglets. From seven 4,350 deaths were registered against 4,319 in the previous month and 5,185 in the corresponding month of the last year, dysentery and diarrhoea 17 against 41, respiratory disease 145 against 142, accidents 24 against 20, scalds 28 against 24, snake-bite 24 against 24, and from all other causes 903 against 863 in the past month as in 1958 in the corresponding month of the last year.

FRESHAWAR :

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

The 24th February 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (Act III of 1909)

Number	Names.	Denomination	Address	Description	DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION			DATE OF PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION		
					Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year.
1-1910	Anthony Francis Carvalho Moniz	European	Kalbadevi Road, Bombay	Lately salesman in the service of Messrs Stewarts and Llyods, Ltd Bombay, and now unemployed	10th	January	1910	7th	January	1910
2-1910	Megraj Gangabux	Hindu	Santa Cruz	Broker in cotton and seeds	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
3-1910	Tyab Cassum Cutchi	Mahomedan	19, Narayen Dhuru Street, Bombay	Lately dealer in old and new gold and silver embroidery sundries and now servant in the employ of Oosman Latif Jarmala	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
4-1910	Aga Farukhshah Aga Akbarahah	Do.	Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay	Landed Proprietor	10th	"	"	8th	"	"
5-1910	Narayen Ramji Kudum	Hindu	Parel Bhoiwada, Bombay	Jobber in the Mahomedbhoy Mills	11th	"	"	10th	"	"
6-1910	Gopal Narayen Bhut	Do.	Pydhowni, Bombay	Servant in the employ of Shivram Krishna	11th	"	"	11th	"	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' Petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Debtors have been vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under section 17 of the said Act, have been duly made

CHIEF CLERK, INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT OFFICE;
Dated Fort Bombay, this 13th day of January 1910.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk

(ART. 171, VOL. I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory notes in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st December 1909 deposited under Art. 164 B, Civil Account Code, Vol. I.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent.	
		1842-43	1854-55	1865	1879	1900-01	1896-97.	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors	8,20,300	16,37,800	(a) 30,55,100	1,000	8,08,600	53,500	Postmasters concerned.
2	" " Departmental Guarantee Fund.	...	.	4,62,000	..	2,65,300	...	Credited by book transfer to the Fund.
	Security deposits of postal servants and contractors							
3	Bepin Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta G P O	..	...	21,000	..		29,000	Postmaster General, Bengal.
4	Gabordhon Seal, Sub-postmaster, Chandernagor.	...		500	..	..	...	Ditto.
5	Messrs Kristo Lal Dutt & Co, Contractor, Calcutta G P O	...	200	.	...	..	500	Ditto.
6	Mohini Mohan Mukerji, Clerk, Beadon Square P. O	.	400	.	.	...		Ditto.
7	Kishen Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Nepal.	100		500	..	.	...	Ditto.
8	Lalit Mohon Roy Chowdhuri, unpaid candidate of G P O, Calcutta.	...		..	.	300	...	Ditto.
9	Kedar Nath Banerji on account of security of Phanindra Nath Banerji, Clerk, Harrison Road Town S O	100		200	..	...	..	Ditto.
10	Rajendra Lal De, unpaid candidate, Calcutta G P O	..				300	..	Ditto.
11	Fani Bhushan Mukerji . . . .	.	.		..	300	..	Ditto.
12	Gopessur Sil . . . .	...	300	.	...			Ditto
13	Bhukun Ram, Postman . . . .	.	500	...	..	...	.	Ditto
14	Messrs. Biswas & Co, Contractors .	...	..	...		...	1,000	Ditto
15	Hem Chandra Bysack, unpaid probationer.	...	300	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Himmat Lal, Inspector, P O Shekhawati Sub-Division	...	..	400	...	...	400	Postmaster General Circle
17	Din Muhammad, Sub-Postmaster, Chitargarh R. S.	.	...	500	..	...	...	Ditto.
18	Bisvanath, Sub-Postmaster, Jhalapalam.	..	..	500	...		...	Ditto.
19	Fateh Lal, Head Clerk, Jeypur City P. O.	.	..	.	.	..	100	Ditto
20	Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Abu .			500	...	.	...	Ditto.
21	Balwant Parshotam, Khadikar, Sub-Postmaster, Bundi.	...	...	...	.	..	500	Ditto.
22	Moona Lal & Sons, Mail Contractors, Abu.	...		500	..	.	...	Ditto.
23	Lal Dil Sukh, Contractor of Mails .	...	.	500	...		...	Ditto.
24	Manna Lal & Sons, Mail Contractors.		...	2,000	...	...	...	Postmaster United Prov

Based on Government statement of the nominal value of Rs. 51,95,000 represented by investment certificates held by Savings Bank depositors.

Serial Number	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.					3 per cent.	Name of officer to whom interest is intimated. . .
		1842-43	1854-55	1865	1879	1900-01	1895-97	
25	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Co., for Tonga Mail Service Contract.	.	.	500	..	..	...	Postmaster Gen United Provinces.
26	Wasudeo Narayan Dutey, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller Janaktal, Jhansi.	.	.	300	.	...	...	Ditto.
27	Beni Lal, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Rewa	.	..	100	..	...	...	Ditto.
28	Daulat Ram Sharma, Sub-Postmaster, Mitharajgunj	.	..	.	.	..	300	Ditto.
29	Lal Gopal Mukerjee, candidate, Dead Letter Office	...	...	500	..	..	...	Ditto.
30	Purna Chandra Moitra, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Sarsa	.	.	.	..	500	...	Ditto.
31	Ajadhia Prosad, Treasurer and Accountant, Postmaster General's Office	.	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	Ditto.
32	Vithal Das Nagur on account of security of Pandit Shiam Lal, paid probationer, Lucknow D L O	200	.	100	..	...	.	Ditto
33	Kunja Behari Chakraburty, Clerk, Unao P O	.	.	.	...	...	500	Ditto
34	Nand Lal and Sons, Mail Contractors	.	.	1,000	.	.	..	Postmaster Gen Central Circle.
35	Parthasarathy Pillay, Treasurer, Madras G P O	.	2,000	5,000	.	...	.	Postmaster Gen Madras.
36	C Raja Gopal Pillai, Sharaff	500	1,000	500	..	...	.	Presidency Postma Madras.
37	C. Rathna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, Madras G P O	..	.	4,000	..	...	...	Ditto.
38	A Narayan Samy Iyer, Postmaster, Cocanada	.	.	300	...	...	...	Postmaster Gen Madras.
39	Dattatraya Vishnu Pesolkar, Treasurer, Hyderabad (D).	.	.	10,000	.	.	...	Ditto.
40	K. Raju Naidu, Treasurer's Assistant, Madras G P O	...	500	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
41	M. Sivabhusanum Mudaliar, Assistant Treasurer, Madras G P O	.	..	...	...	.	500	Ditto.
42	T Mahadev Sing, Assistant to Treasurer, Madras G P O	.	.	.	..	...	500	Ditto.
43	M. Devarajulu Naidu, Treasurer, Trichinopoly P. O	.	...	.	...	...	4,000	Ditto.
44	M. C. Venkatesa Iyer, Treasurer, Vellore P O.	.	..	.	..	4,000	.	Ditto.
45	K P. Elumelu Nacker, Contractor for conveyance of postmen on Jutkaa	.	1,000	...	...	.	..	Ditto.
46	K Ramasesha Iyer, Treasurer, Madura	..	.	...	..	...	5,000	Ditto.
47	B Govind Raj Chetty, Treasurer, Bangalore	3,000	.	2,000	.	..	..	Ditto.
48	P Pallonjee, Mail Contractor	.	...	1,000	..	.	.	Ditto.
49	Manukjee Muncherji Ichhaparia, Treasurer, Hyderabad (D)	.	.	10,000	.	..	.	Ditto.
50	C Andrew, Postmaster, Myitkyina P O	.	.	1,100	..	..	.	Postmaster Gen Burma.
51	C. W. Manikam, Clerk, Rangoon P O	...	..	700	...	..	..	Ditto.
52	J. A. Nathaniel, Sub-Postmaster, Kyaikta.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.

Serial Number	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.					3 per cent.	Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97	
53	L. Gomes, Record clerk, Mandalay .	...	..	800	...	...	..	Postmaster General Burma.
54	Bihari Lal Guha, Postmaster, Shwebo	...	.	1,100	...	...	...	Ditto
55	G. C. Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster, Mone		...	500	...	...	..	Ditto.
56	Miss N. Munro, Sub-Postmaster, Rangoon Cantonment P. O.			300	..	...	.	Ditto.
57	A. C. Chakravarti, Sub-Postmaster, Nyanglebin.		...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
58	Banarsi Das, Contractor, Kinio-Tha-beckkayein Mail Line.		..	500	...	.	..	Ditto
59	W. C. Bagchi, Sub-Postmaster, Moundaw.	.	...	500	...	..	...	Ditto.
60	'Ko Law Pan, Contractor . .		1,000	.	.	...	.	Ditto.
61	Tawakal Hussain, Pony Contractor, Rangoon G. P. O.	...	.	500	...	..	...	Ditto.
62	G. N. Risbund, Sub-Postmaster, Bandra	...	.	500		..	.	Postmaster General Bombay.
63	Nauroji Palanji Mistry, paid probationer, Byculla Town Sub-Office		.	500	...		...	Ditto
64	Ardeskar Dadabhoi Lalcaru Sub-Postmaster, Mandvi and Prerozabai.		..	1,000	.	..		Ditto
65	Pestonji Palanji Raghna, Cash distributor, Bombay G. P. O.	.	.	10,000				Ditto.
66	Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. and Mail Contractors.	...	3,000	200	100	..	.	Ditto
67	Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Contractors for conveyance of mails.	.	..	.	...	600	...	Ditto.
68	Jivaji Sorabji, Contractor for the supply of petty stores to the Bombay G. P. O.		..	100	.	400	.	Ditto
69	Merwanji Edulji Mistry, Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	15,000				...	Ditto.
70	Jivaji Sorabji, Contractor for feeding horses of Bombay G. P. O.		...	...	500	...	..	Ditto
71	X. Cordeiro, Deputy Postmaster, Poona.	...	...	...	1,000	400	..	Ditto.
72	S. F. M. D'Souza, Clerk, Aden P. O.	...	...		...	400	.	Ditto.
73	Cowasji Sorabji Mistry, 2nd Assistant Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	10,000	..		.	.	Ditto.
74	Jivaji Sorabji, Contractor . .	...	..	...	...	200		Ditto
75	J. A. S. DeSilva, Clerk, Bombay G. P. O.	.	..	1,000	.			Ditto
76	Messrs. Dhanjibhoje and Sons, Mail Contractors	...	...	..		.	2,000	Postmaster General Punjab and North West Frontier Province
77	C. Dhonjibhoje, Mail Contractors .	.		9,000	...	.	..	Ditto.
78	Behari Lal, Contractor . .	...	500	...	...	...	..	Ditto.
79	Ghulab Khan . . . .	...	100		...	..	..	Ditto.
80	Mr. J. I. Pereira, Sorter, R. M. S. .	500	..	...	...			Inspector General Sorting, Western Circle, Nasik.
81	Shib Sankar Misser, Sorter, R.M.S., A Division.	...	.	500	.	.	...	Inspector General Railway Mail Service
82	Satya Charan Mitra, Cashier .		...	...	..	500		Comptroller, Post Office

Serial Number	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent.	
		1842-43	1854-55	1865	1879	1900-01	1896-97.	
83	Saroda Sundari Lalukdar, Surety of Kumudini Kanta Talukdar, Treasurer, Dacca P O	2,000	3,500	5,000	5,500	4,000	...	Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
84	Jesaram, Sub-Postmaster, Latta (Karachi).	..	500	.	.	..	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
85	J W Roe, Clerk, Correspondence Department, Calcutta G P O	...	.	400	.	..	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
TOTAL		8,26,700	16,77,600	36,16,200	8,100	10,86,800	97,800	

C O SLACKE,
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 28th January 1910

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1910

Mr. E Vredenburg, Officiating Superintendent and Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under Articles 245 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th March 1910, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. H. D. LATOUCHE,
Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 24th February 1910

No 13.—Captain Frederic James Tregay is granted leave out of India for nine months, with effect from the 19th February 1910, or date of departure.

The 25th February 1910

No. 17—The Resident is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules issued with his Notification No 55, dated the 11th July 1908, as subsequently amended by the Notifications specified in the margin, for the grant of licenses for the sale of spirits, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore —

For the existing rules 6 (vi) (2) and (3), substitute the following :—

- (2) Persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, i.e., all classes of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in Cantonments.
- (3) Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants, when on duty.

At the end of rule 6 (vi), add the words " The restriction contained in (1) and (2) above do not apply to native soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments. "

The 26th February 1910.

No. 18.—The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 25th February 1910, the words "three annas" shall be substituted for the words "two annas" in rule 18 of the rules framed under section 9 (d), (e) and (f) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and issued under Notification No. 67, dated the 13th November 1907, as amended by Notification No. 1, dated the 3rd January 1908.

The 28th February 1910.

No. 19.—The list of text-books approved by the Resident in Mysore for use in aided schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is the same as that for the Madras Presidency published in Part I-B, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 21st December 1909

All text-books prescribed by the University of Madras for the Matriculation Examination will be regarded as text-books approved for use in aided schools

Books not authorised by the Resident must not be used in any aided school

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY SUPPLY ACCOUNTS.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, on 31st December 1909, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

10.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								TOTAL.
		3½ per cent 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865	3½ per cent 1879.	3½ per cent 1900-01	9 per cent. 1896-97	3½ per cent 1854-55	Debentures and bonds	Bank deposit receipts	
	<i>Notes on which interest is drawn</i>									
1	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore	200	5,100	.	500	5,100				10,900
2	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.		..	..	..	400		...		400
3	Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.	.	1,000	.	..			..		1,000
4	Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Saharanpore		1,500	..	..		...	.		1,500
5	Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore			500	...					500
6	Superintendent, Hoar Remount Depôt			.	1,200					1,200
7	Ordnance Officer, Fort William		500			.	...	.		500
8	" " Allahabad		1,200	...	...	1,000				2,200
9	" " Agra		500						...	500
10	" " Ferozepore		4,000	.						4,000
11	" " Karachi		1,000	.	...					1,000
	" " Bombay		6,000	...	.			.		6,000
	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	...	1,000	.	.	...				1,000
14	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay		500	..					..	500
15	Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India		4,000	.	16,000					20,000
	TOTAL R	200	20,300	500	17,700	6,500				51,200
	<i>Safe Custody.</i>									
16	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.	1,600	2,000	..		1,000	300			4,900
17	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras		..	..		500				500
18	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad	100	100			..				200
19	" " Ferozepore	1,000	200		200					1,400
20	" " Rawalpindi		500		.					500
21	" " Luckee	1,000								1,000
22	" " Harness and Saddery Factory Workshops, Perambur.		6,000							6,000
23	Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta.		10,000		.					10,000
24	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta		500		1,600	1,500	1,100		...	4,700
25	Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India	..	2,000	..	1,500		2,500		.	6,000
	TOTAL R	3,700	21,300	.	3,300	3,000	3,900	...		35,200
26	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.		..	.	...		.		7,400	...
27	Superintendent Remount Depôt, Mona	.	...	...	..	.		...	1,500	...
28	Superintendent, Hapur Remount Depôt, Babugarh		.	.			..	..	1,500	
29	Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore.	..		...	...	.	.		25	...
30	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore		.			.	...	.	610	..
31	" " Rawalpindi			..	.	..	.		2,760	...
	TOTAL R			.		...	...		13,795	...

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd March 1910.

T. A. HARRISON, Lieut.-Col.,
Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Accounts Section.

THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION, NORTHERN CIRCLE.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle, on 31st December 1909, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT						Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL
		3½ per cent. 1842-43	3½ per cent. 1851-55	3½ per cent. 1865	3½ per cent. 1871	3½ per cent. 1900-01	3½ per cent. 1896-97			
On which interest is drawn.										
1	Divisional Supply Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar.		..	6,700			1,800	.	...	8,500
2	Divisional Supply Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi), Division, Rawalpindi		12,500	10,300		2,000	10,800			44,000
3	Divisional Supply Officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division, Lahore Cantonment.		1,000	21,300		400	10,000			33,600
4	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir.			2,500		..			...	3,500
5	Officer in charge Military Grass Farm, Dera Ismail Khan.						300			300
6	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.	..		10,100		.		..		10,100
7	Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Simla.		4,00,000	1,000		75,000	2,11,000	.	.	7,00,000
8	Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta Branch.		50,000				2,00,000	.	...	2,50,000
9	People's Bank of India, Limited	11,200	2,000	30,200	10,000					53,400
TOTAL R		11,200	4,65,800	42,100	10,000	77,400	4,47,800		..	11,04,300
Safe Custody.										
								Bank deposit receipts		
1	Divisional Supply Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar.							8,620-0-0		8,620-0-0
2	Divisional Supply Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, Rawalpindi.	..					..	51,753-6-3		51,753-6-3
3	Divisional Supply Officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division, Lahore Cantonment							13,276-2-1		13,276-2-1
4	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir.									1,585-0-0
5	Messrs Incha Ram & Co, Bankers, Sialkote.	...						2,00,700-0-0		2,00,700-0-0
6	Messrs. Lalta Pershad & Sons, Bankers, Lahore Cantonment.					..		7,137-0-0		7,137-0-0
TOTAL R			..			...		2,83,071-9-0		2,83,071-9-0

H. D. GRACIAS, for Deputy Examiner,
In charge Accounts Section, Northern Circle.

RAWALPINDI;
The 1st March 1910.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND THE SYNDICATE
OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the B.L. Examination held in January 1910:—

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Biswas, Charuchandra	...	...	Ripon College.
2	Sen, Sitieschandra	...	...	Ditto
3	De, Binodbihari	...	...	Ditto.
4	Som, Rajendranath	...	...	Ditto.
5	Sen, Binaybhushan	...	...	Dacca College.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	...	City College.
	" Baidyanath	...	...	Ripon College.
8	Palchandhuri, Jainachandra	...	...	Ditto
9	Mitra, Kalipada	...	...	Ditto.
10	Ghosh, Rajendrakumar	...	...	City College.
11	Sarkar, Bhudebchandra	...	...	Bangabasi College.
12	Mukhopadhyay, Bankimchandra	...	...	Ripon College.
13	Chattopadhyay, Nalinimohan	...	...	Ditto
14	Akhouri Halwant Sahay	...	...	Ditto.
15	Raghunandan Prasad, I	...	...	B N. College, Bankipur.
16	Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra	...	...	Ripon College.
17	Guchait, Ramkrishna	...	...	Midnapore College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Manindranath	...	...	Ripon College.
19	Nath, Panchkarilal	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
20	Jugal Kishor	...	...	B N College, Bankipur.
	Datta, Kshitishchandra	...	...	Ripon College.
22	Chakrabarti, Sureschandra	...	...	Ditto
23	Das, Jatindranath	...	...	Midnapore College.
	Naha, Rajendrakumar	...	...	Dacca College.
25	Barmamay, Mohinimohan	...	...	Ripon College.
26	Chattopadhyay, Pyarimohan	...	...	Ditto.
27	Das, Basantakumar, I	...	...	Ditto.
28	Mitra, Abinashchandra	...	...	Ditto.
29	Gupta, Surindrakumar	...	...	Ditto.
	Syed Rifiq Ahmed	...	...	City College
31	Chattopadhyay, Arunprasad	...	...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Jyotishchandra	...	...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	Pal, Satyacharan	...	...	Metropolitan Institution
32	Raychaudhuri, Sudhiranjan	...	...	City College.
	Basu, Priyanath	...	...	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Umasadhan	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
37	Basuray, Jagatnath	...	...	Ripon College
	Syed Amjad Ali	...	...	City College
	Nilkant Balvant Bhavalkar	...	...	Morris College, Nagpur.
39	Sen, Binaykrishna	...	...	Krishnagar College
	Mandal, Dwijendranath	...	...	Ripon College.
42	Ghosh, Sachindramohan	...	...	Ditto
	Sen, Satischaran	...	...	Ditto.
44	Mukhopadhyay, Paresnath	...	...	Ditto.
	Bandopadhyay, Girishchandra	...	...	City College.
46	Biswas, Upendragopal	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satyacharan	...	...	Ripon College
	Basu, Gobindaprasad	...	...	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
48	Ray, Nepalchandra	...	...	City College.
	Basu, John G.	...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
51	Chakrabarti, Jaychandra	...	...	Ditto.
52	Dasgupta, Manmathanath...	...	...	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Gobindachandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	...	...	Bangabasi College.
54	Das, Pyarilal	...	...	Midnapore College.
	Ghosh, Sisirkumar	Ripon College.

G. TRIBAUT, Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, the 26th February, 1910.

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Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending 31st March 1909 and the four preceding years, to which are appended the Accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India, Vol. I (Abstract and Detailed Tables of Imports and Exports), Forty-third issue, 1908-09. Super-Royal Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (R1)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part III Commercial Services, including Statistics relating to Post Office, Telegraphs, Railways, and Irrigation. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part VI Administrative and Judicial, including Statistics relating to Administrative Divisions, Civil and Criminal Justice, Registration, Police, Jails, etc. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part II. Commercial including Statistics relating to Foreign Trade and Shipping, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, etc. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1909, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1907 and 1908. No. 4 of 1908-09. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (5a.)

Note on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India up to the year 1908. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part IV (b) Finance and Revenue, including statistics relating to Principal Heads of Revenue, Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Stamps, Customs, etc. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part IV (a) Finance and Revenue, including Statistics relating to Coinage, Paper Currency, Public Debt, etc. Second issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Statistics of British India for 1907-08 and preceding years. Part I Industrial, including Statistics relating to Factories, Mills, Mines, etc. R1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

Supplement to Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the official year ending March 31st, 1908. Abstract and detailed Tables showing Imports according to Countries of Consignment and Exports according to Countries of Final Destination. First issue. Vol. I, with a Prefatory Memorandum. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

Supplement to the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the official year ending March 31st, 1908. Abstract and detailed Tables showing Imports according to Countries of Consignment and Exports according to Countries of Final Destination. First issue. Vol. II, with a Prefatory Memorandum. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (7a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 1. Economic Product Series. Indian Woods and their Uses. Super Royal. Paper cover. R2-12 or 4s. (12a.)

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. I, Part IV. (A Chemical Examination of the Constituents of Burmese Varnish), Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. II, Part I, on some Insect Pests of the Himalayan oaks. 6a or 7d. (7a.)

Forest Reservation in Burma in the interests of an endangered water-supply. By Alex. Rodger, I.F.S. Forest Pamphlet No. 6. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

The Collection of Statistical Data relating to the Principal Indian Species. Forest Pamphlet. No. 8, by A. M. F. Caccia. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10a or 1s. (3a.)

Report on the Progress of Agriculture in India for 1907-09. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6a. or 7d. (2a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its administrative control corrected to 1st July 1909. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1909. Paper cover. Royal 8vo. R2-12 or 4s. 1d. (6a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 30th June 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (2a.)

Encampment Regulations, India. 1908 Edition. Royal 16mo. Cloth. 14a or 1s. 4d. (2a.)

Sword Practice for Indian Cavalry 1909. Provisional issue. Royal 16mo. Cloth. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

Hand Book for 30 pr. B. L. Gun, Mark 1, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (2a.)

Standing Orders for the Royal Engineers in India. Royal 8vo. Board. R1-2 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

State Railway Construction Code, First Edition, 1909 (Ordinary). R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (8a.)

State Railway Construction Code, First Edition, 1909 (Interleaved). R2-4 or 3s. 9d. (12a.)

Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected to 30th June 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Rajputana Gazetteer—

Volume II A. Mewar Residency and Volume II B. together. Cloth. Royal 8vo. R5-10 or 8s. 6d. (7a.)

Volume II A. R3-10 or 5s. 6d. (4a.)

Volume II B. R2 or 3s.

Volume III A. Western Rajputana States Residency, and Bikanir Agency. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4-6 or 6s. 7d. (8a.)

Volume III B. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July, 1909. Part I. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3s. (8a.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6a.) Complete R4 or 6s. (14a.)

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE;
WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.**

Roorkee Treatise and Civil Engineering—

- Section IX, Railways, 5th Edition. Revised by F. G. Royal Dawson, 1908. R4-4.
 Section V, Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908. (Reprint) R3-12.
 Thomason College Calendar for 1908 R5-2.
-

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE
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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 4 to 7, at R2 each.
 Memoirs, Vol. 2, No 7, "The Fastness of the Indigenous Dyes of Bengal." By E. R. Watson, at As. 12 each
 Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 4, Nos. 8 to 11, Vol. 5, No. 1, at R2 each
 Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 8, Monograph on Sea Snakes, by Major F. Wall, I.M.S., at R5 each
 Memoirs, Vol 2 No. 9, A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese, by E. Denison Ross, Ph.D, at R4 each

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at As. 10 each.
 Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 4. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at R1-4 each.
 Nityacara Pradip, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1. By Pandit Binoda Behary Bhattacharjee, at As. 10 each.
 Qawaninus-Sayyad. By Lieut.-Col. D. C. Phillott, at R5 each
 Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 2. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at R1-4 each.
 Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 6, Fasc. 3. By Acharya Satyabrata Samasrami, at As. 10 each.
 Vidhana Parijata, Vol 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna, at R1-4.
 Gobhilya Grihya Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 2. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at R1-4 each.
 Chaturvarga Cintamani, Vol. 4, Fasc 7 By Pandit Pramath Nath Tarkubhusana, at R1-4 each.
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 Clokavartika, Eng., Fasc. 7. By Pandit Ganganath Jha, at R1-4 each.
 Sandhyastotrasangraha, Vol. 1. By Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, at R2 each.
 Samarsineya Katha, Fasc 2. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
 Mahabhasyapradipoddyata, Vol. 3, Fasc 9. By Pandit Bahuballava Sastri.
 Yogasastra, Fasc 2 By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
 Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha, Fasc. 13. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi.
 Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1-2. By Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami.
 Cri Cantinatha Charita, Fasc. 1. By Muni Vijaya Dharma Suri.
 Karmapradip. By Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar.
 Haralata. By Pandit Kamala Krishna Smritibhusana.
 History of Gujrat. By E. Denison Ross, Ph.D.
 Rasarnava, Fasc. 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R1.

Monthly Weather Review, October 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover Price R1

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R2.

Monthly Weather Review, November 1909 (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

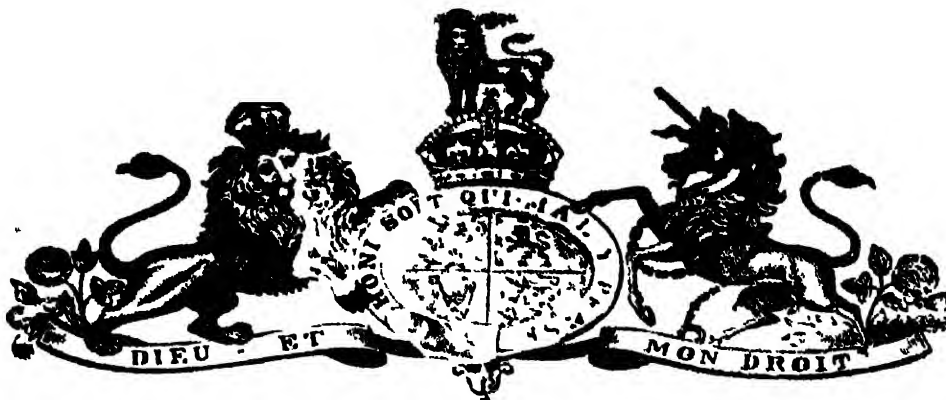
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XXXVIII, Part I By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908 Re 1

Records of the Geological Survey of India. By the Director, Geological Survey of India R1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India R1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New series. Vol. 1 III. Memoir No 1. By M. Cossmann and G. Pissario R2

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D.Sc. (London), F.G.S R5.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE, J. M. FLETCHER, I.C.S. (DECD.)

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Maynard Fletcher, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Ranchi on the 6th October 1909, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 25th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate, J. M. Fletcher, decd

CALCUTTA;
11th February 1910

Estate, G. S. Oddie, I.C.S., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George Scudamore Oddie, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Naraingunge on the 27th August 1909, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 6th April next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,

Administrator to Estate, G. S. Oddie, I.C.S., decd.

CALCUTTA;
22nd February 1910.

Estate, Colonel G McB. Davis, C. B., D. S. O., I. M. S., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George McBride Davis, a Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, who died at 5, Park View Terrace, Wimbledon, Surrey, on the 4th October 1909, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co., are required to send in the same on or before 16th March next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
Col G McB Davis, I M.S., decd.

CALCUTTA,
22nd February 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction

CASE NO 2 OF 1910.

In the matter of R Venketsamy, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by R Venketsamy, son of Ramasamy, goods clerk, Burma Railways, resident at the Railway Compound, Rangoon, on the 26th day of January 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day of January 1910 against the said R. Venketsamy.

RANGOON,
The 28th January 1910

J HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 1 OF 1910.

In the matter of V C Dooray Rajah Moodaliar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by V C Dooray Rajah Moodaliar, son of N. V. Cundasawmy Moodaliar, residing at Kalabasti, Rangoon, clerk to Mr C. Hamlyn, on the 13th day of January 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 14th day of January 1910 against the said V. C. Dooray Rajah Moodaliar.

RANGOON,
The 26th January 1910

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 200306, dated 11th December 1909—3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs 7-4-4.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

(SASHI BHUSANA DAS),
Address—199, Shibpur Road, Shibpur District, Howrah,

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in favour of Kusum Kumari Debi and Purna Chandra Mukherjee.—

No. 121966, dated 5th February 1909—3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs 22-2-10.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that office.

Name—KUSUM KUMARI DEBI.

No. 6, Newdiversion Road, Shanapara Sibpur
Botanical Garden Post Office, Howrah.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 064352 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs 1,000 only, originally standing in the name of Babus Narendia Krishna Ghosh and Rajendra Krishna Ghosh, executors of Kalprasanna Ghosh, and last endorsed to Babu Amarendra Krishna Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—AMARENDRA KRISHNA GHOSH,

Residence—1, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April, 1909, being the fourth quarter of the year 1908-09, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1907-08

PARTICULARS	For the quarter ending 30th April 1909.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1908	Increase	Decrease.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	R 1,52,26,864 a 2 p 6	R 1,52,01,525 a 10 p 9	R 20,338 a 7 p 9	R
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Widows' Fund	1,03,302 3 9	1,14,752 8 10	.	11 450 5 1
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Children's Fund	47,711 0 2	50,781 15 0	.....	3,070 15 4
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,250 9 6	1,813 15 0	" 1 0 0	563 5 6
Fees and stamps	8 8 0	7 8 0		" ..
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 35 transferred to Divisible Surplus	30 0 0	2,340 0 0	.	2,301 0 0
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	396 7 7	396 7 7	.	.....
Amount of interest received from Government of India for the year 1908-09 and from subscribers on their arrear subscriptions	9,07,128 9 0	9,04,175 12 11	2,952 12 1	.....
Amount of Fine imposed on subscrip- tions in arrears	28 0 10	43 12 10	" ..	15 12 0
TOTAL INCOME	10,59,864 6 10	10,74,312 0 8	2,952 12 1	17,401 5 11
GRAND TOTAL	1,62,86,728 9 4	1,62,80,837 11 5	23,292 3 10	17,401 5 11
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,79,336 13 1	1,77,381 3 2	1,455 10 0	..
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	95,345 1 10	66,058 9 10	29,286 10 0	713 8 0
Establishment and contingencies	7,888 3 8	6,126 10 9	1,761 8 11	...
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	11,353 15 10	11,498 0 11	...	144 1 1
Commission paid for money-orders	700 15 6	764 11 0	...	57 11 6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,94,631 1 11	2,92,329 3 7	Rs 2,317 2 11	915 4 7
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,59,92,097 7 5	1,59,88,508 7 10	Rs 3,075 0 11	16,486 1 4
GRAND TOTAL	1,62,86,728 9 4	1,62,80,837 11 5	23,292 3 10	17,401 5 11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	92,910 15 0	83,030 15 0	9,880 0 0	.....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 30th April)	1,000	584	1,046	626		..	46	42
Ditto of incumbents (on 30th April)	707	848	712	852		..	5	4
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May).	1,041	580	1,076	604	.	..	35	24

	R	s.	p
A — Net increase in grand total of Income	5,890	13	11
B — Net increase in total Expenditure	2,301	14	4
C — Net increase in Balance	3,588	15	7

J. W. MEDLAND, A C A ,
J. C. C. GRAY, } Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M MENDES,
Accountant.

RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

U. S. F. Fund Office :
Calcutta, the 21st January 1910.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VI OF 1910.

An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

- 2. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp Short title. (Amendment) Act, 1910**

2. In section 8, sub-section (1), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), for the words "eight annas per centum" the words "one per centum" shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule I of the said Act the following Amendment of Act 11, 1899, Schedule I. amendments shall be made, namely:—

- (i) For Article No. 5 the following substituted, namely —

"5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT--

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange : | Two annas |
| (b) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate , | Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share |
| (c) if not otherwise provided for . | Eight annas. |

Exemptions

Agreement or memorandum of agreement—

- (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM, inadmissible under No. 43,
- (b) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan,
- (c) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.

(ii) In Article No. 13, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

						If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—							
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed				200	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed				400	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Ditto	400	ditto		600	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Ditto	600	ditto		1,000	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Ditto	1,000	ditto		1,200	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
Ditto	1,200	ditto		1,600	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Ditto	1,600	ditto		2,500	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Ditto	2,500	ditto		5,000	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto	5,000	ditto		7,500	6 12 0	3 6 0	2 4 0
Ditto	7,500	ditto		10,000	9 0 0	8 0	3 0 0
Ditto	10,000	ditto		15,000	13 8 0	6 12 0	4 8 0
Ditto	15,000	ditto		20,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Ditto	20,000	ditto		25,000	22 8 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
Ditto	25,000	ditto		30,000	27 0 0	13 8 0	9 0 0
and for every additional Rs 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs 30,000.					9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0

(iii) For Article No 27 the following shall be substituted, namely —

" 27. **DEBENTURE** (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable—

(a) endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer,

(b) by delivery

The same duty as Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.

The same duty as a conveyance (No 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.

Explanation.—The term 'Debenture' includes any interest coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.

Exemption.

A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.

See also BOND (No 15) and Sections 8 and 55."

(iv) For Article No 43 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 43. **NOTE OR MEMORANDUM** sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal—

(a) of any goods exceeding in value twenty rupees,

Two annas.

(b) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees

Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security "

(v) In Article No. 59, in the second column, for the words "Three-quarters of" the words "One and a half times", and in the *EXEMPTIONS*, for the word "three-quarters" each time it occurs the words "one and a half" shall be substituted.

(vi) In Article No. 62, in the second column, for the word "One-quarter", where it occurs opposite clauses (a) and (b), the word "One-half" shall be substituted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto

2. *Clause 3* (i) has been altered so as to discriminate between stock exchange transactions and the class of transactions carried through by bill and exchange brokers. For the former a graduated scale of duty has been maintained, but the rates have been reduced, as the Committee consider that the rates originally proposed might hamper the free circulation of securities. For the latter class of transactions a fixed duty of two annas is proposed, as the operations are frequently conducted on a narrow margin.

3. *Clause 3* (ii) has been altered so as to retain the existing rates of duty for bills or notes of which the amount does not exceed Rs 600. Small *hundis* and similar petty transactions will thus be exempted from the enhancement in duty.

4. *Clause 3* (iii) has been altered so as to distinguish between debentures which are transferable by delivery, and those which require an endorsement or separate deed of transfer. The latter are left at their present rate of duty, as they will be amenable, whenever they change hands, to the increased transfer duty under article 62. Debentures payable to bearer, however, will be subject to the higher rate originally proposed, as they escape transfer duty. This is on the analogy of the enhanced rate now proposed on securities issued under section 8 of the Act.

4. A new clause 3 (iv) has been introduced, so as to bring the duty on brokers' notes ("bought and sold" notes) into line with the enhanced duties on agreements to sell (article 5). Some doubt has been expressed whether certain classes of transactions which it was intended to tax under article 5 could not be passed under article 43, and it is desirable to prevent possible evasion of the new duties.

5. The Bill has been published in the Gazette of India of the 26th February 1910.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON

S. P. SINHA.

J. S. MESTON.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

C. H. KESTEVEN

BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

MG. BAH TOO.

M. HAQUE

The 3rd March 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1910.

An Act Further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1910.

2. In Schedule I to the Court-fees Act, 1870, as amended by the Amendment of Act II, 1870, Schedule I, 1889, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) in article 11, for the entries in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees, but does not exceed ten thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value.
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When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.

Two and one-half per centum on such amount or value

When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees.

Three per centum on such amount or value.

Provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827, in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.

(ii) in article 12A, for the entries in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(1) As regards debts and securities.

The same fee as would be payable in respect of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in respect of an extension of such a certificate, as the case may be.

(2) As regards other property in respect of which the certificate is granted—		When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees,	Three per centum on such amount or value.
When the amount or value of such property exceeds one thousand rupees, but does not exceed ten thousand rupees	Two per centum on such amount or value		
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.	Two and one-half per centum on such amount or value.	3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any probate, letters of administration or certificate in respect of which the fee payable under the law for the time being in force has been paid prior to the commencement of this Act, but which have not been issued	

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. The Bill has been published in the Gazette of India of the 26th February 1910

3 We have no alterations to suggest and we recommend that the Bill as introduced be passed

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

S P. SINHA

J. S. MESTON

J B BRUNYATE.

C. H. KESTEVEN.

BHUPENDRA NATH BASU

MG. BAH TOO.

M. HAQUE.

The 3rd March 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1910.

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910, and
Short title and com- (Amendment) Act, 1910, and
mencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 25th day of February 1910.

2. For Schedule III to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by the Schedule for Schedule Indian Tariff Act (1894) III, Act VIII, 1894. Amendment Act, 1895, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908, the Schedule appended to this Act shall be substituted.

3 In Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act, Amendment of 1894, as amended by the Schedule IV, Act Indian Tariff Act (1894) VIII, 1894. Amendment Act, 1896, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(i) In No. 11, the entries—

"Tobacco, unmanu- factured.	..	...	Free.
Tobacco, manufac- tured.	..	ad valorem	Five per cent.

shall be omitted.

(ii) In No. 15, the entries—

"Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of Government of India, which is free	.	ad valorem	Five per cent."
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shall be omitted.

(iii) In No. 16, in the fifth column, opposite the entry "Petroleum", for the words "One anna" the words "One anna and six pies" shall be substituted.

4. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1908, are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH, TOBACCO AND SILVER

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.	No.	Name of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
1	Liquors— Ale, beer and porter . . . Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	R. a. 0 3		WINES— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not con- taining more than 42 per cent of proof spirit All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applic- able to spirit, other sorts.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	3 12
	Liqueurs and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations con- taining spirit		13 0			"	1 8
	Spirit which has been ren- dered effectually and per- manently unfit for human consumption	d talorem	Five per cent	4	OPPIUM and its alkaloids . .	seer of 80 tolas .	24 0
	Spirit used in drugs, medi- cines or chemicals	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	7 13 and the duty to be increased or reduced in pro- portion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.	3	SALT	Indian maund of 82½ lb. avoird- pois weight.	The rate at which excise-duty for the time being leviable on salt manu- factured in the place where the import takes place.
	Spirit, other sorts	"	9 6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in pro- portion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.	4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry . .	Indian maund of 82½ lb. avoird- pois weight.	Such rate or rate of duty, not ex- ceeding twelve annas, as the Governor Gen- eral in Council may, by notifi- cation in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
					TOBACCO— Unmanufactured	pound	1 8
					Cigars	"	2 8
					Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs per thousand.	thousand . . .	5 0
					Cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand.	pound	2 0
					Manufactured, other sorts . .	"	1 10
				6	SILVER bullion or coin, except current coin of the Gov- ernment of India, which is free	ounce	0 4

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The only alteration which we have made in the Bill as introduced is the restoration in the new Schedule of the provisions of the existing Schedule III as to the method of calculating duty on liquors.

3. The Bill has been published in the Gazette of India of the 26th February 1910.

4. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

S. P. SINHA.

J. M. HOLMS.

F. C. GATES.

J. S. MESTON.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

C. W. N. GRAHAM.

The 3rd March 1910.

WE regret we are unable to sign the Report of the Committee, because we are not satisfied that the condition of the finances of the country is such as to necessitate the imposition of fresh taxation. We fear the need for such taxation has arisen owing to the fact that the revenue under several heads has been under-estimated. Notably has this been, we think, the case with opium revenue. The Hon'ble Finance Member estimates that the average price per chest for the next financial year will be Rs. 1,750. Those, however, who are well acquainted with the conditions of opium trade, are strongly of opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the Chinese market, Rs. 2,000 per chest will be a safe estimate. The latter figure means an increase of over 90 lakhs in the estimated revenue from opium.

In any case we are unable to agree to the proposed enhancement of the duty on silver, as also on petroleum. The increased duty on petroleum will obviously fall on the poorer classes of the country. The increased duty on silver—nearly 17 per cent. in place of the present 5 per cent—will, by lowering the price of silver, seriously disorganise our trade with China, and will impose an additional burden on the mill industry of the country, which is just now passing through a time of great difficulty. The question of the future of silver in this country is a most important question which we think ought to be considered in all its aspects by a Commission of competent men before any action is taken in regard to it. The present proposal, moreover, comes at a most inopportune moment, because it really means a blow to the first great industry of the country after agriculture at a time when it is least able to bear it, and an advantage conferred on its foreign rivals which they will not be slow to use. We are of opinion that, if additional money is necessary, it will be a far less objectionable plan to put an extra import-duty on sugar, as also an export-duty on jute, of which we have a monopoly in the world. A countervailing excise may be levied on jute if it is imperative to safeguard the interests of free trade.

G. K. GOKHALE.

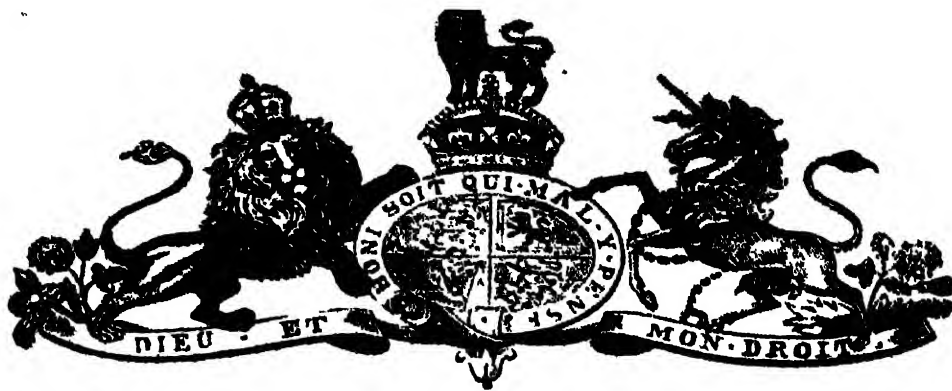
SASSOON DAVID

V. VEERABHADRARIEE.

The 3rd March 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March 1910:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1583, dated 20th August 1909; from High Court, Calcutta, No. 3112, dated 23rd August 1909. [Papers No. 1]

From H. W. Everett, Esq, Professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Sibpur Engineering College, dated 10th September 1909. [Paper No. 2.]

From Government, Madras, No. 1056-W, dated 28th September 1909, and enclosure; from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 4712, dated 1st October 1909, from Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 3615-J, dated 30th September 1909, from Government, Burma, No. 2074—361-G, dated 27th September 1909, from Government, United Provinces, No. 1196—312 R, dated 28th September 1909; from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1582—VII 7-20, dated 25th September 1909, from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1255, dated 14th September 1909, from Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1150 N, dated 19th September 1909. [Paper No. 3.]

From Major-General Beresford Lovett, Secretary in India to United Provinces Power Association, dated 11th October 1909. [Papers No. 4.]

Endorsement by Public Works Department, No. 1900, dated 4th November 1909, and enclosures. [Papers No. 5.]

From Government, Punjab, No. 612 (Commerce and Industry), dated 10th November 1909, and enclosures. [Papers No. 6.]

From Government, United Provinces, No. 1336—312, dated 16th November 1909, and enclosures. [Papers No. 7.]

the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy was referred, ~~have considered~~ the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the

Office Memoranda by Public Works Department, No. 1747, dated 25th October 1909, and No 1938 Elec., dated 15th November 1909, and enclosures. [Papers No. 8.]

From Government, Bengal, No 264—T M P. I., dated 4th November 1909, No. 750 M. P. I., dated 9th November 1909, and enclosures; and No. 816 M. P. I., dated 20th November 1909, and enclosures. [Papers No. 9.]

Endorsement by Public Works Department, No. 2014 Elec., dated 2nd December 1909, and enclosures. [Papers No. 10.]

From Government, Bombay, No C. W. 2760, dated 25th November 1909, and enclosure. [Papers No. 11.]

From Government, Madras, No. 1450 W., dated 18th December 1909, and enclosure. [Papers No. 12.]

Bill as amended by us
annexed thereto.

2 *Clause 2*—We have redrafted the definition of "energy" so as to make it include the substance of the definition of "purpose", which we have omitted. We have added a definition of "public lamp."

3 *Clause 3*.—In sub-clause (2) (a) (ii) we have substituted "the General Officer Commanding the Division" for "the Commander-in-Chief in India", as the Army Department can ensure all important cases being referred to higher authority if necessary. We have omitted sub-clause (3) of the Bill as introduced as the unrestricted nature of the power to grant licenses which is now conferred appears to us to make any such saving unnecessary.

4. *Clause 4*.—We have deleted the words "not being a local authority" in sub-clause (1), sub-heads (c) and (e), as we see no reason for differentiating between local authorities and companies in the matter of revocation of licenses.

5. *Clause 5*.—We have transposed sub-clauses (d) and (e) of the Bill as introduced and have added words to shew more clearly the position of a mortgagee at the time when an undertaking is purchased.

In sub-clause (f) we have added words to bring the provision into line with the corresponding provision in clause 8. We have also slightly altered the proviso so as to make it clear that the power of removal conferred on the Local Government is limited to works in any street.

6 *Clause 6*—We have made similar alterations to those last described in this clause.

7. *Clause 7*.—We have altered the maximum period, after which an undertaking may be compulsorily expropriated, from 42 years to 50 years, and the subsequent recurring period from 10 to 20 years. It appears to us that during so short a period as ten years the licensee would not have sufficient incentive to extend his works and add to his capital liabilities. We have also set out the terms of purchase, heretofore incorporated by reference to clause 5, and we have provided for an addition not exceeding 20 per cent. being paid over and above the market value of the lands, buildings and plant as determined by the arbitrator. Although the Government has always been able to vary the purchase terms under clause 10 it appears to us desirable to show on the face of the new Act that some addition will generally be given to compensate the licensee for the compulsory acquisition of his undertaking.

8 *Clause 10*.—In view of the changes we have made in clause 7 we have reverted to the wording of the Act of 1903 by substituting "with the previous sanction" for "subject to the control" of the Governor General in Council in this clause which empowers the Local Government to vary the purchase terms when granting licenses.

9 *Clause 12*—We have omitted the new proviso to sub-clause (1) proposed by the Bill as introduced, as we consider that the local authority is sufficiently safeguarded by the provisions of clause 16. In sub-clause (2) which forbids the placing of electric supply lines or works on private property subject to the exceptions in the proviso, we have slightly enlarged the scope of the proviso in the interests of licensees. The rights of the owners of property are, we consider, fully safeguarded by the second proviso, by the new sub-clause (3), and by sub-clause (4).

10. *Clause 22*—We have inserted a new proviso, based on the recently enacted Electric Lighting Act, 1909, in place of that in the Bill as introduced, as we believe it will be more acceptable both to licensees and the public.

11. *Clause 23*—In sub-clause (1), we have omitted the last two lines of the Bill referring to rebates, and the provision now agrees with the corresponding one in the English law. The liberty of granting rebates should, we think, be left entirely to the licensee, subject to the provision that no undue preference is shown. We have omitted sub-clause (3) of the Bill as introduced as we consider that any disputes which arise as to undue preference can only be settled satisfactorily by a court of law.

12. *Clause 24*.—We have widened the scope of the proviso to this clause so as to render it illegal for a licensee to cut off a consumer for non-payment of charges while any *bona fide* dispute is under consideration by an Electric Inspector.

13. *Clause 26*.—On further consideration we have omitted this clause of the Bill as introduced. The clause, which is in the schedule of the Act of 1903, was objected to at the time that enactment was under discussion and is still held to be unduly restrictive. Government, on the other hand, has sufficient power under the rules and under clause

24. sub-clause (2) of the Bill as amended, to forbid the use of dangerous or defective works.

14. *Clause 26 (formerly 27).*—We have transposed the 6th and 7th sub-clauses of the Bill and have somewhat extended the former—now sub-clause (7)—for the protection of the consumer in cases where, as in Bombay, special systems of charging for electricity, involving special apparatus beyond the primary meter referred to in sub-clause (1), are in force. In sub-clause (6), (formerly (7).) we have reinserted provision for persons other than Electric Inspectors deciding disputes and have made other minor changes to render the intention of the clause clearer. The explanation has been extended so as to cover the alterations referred to.

15. *Clause 27 (formerly 28).*—We have inserted words to enable conditions to be imposed where sanction is given under this clause to the supply by a licensee of energy outside his authorized area, and we have added a new proviso to protect other licensees from unfair competition, as has been done in the Electric Lighting Act, 1909.

16. *Clause 28 (formerly 29).*—In the Bill as introduced the distinction between Part II and Part III was between the supply of energy on the one hand and the use of energy on the other, so that clause 29 of that Bill, dealing with supply by non-licensees, was inserted in the former Part. We have, now on further consideration transferred the clause to Part III with a new heading. We have also recast the clause so as to prohibit the unauthorized supply of energy instead of the unauthorized breaking up of streets. A person desiring to engage in the business of supplying energy without a license will require the sanction of the Local Government. We have also added a proviso to protect licensees' undertakings from unreasonable competition with unlicensed undertakings.

17. *Clause 29.*—Clause 29 is new and provides for the conferment on non-licensees of statutory powers in connection with the breaking up of streets. It has been pointed out that in the absence of express statutory authority neither the local authority nor the Local Government can authorise the breaking up of streets which may be necessary for carrying on electrical works under Part III. Nor can a local authority (not being a licensee) break up the streets under its own control, for the purpose of public electric lighting, in the absence of special power in its Municipal Act, a case which is provided for by sub-clause (2). Sub-clause (4) subjects every order under the clause to revision by the Local Government.

18. *Clause 33.*—In sub-clause (2), we have widened the scope of sub-head (b) by substituting the words "any person" for the words "the public", so as to safeguard employees.

19. *Clause 34.*—In addition to some verbal changes we have struck out the latter part of sub-clause 2 (b) and in place of it have inserted a new sub-head (c), following closely the English law. The provision omitted was, we consider, too wide.

20. *Clause 36.*—We have recast both the sub-clauses of the Bill as introduced and have added a new sub-clause (3) providing for an appeal to Government from any decision of an Electric Inspector not expressly declared to be final.

21. *Clause 39.*—Licensees having been unable to obtain convictions under section 39 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, even where the circumstantial evidence has been strong, we have added words to this clause to make the existence of artificial means for the abstraction of energy *prima facie* evidence of dishonest abstraction.

22. *Clause 41.*—The slight change made in this clause is consequential to the alteration we have suggested in clause 28 (formerly 29).

23. *Clause 44.*—In sub-heads (a) and (c) we have also made certain consequential alterations and in sub-head (c) we have extended the scope of the provisions relating to interference with meters. We have further amplified the latter part of the clause in order to give greater protection to licensees by declaring that certain acts shall be *prima facie* evidence of an offence having been committed.

24. *Clause 45.*—We have provided for the punishment of imprisonment for breaches of this provision. We are advised that it is by no means difficult to extinguish the public lamps over a large area, and we think that a severer penalty than a fine should be provided for such cases.

25. *Clause 55.*—In view of the new sub-clause (3), which we have added to clause 36, we have omitted the latter part of this clause.

26. *Clause 58.*—In sub-clause (1) we have added words providing that applications for licenses, which may be pending under the Act of 1903, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act. In sub-clause (2) we have extended the saving so as to cover all licenses and agreements in existence at the commencement of the new Act. It will be open to any person holding such a license, or being a party to such an agreement, who desires to have the benefit of this Act, to have his existing powers revoked by agreement and simultaneously to take out a new license under this Act. Otherwise the provisions of the Schedule to the existing Act will remain in force as regards such licenses.

27. *The Schedule.*—In clause II we have added a sub-clause (e) allowing the Local Government to accept the report of a licensee's auditor. In clause IV we have reinserted the corresponding words of the existing Act in place of the latter part of the clause in the Bill as introduced. In clause VI we have made some changes to make it clear that the provisos are conditions on which a licensee gives and continues to give a supply of energy. Clause VII of the Bill as introduced was somewhat obscure, and we have therefore altered its provisions considerably in order to make its meaning clearer. The other changes in the Schedule do not call for specific remark.

28. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

<i>Gazette</i>	<i>In English.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India		31st July 1909.
Port Saint George Gazette		10th August 1909.
Bombay Government Gazette		12th August 1909.
Calcutta Gazette		11th August 1909.
United Provinces Gazette		7th August 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette		13th August 1909.
Burma Gazette		21st August 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette		7th August 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette		11th August 1909.
Coorg District Gazette		11th August 1909.
Sind Official Gazette		12th August 1909.

<i>Province</i>	<i>In the Vernaculars</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Bengal	Bengali		28th September 1909.
	Hindi		28th September 1909.
	Uriya		30th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali		16th October 1909.
	Marathi		16th October 1909.

29 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. O. MILLER.

S. P. SINHA.

T. R. WYNNE.

L. M. JACOB.

C. H. KESTIVEN.

VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

MG BAH TOO.

M. B. DADABHOY.

C. W. N. GRAHAM.

F. RAWSON.

The 3rd March 1910.

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**Part I.—Preliminary.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)*

No. II.

[The bracketed marginal references relate to sections of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, unless otherwise specified.]

The italicised portions indicate fresh matter or alterations as compared with the Act of 1903.

The portions printed in antique type denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

BILL

TO

Amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy; It is hereby enacted as follows—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
Short title, extent and commencement

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "aerial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air

(b) "area of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being authorized by his license to supply energy.

(c) "consumer" means any person who is supplied with energy by a licensee, or whose premises are for the time being connected for the purposes of a supply of energy with the works of a licensee:

(d) "daily fine" means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor:

(e) "distributing main" means the portion of any main with which a service line is, or is intended to be, immediately connected:

(f) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for conveying, transmitting or distributing energy together with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof or any apparatus, connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy:

(g) "energy" means electrical energy when generated, transmitted, supplied, or used for any purpose except the transmission of a message.

(h) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy:

(i) "main" means any electric supply-line through which energy is, or is intended to be, supplied by a licensee to the public.

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under the Act:

(k) "public lamp" means an electric lamp used for the lighting of any street:

(l) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy is, or is intended to be, supplied by a licensee to a consumer either from a distributing main or immediately from the licensee's premises:

(m) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway and

(n) "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a license granted under Part II.

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

Licenses

3. (1) The Local Government may, on application made in the prescribed form and on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), grant to any person a license to supply energy in any specified area, and also to lay down or place electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy,

(a) where the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such area, from a generating station situated outside such area to the

The Indian Electricity Bill.
(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)

boundary of such area, or

- (b) where energy is to be conveyed or transmitted from any place in such area to any other place therein, across an intervening area not included therein, across such area.

(2) In respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely —

- (a) any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in the prescribed manner and with the prescribed particulars, and the license shall not be granted

- (i) until all objections received by the Local Government with reference thereto have been considered by it

Provided that no objection shall be so considered unless it is received before the expiration of three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid, and

- (ii) until, in the case of an application for a license for an area including the whole or any part of any cantonment, fortress, arsenal, dockyard or camp or of any building or place in the occupation of the Government for naval or military purposes, the Local Government has ascertained that there is no objection to the grant of the license on the part of the General Officer Commanding the Division.

- (b) where an objection is received from any local authority concerned, the Local Government shall, if in its opinion the objection is insufficient, record in writing and communicate to such local authority its reasons for such opinion,

- (c) no application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of such authority held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given,

- (d) a license under this Part may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such matters as the Local Government may think fit,

- (e) the grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of a license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose,

- (f) the provisions contained in the Schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly added to, varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to any such additions, variations or exceptions which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license:

Provided that, where a license is granted, in accordance with the provisions of clause IX of the Schedule for the supply of energy to other licensees for distribution by them, then, in so far as such license relates to such supply, the provisions of clauses IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and XII of the Schedule shall not be deemed to be incorporated with the license.

- (3) The exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by this section shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council

4. (1) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license in any of the following cases, namely:—

- (a) where the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act,

- (b) where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation;

- (c) where the licensee fails, within the period fixed in this behalf by his license or any longer period which the Local Government may substitute therefor by order under sub-section (3), clause (b), and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works,—

- (i) to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in

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a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or

(ii) to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license;

(d) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license.

(2) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (1), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit to impose, and any further terms or conditions so imposed shall be binding upon, and be observed by the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license.

(3) Where in its opinion the public interest so permits, the Local Government may, on the application or with the consent of the licensee, and, if the licensee is not a local authority, after consulting the local authority (if any) concerned,—

(a) revoke a license as to the whole or any part of the area of supply upon such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, or

(b) make such alterations or amendments in the terms and conditions of a license including the provisions specified in section 3, sub-section (2), clause (f), as it thinks fit.

5. Where the Local Government revokes' *under section 4, sub-section (1), the license of a licensee, not being a local authority, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—*

Provisions where license of licensee, not being a local authority, is revoked.

(a) the Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee, and, where the whole of the area of supply is included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, upon that local authority also, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect; and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine;

(b) where a notice has been served on a local authority under clause (a), the local authority may, within three months after the service of the notice

with the written consent of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, the undertaking to the local authority on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purpose of the undertaking, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of goodwill or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations,

(c) where no purchase has been effected by the local authority under clause (b), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, the undertaking to such other person,

(d) where no purchase has been effected under clause (b) or clause (c) within such time as the Local Government may consider reasonable, or where the whole of the area of supply is not included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, the Local Government shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking, and, if the Local Government elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking to the Local Government upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in clause (b);

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(e) where a purchase has been effected under any of the preceding clauses,

(i) the undertaking shall vest in the purchaser free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking.

Provided that any such debts, mortgages or similar obligations shall attach to the purchase-money in substitution for the undertaking, and

(ii) the revocation of the license shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the licensee from whom the undertaking is purchased, and, save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee.

Provided that where the Local Government elects to purchase under clause (d), the license shall, after purchase, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation,

(f) where no purchase has been effected under any of the foregoing clauses, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit.

Provided that if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months from the date on which the same became exercisable, the Local Government may forthwith cause the works of the licensee in, under, over, along or across any street to be removed and every such street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee,

(g) if the licensee has been required to sell the undertaking, and if the sale has not been completed by the date fixed in the notice issued under clause (a), the purchaser may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, work the undertaking pending the completion of the sale.

6. (1) Where the Local Government revokes the license of a local authority under section 4, sub-section (1), and any person is willing to purchase the undertaking the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, require the local authority to sell, and thereupon the local authority shall sell, the undertaking to such person on such terms as the Local Government thinks just.

(2) Where no purchase has been effected under sub-section (1), the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit.

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months from the date on which the same became exercisable, the Local Government may forthwith cause the works of the licensee in, under, over, along or across any street to be removed and every such street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

7. (1) Where a license has been granted to any person not being a local authority, and the whole of the area of supply is included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, the local authority shall, on the expiration of such period, not exceeding fifty years, and of every such subsequent period not exceeding twenty years, as shall be specified in this behalf in the license, have the option of purchasing the undertaking, and, if the local authority, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking to the local authority on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purposes of the undertaking, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration.

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking:

Provided also that there shall be added to such value as aforesaid such percentage, if any, not exceeding twenty per centum on that value as may be specified in the license, on account of compulsory purchase.

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(3) *Where—*

- (a) the local authority does not elect to purchase under sub-section (1), or
- (b) the whole of the area of supply is not included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, or
- (c) a licensee supplies energy from the same generating station to two or more areas of supply, each controlled by its own local authority, and has been granted a license in respect of each area of supply,

the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions.

(3) Where a purchase has been effected under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2),

- (a) the undertaking shall vest in the purchasers, free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking:

Provided that any such debts, mortgages or similar obligations shall attach to the purchase-money in substitution for the undertaking; and,

- (b) save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee:

Provided that where the Local Government elects to purchase under sub-section (2), the license shall, after purchase, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation.

(4) Not less than *two years'* notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be.

(5) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, waive its option to purchase and enter into an agreement with the licensee for the working by him of the undertaking until the expiration of the next subsequent period referred to in sub-section (1), upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in such agreement.

- 8. Where, on the expiration of any of the periods referred to in section 7, sub-section (1), neither a local authority nor the Local Government purchases the undertaking

Provisions where no purchase and license revoked with consent of licensee.

and the license is, on the application or with the consent of the licensee, revoked, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit:

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months the Local Government may proceed to take action as provided in section 5, clause (f) proviso.

9. (1) The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the license or the undertaking of, or associate himself so far as the business of supplying energy is concerned with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to require the consent of the Local Government for the supply of energy by one licensee to another in accordance with the provisions of clause IX of the Schedule

(2) The licensee shall not at any time assign his license or transfer his undertaking, or any part thereof, by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government.

(3) Any agreement relating to any transaction of the nature described in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), unless made with, or subject to, such consent as aforesaid, shall be void.

10 Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7 and 8, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in any license to be granted under this Act,—

General power for Government to vary terms of purchase.

- (a) vary the terms and conditions upon which and the periods on the expiration of which the licensee shall be bound to sell his undertaking, or

- (b) direct that, subject to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as it may think fit to impose, the provisions of the said sections or any of them shall not apply.

11 (1) Every licensee shall, unless expressly exempted from the liability by his license, or by order in writing of the Local Government, prepare and send to the Local Government or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, on or before the prescribed date in each year, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Annual accounts of licensee.

(2) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding five rupees per copy.

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Works.

12. (1) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the provisions as to the opening and breaking up of streets, railways and tramways. *Provisions as to the opening and breaking up of streets, railways and tramways.* terms and conditions of his license, *within the area of supply, or, when permitted by the terms of his license to lay down or place electric supply-lines without the area of supply, without that area—*

- (a) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway ;
- (b) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any street, railway or tramway ;
- (c) lay down and place electric supply-lines and other works ;
- (d) repair, alter or remove the same ; and
- (e) do all other acts necessary for the due supply of energy

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee, without the consent of the local authority or of the owner and occupier concerned, as the case may be, to lay down or place any electric supply-line or other work in, through or against any building, or on, over or under any land not dedicated to public use whereon, whereover or whereunder any electric supply-line or work has not already been lawfully laid down or placed by such licensee.

Provided that any support of an aerial line or any stay or strut required for the sole purpose of securing in position any support of an aerial line may be fixed on any building or land or, having been so fixed, may be altered, notwithstanding the objection of the owner or occupier of such building or land, if the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police by order in writing so directs

Provided, also, that, if at any time the owner or occupier of any building or land on which any such support, stay or strut has been fixed shows sufficient cause, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police may by order in writing direct any such support, stay or strut to be removed or altered.

(3) When making an order under sub-section (2) the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall fix the amount of compensation or of annual rent, or of both, which should in his opinion be paid by the licensee to the owner or occupier.

(4) Every order made by a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police under sub-section (2) shall be subject to revision by the Local Government

(5) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to open or break up any street not repairable by the Government or a local authority, or any railway or tramway, *except such streets, railways or tramways (if any), or such parts thereof, as he is specially authorised to break up by his license,* without the written consent of the person by whom the street is repairable or of the person

for the time being entitled to work the railway or tramway, unless with the written consent of the Local Government :

Provided that the Local Government shall not give any such consent as aforesaid, until the licensee has given notice, by advertisement or otherwise as the Local Government may direct, and within such period as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, to the person above referred to, and until all representations or objections received in accordance with the notice have been considered by the Local Government.

13. (1) Where the exercise of any of the powers of a licensee in relation to the execution of any works involves the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

- (a) not less than one month before commencing the execution of the works (not being a service line immediately attached, or intended to be immediately attached, to a distributing main, or the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), the licensee shall serve upon the person responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the repairing authority") or upon the person for the time being entitled to work the railway, tramway, canal or waterway (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), as the case may be, a notice in writing describing the proposed works, together with a section and plan thereof on a scale sufficiently large to show clearly the details of the proposed works, and not in any case smaller than one inch to eight feet vertically and sixteen inches to the mile horizontally, and intimating the manner in which, and the time at which, it is proposed to interfere with or alter any existing works, and shall, upon being required to do so by the repairing authority or owner, as the case may be, from time to time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired ;

- (b) if the repairing authority intimates to the licensee that it disapproves of such works, section or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may, within one week of receiving such intimation, appeal to the Local Government, whose decision, after considering the reasons given by the repairing authority for its action, shall be final ;

- (c) if the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or

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disapproval to the licensee within one month, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works, *section* and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and the *section* and plan served under clause (a) ;

(d) if the owner disapproves of such works, *section* or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (a), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works or to compensation, or to the obligations of the owner to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration ;

(e) where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (d), within the time named, the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works, *section* and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and the *section* and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties ;

(f) where the works to be executed consist of the laying of any underground service line immediately attached, or intended to be immediately attached, to a distributing main, the licensee shall give to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works ;

(g) where the works to be executed consist of the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered, the licensee shall, except in cases of emergency, give to the repairing authority, or to the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works, and, on the expiry of such notice, such works shall be commenced forthwith and shall be carried on with all reasonable despatch, and, if possible, both by day and by night until completed.

(h) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such

compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aerial line without complying with the provisions of sub-section (1) ;

Provided that such aerial line shall be used only until the defect in the underground electric supply-line can be made good, and in no case (unless with the written consent of the Local Government) for a period exceeding six weeks, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

14. (1) Any licensee may alter the position of [s. 14.]

Alteration of pipes or any pipe (not forming, in wires a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act ; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him

(2) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely —

(a) not less than one month before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, describing the proposed alteration, together with a *section* and plan thereof on a scale sufficiently large to show clearly the details of the proposed works, and not in any case smaller than one inch to eight feet vertically and sixteen inches to the mile horizontally and intimating the time when it is to be commenced, and shall subsequently give such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire ;

(b) within fourteen days after the service of the notice, *section* and plan upon the owner, the owner may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice, *section* or plan shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration ;

(c) every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (b) shall have regard to any duties or obligations

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which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith,

- (d) where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (b) within the time named, or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice, section and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties;
- (e) the owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, determined by arbitration;
- (f) where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (e), he shall, not less than forty-eight hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notice in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made, and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator;
- (g) where the owner declines to comply, or does not, within the time and in the manner prescribed by a notice served upon him under clause (f), comply with the notice the operator may himself execute the alteration;
- (h) all expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notice served upon him by the operator under clause (f) may be recovered by him from the operator.

(3) Where the licensee or other person desiring to make the alteration makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Laying of electric supply-lines or other works near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works

15 (1) Where—

- (a) the licensee requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines or other works, near to which any sewer, drain, water-course or work under the

control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any pipe, syphon, electric supply-line or other work belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or

- (b) any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new pipes or other works, near to which any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly authorized person, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator"), shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the licensee, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

(2) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(3) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any pipes, lines or service-pipes or service-lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying, transmitting or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the written consent of such person and in accordance with section 34, sub-section (1), lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such pipes, lines or service-pipes or service lines.

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, water-courses or works under its control shall not apply.

16. (1) Where any person, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall—

- (a) immediately cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded;
- (b) before sunset cause a light or lights, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained until sunrise against or near the part opened or broken up;

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(c) with all reasonable speed fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up; and,

(d) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues.

(2) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

17. (1) A licensee shall, before laying down or placing, within ten yards of any part of any telegraph-line, any electric-supply line or other works (not being service-lines immediately attached or intended to be immediately attached to a distributing main, or electric supply-lines for the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), give not less than ten days' notice in writing to the telegraph-authority, specifying—

(a) the course of the works or alterations proposed,

(b) the manner in which the works are to be utilized,

(c) the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and

(d) the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used;

and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority within that period for preventing any telegraph-line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

(2) Where the works to be executed consist of the laying of any underground service-line immediately attached, or intended to be immediately attached, to a distributing main,

the licensee shall, not less than forty-eight hours before commencing the work, serve upon the telegraph-authority a notice in writing of his intention to execute such works

18. (1) Save as provided in section 13, sub-section (3), nothing in this Part shall be deemed

Aerial lines.

to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aerial line along or across any street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway unless and until the Local Government has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the methods of construction which he proposes to adopt:

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any aerial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

(3) Where any tree standing or lying near an aerial line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first class or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police, may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(4) When disposing of an application under sub-section (3), the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aerial line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee

19 (1) A licensee shall, in exercise of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(2) Save in the case provided for in section 12, sub-section (3), where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Supply.

20. (1) A licensee or any person duly authorized by a licensee may, at any reasonable time, and on informing the occupier of his intention, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

(a) inspecting and testing the electric supply lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee; or

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(b) ascertaining the amount of energy supplied, or the electrical quantity contained in the supply, or

(c) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required, or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A licensee or any person authorized as aforesaid may also, in pursuance of a special order in this behalf made by the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the occupier, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

21. (1) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 23, sub-section (2), or by section 26, sub-section (7), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a licensee has prescribed any appliance or controlled or interfered with the use of energy in contravention of sub-section (1), the matter shall be either referred to an Electric Inspector and decided by him or, if the licensee or consumer so desires, determined by arbitration.

22. Where energy is supplied by a licensee every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand, or to continue to receive, from a licensee a supply of energy for any premises having a separate supply unless he has agreed with the licensee to pay to him such minimum annual sum as will give him a reasonable return on the capital expenditure and will cover other standing charges incurred by him in order to meet the possible maximum demand for those premises, the sum payable to be determined in case of difference or dispute by arbitration.

23. (1) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license.

(2) No consumer shall, except with the consent in writing of the licensee, use energy supplied to him under one method of charging in a manner for which a higher method of charging is in force.

24. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works, being the property of the licensee, through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer.

Provided that where any difference or dispute has been referred under this Act to an Electric Inspector before notice as aforesaid has been given by the licensee, the licensee shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section until the Inspector has given his decision.

25. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

26. (1) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply shall be ascertained by means of a correct meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter:

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

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(2) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter *correct*, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

(3) Where the meter is the property of the consumer, he shall keep the meter *correct*, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, after giving him seven days' notice, for so long as the default continues, cease to supply energy through the meter.

(4) The licensee or any person duly authorized by the licensee shall, at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention, have access to, and be at liberty to *inspect and test, and for that purpose, if he thinks fit, take off and remove*, any meter referred to in sub-section (1); and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such *inspecting, testing, taking off and removing* shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than *correct*, be recovered from the consumer, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be *referred to an Electric Inspector, and the decision of such Inspector shall be final*;

Provided that the licensee shall not be at liberty to take off or remove any such meter if any difference or dispute of the nature described in sub-section (6) has arisen until the matter has been determined as therein provided.

(5) A consumer shall not connect any meter referred to in sub-section (1) with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

(6) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter referred to in sub-section (1) is or is not *correct*, the matter shall be *decided*, upon the application of either party, by an Electric Inspector, or by a competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such Inspector, or person ceased to be *correct* such Inspector or person shall estimate the *amount of the energy supplied to the consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply*, during such time as the meter shall not, in the opinion of such Inspector or person, have been *correct*, on the basis of the previous supply, and where the matter has been decided by any person other than the Electric Inspector an appeal shall lie to the Inspector, whose decision shall in every case be final but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such *amount or quantity*.

(7) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1), the licensee may place upon such premises such meter, maximum demand indicator or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the *rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied* to the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply;

Provided that the meter, indicator or apparatus shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the *distributing mains* of the licensee and any meter referred to in sub-section (1).

Provided, also, that, where the charges for the supply of energy depend wholly or partly upon the reading or indication of any such meter, indicator, or apparatus as aforesaid, the licensee shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, keep the meter, indicator or apparatus *correct*; and the provision of sub-sections (4), (5) and (6) shall in that case apply as though the meter, indicator or apparatus were a meter referred to in sub-section (1).

Explanation.—A meter shall be deemed to be "*correct*" if it registers the amount of energy supplied, or the electrical quantity contained in the supply, within the prescribed limits of error, and a maximum demand indicator or other apparatus referred to in sub-section (7) shall be deemed to be "*correct*" if it complies with such conditions as may be prescribed in the case of any such indicator or other apparatus.

27 Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, and subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, authorize any licensee to supply energy to any person outside the area of supply, and to lay down or place electric supply-lines for that purpose.

Provided, first, that no such authority shall be conferred on the licensee within the area of supply of another licensee without that licensee's consent, unless the Local Government considers that his consent has been unreasonably withheld:

Provided, secondly, that such authority shall not be conferred unless the person to whom the supply is to be given has entered into a specific agreement with the licensee for the taking of such supply.

Provided, thirdly, that a licensee on whom such authority has been conferred shall not be deemed to be empowered outside the area of supply to open or break up any street, or any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any street, railway or tramway, or to interfere with any telegraph-line, without the written consent of the local authority or person by whom such street, sewer, drain or tunnel is repairable, or of the telegraph-authority, as the case may be.

Provided, fourthly, that, save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall apply in the case of any supply authorized under this section as if the said supply were made within the area of supply.

PART III.

SUPPLY, TRANSMISSION AND USE OF ENERGY BY NON-LICENSEES.

28. (1) No person, other than a licensee, shall engage in the business of supplying energy except with the previous sanction of the Local

Sanction required by non-licensees in certain cases.

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Government and in accordance with such conditions as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and any agreement to the contrary shall be void :

Provided that such sanction shall not be given in any case unless the Local Government considers that, having regard to the extent of the proposed supply and the other circumstances of the case, the obtaining of a license under Part II would be attended with undue expense or delay.

Provided also that such sanction shall not be given within the area for which a local authority is constituted, without that local authority's consent, or within the area of supply of any licensee, without that licensee's consent, unless the Local Government considers that consent has been unreasonably withheld.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any person is or is not engaging, or about to engage, in the business of supplying energy within the meaning of sub-section (1), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

29 (1) The local authority may, by order Power for non- in writing, confer and licences to break up impose upon any person, streets, who has obtained the sanction of the Local Government under section 28 to engage in the business of supplying energy, all or any of the powers and liabilities of a licensee under sections 12 to 19, both inclusive, and the provisions of the said sections shall thereupon apply as if such person were a licensee under Part II.

(2) A local authority, not being a licensee, shall, for the purpose of lighting any street, have the powers and be subject to the liabilities respectively conferred and imposed by sections 12 to 19, both inclusive, so far as applicable, as if it were a licensee under Part II.

(3) Save in cases for which provision is made by sub-section (1), the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police may, by order in writing, after giving notice to the local authority and hearing any objections which such authority may put forward, confer and impose upon any person other than the local authority, who proposes to transmit energy in any street, all or any of the powers and liabilities of a licensee under sections 12 to 19, both inclusive, and thereupon the provisions of the said sections shall apply to such person as if he were a licensee under Part II.

(4) Every order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be subject to revision by the Local Government.

30. (1) No person, other than a licensee duly authorized under the terms of his license shall transmit or use energy at a rate exceeding two hundred and fifty watts,—

(a) in any street, or

(b) in any place,

- (i) in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, or
- (ii) which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, or
- (iii) which is a mine within the meaning of the Indian Mines Act, 1901,

without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such of the provisions of Part IV, and of the rules made thereunder, as may be applicable :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to energy used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods on, or for the lighting or ventilation of the rolling-stock of, any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 :

Provided, also, that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, exempt from the application of this section or of any such provision or rule as aforesaid any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon or in connection with which it is generated, or using energy supplied under Part II in any place specified in clause (b).

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

(3) The provisions of this section shall be binding on the Crown.

PART IV.**GENERAL.***Protective Clauses.*

31 No person shall, in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy, in any way injure any railway, tramway, canal or waterway or any dock, wharf or pier vested in or controlled by a local authority or obstruct or interfere with the traffic on any railway, tramway, canal or waterway.

32. (1) Every person generating, transmitting, supplying or using energy (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "operator")

shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his system, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between the operator and the telegraph-authority as to whether the operator has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or worked his system, in contravention of sub-section (1), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is

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not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, unless he is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the operator after the construction of such lines or works, may direct the operator to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the operator shall make such alterations or additions accordingly.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the energy transmitted thereby are not altered.

- 1.] (3) Where the operator makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Explanation. For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected if telegraphic, telephonic or electric signalling communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by an electric supply-line or work or by any use made thereof.

- 1.] 33 (1) Every person shall, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence, send to the Electric Inspector, and also to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, notice, in writing of any accident in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of such person's works or electric supply-lines, or in connection with the same, and also notice of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident.

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, require any Electric Inspector, or any other competent person appointed by it in this behalf, to inquire and report—

(a) as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy, or

(b) as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of this Act or of any license or rules thereunder, so far as those provisions affect the safety of any person, have been complied with.

- 1.] 34 (1) No person shall, in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy permit any part of his electric supply-lines to be connected with earth except so far as may be prescribed in this behalf or may be specially sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, unless he is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the operator after the construction of such lines or works, may direct the operator to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the operator shall make such alterations or additions accordingly.

(2) If at any time it is established to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

- (a) that any part of an electric supply-line is connected with earth contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1), or
(b) that any electric supply-lines or other works for the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy are attended with danger to the public safety or to human life or injuriously affect any telegraph-line, or
(c) that any electric supply-lines or other works are defective so as not to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder,

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the owner or user of such electric supply-lines or other works to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

Administration and rules

35 (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government may, for the whole or any part of the province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, constitute an Advisory Board.

(2) Every such Board shall consist of a chairman and not less than two other members.

(3) The chairman and, where there are more than two other members, two of the other members, or, where there are only two other members, one of the other members, shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, and the remaining members shall be nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct.

(4) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may, by general or special order,—

- (a) define the duties and regulate the procedure of any such Board,
(b) determine the tenure of office of the members of any such Board, and
(c) give directions as to the payment of fees to, and the travelling expenses incurred by, any member of any such Board in the performance of his duty.

36. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint duly qualified persons to be Electric Inspectors, and every Electric Inspector so appointed shall exercise the

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powers and perform the functions of an Electric Inspector under this Act within such areas and subject to such restrictions as the Governor General in Council may direct

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint duly qualified persons to be Electric Inspectors within such areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and every Inspector so appointed shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Electric Inspector under this Act subject to such restrictions as the Local Government may direct

(3) In the absence of express provision to the contrary in this Act or any rule thereunder an appeal shall lie from the decision of an Electric Inspector to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be

37. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules, for the whole or any part of British India, to regulate the generation, transmission, supply and use of energy, and, generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe the form of applications for licenses and the payments to be made in respect thereof,
- (b) regulate the publication of notices,
- (c) prescribe the manner in which objections with reference to any application under Part II are to be made,
- (d) provide for the preparation and submission of accounts by licensees in a specified form,
- (e) provide for the securing of a regular, constant and sufficient supply of energy by licensees to consumers and for the testing at various parts of the system of the regularity and sufficiency of such supply, and for the examination of the records of such tests by consumers,
- (f) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, or by reason of the defective or dangerous condition of, any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy,
- (g) for the purposes of electric traction regulate the employment of insulated returns, or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, in order to prevent fusion or injurious electrolytic action of or on metallic pipes, structures or substances, and to minimise, as far as is reasonably practicable, injurious interference with the electric wires, supply-lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the electric traction system, or with the currents therein, whether the earth is used as a return or not,

(h) provide for preventing telegraph-lines and magnetic observatories or laboratories from being injuriously affected by the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy;

(i) prescribe the qualifications to be required of Electric Inspectors,

(j) authorize any Electric Inspector or other officer of a specified rank and class to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy to be, and to carry out tests therein, and to prescribe the facilities to be given to such Inspectors or officers for the purposes of such examinations and tests, and

(k) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection and, generally, for the services of Electric Inspectors under this Act.

(3) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees

38 (1) The power to make rules under [Further provisions section 37 shall be subject respecting rules to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under section 37 will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information

(3) Any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under subsection (2), be referred to the Advisory Board (if any) constituted for the whole of British India, or if no such Board has been constituted, then to such Board or Boards (if any) as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the rule shall not be so published until such Board or Boards (if any) has or have reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions

(4) All rules made under section 37 shall be published in the Gazette of India and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Criminal Offences and Procedure.

39. Whoever dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any energy shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and the existence of artificial means for such abstraction shall be prima facie evidence of such dishonest abstraction.

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part IV.—General)***40. Whoever maliciously causes energy to be**

Penalty for maliciously wasting energy or injuring works wasted or diverted, or, with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both

41. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 28, en-

Penalty for unauthorized supply of energy by non-licensees gages in the business of supplying energy shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with a daily fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

Penalty for illegal or defective supply or for non-compliance with order.

42. Whoever—

(a) being a licensee, save as permitted under section 27 or section 51 or by his license, supplies energy or lays down or places any electric supply-line or works outside the area of supply, or,

(b) being a licensee, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of the rules thereunder or in breach of the conditions of his license and without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, discontinues the supply of energy or fails to supply energy, or

(c) makes default in complying with any order issued to him under section 34, sub-section (2),

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence or default, with a daily fine which may extend to one hundred rupees

43. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 30, trans-

Penalty for illegal transmission or use of energy mits or uses energy without giving the notice required thereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Penalty for interference with meters or licensee's works and for improper use of energy

44. Whoever—

(a) connects any meter referred to in section 26, sub-section (1), or any meter, indicator or apparatus referred to in section 26, sub-section (7), with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without

giving to the licensee forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention; or

(b) lays, or causes to be laid, or connects up any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee, without such licensee's consent; or

(c) maliciously injures any meter referred to in section 26, sub-section (1) or any meter, indicator or apparatus referred to in section 26, sub-section (7), or wilfully or fraudulently alters the index of any such meter, indicator or apparatus, or prevents any such meter, indicator or apparatus from duly registering, or

(d) improperly uses the energy of a licensee,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to thirty rupees, and the existence of artificial means for making such connection as is referred to in clause (a) or such communication as is referred to in clause (b) or for causing such alteration or prevention as is referred to in clause (c) or for facilitating such improper use as is referred to in clause (d) shall, where the meter, indicator or apparatus is under the custody or control of the consumer, whether it is his property or not, be prima facie evidence that such connection, communication, alteration, prevention or improper use, as the case may be, has been knowingly and wilfully caused by such consumer.

45. Whoever maliciously extinguishes any

Penalty for extinguishing public lamp public lamp shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees or with both

46. Whoever negligently causes energy to

Penalty for negligently wasting energy or injuring works be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply-line, post, pole or lamp or other apparatus connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

47. Whoever, in any case not already pro-

Penalty for offence not otherwise provided for vided for by sections 39 to 46 (both inclusive), makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any order issued under it, or, in the case of a licensee, with any of the conditions of his license, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with a daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees

Provided that, where a person has made default in complying with any of the provisions of

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sections 13, 14, 15, 17 and 32, as the case may be, he shall not be so punishable if the Court is of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the offender complied with the said provisions as far as was reasonable in the circumstances

48 The penalties imposed by sections 39 to 47 (both inclusive) shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license, which the offender may have incurred

49. The provisions of sections 39, 40, 44, 45 and 46 shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply also when the acts made punishable thereunder are committed in the case of energy supplied by or of works belonging to the Government

50 No prosecution shall be instituted against any person for any offence against this Act or any rule, license or order thereunder, except at the instance of the Government or an Electric Inspector, or of a person aggrieved by the same

Supplementary

51. Notwithstanding anything in sections 12 to 16 (both inclusive) and sections 18 and 19 the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy confer upon any public officer or licensee, subject to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as the Governor-General in Council may think fit to impose, and to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under that Act, with respect to the placing of telegraph-lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained

52. Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of a licensee, be determined by such person or persons as the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party, but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899

53 (1) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to any person may be served by post or left,—

(a) where the Government is the addressee at the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department,

(b) where a local authority is the addressee, at the office of the local authority,

(c) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the company or, in the event of the registered office of the Company not being in India, at the head office of the Company in India;

(d) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person

(2) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

54. Every sum declared to be recoverable by section 5, clause (f), section 6, sub-section (2), section 14, sub-section (2), clause (h), section 16, sub-section (2), section 18, sub-section (2) or sub-section (4), or section 26, sub-section (4), and every fee leviable under this Act, may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person

55. (1) The Local Government may, by general or special order, authorize the discharge of any of its functions under section 13 or section 18, or clause V, sub-clause (2), or clause VIII of the Schedule by an Electric Inspector

56 No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer, or any servant of a local authority, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under this Act

57 (1) In section 40, sub-section (1), clause (b), and section 41, sub-section (5), of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the term "work" shall be deemed to include electrical energy supplied, or to be supplied, by means of the work to be constructed

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any person, not being

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^a company, desirous of obtaining any land for the purposes of his undertaking direct that he may acquire such land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in the same manner and on the same conditions as it might be acquired if the person were a company

58 (1) The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, is hereby repealed.

Repeals and savings

Provided that every application for a license made and every license granted under the said Act shall be deemed to have been made and granted under this Act

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the terms of any license which was granted, or of any agreement which was made, by or with the sanction of the Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of this Act

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II, SO FAR AS NOT ADDED TO, VARIED OR EXCEPTED BY THE LICENSE

[See section 3, sub-section (2), clause (f).]

Security and accounts

I Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to giving security shall apply, namely—

Security for execution of works of licensee not being local authority.

(a) The licensee shall, within the period fixed in that behalf by his license, or any longer period which the Local Government may substitute therefor by order under section 4, sub-section (3) clause (b) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the license throughout the area of supply.

(b) The licensee shall also, within the period fixed in that behalf by his license, or any longer period which the Local Government may substitute therefor by order under section 4, sub-section (3) clause (b) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, deposit or secure to the satisfaction of the Local Government, such sum (if any) as may be fixed by the license or, if not so fixed, by the Local Government

(c) The said sum deposited or secured by the licensee under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released

to him on the completion of the works or at such earlier date or dates and by such instalments, as may be approved by the Local Government.

II. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to the audit of accounts shall apply, namely—

Audit of accounts of licensee not being local authority

(a) The annual statement of accounts of the undertaking shall, before being rendered under section 11 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, be examined and audited by such person as the Local Government may appoint or approve in this behalf, and the remuneration of the auditor shall be such as the Local Government may direct, and his remuneration and all expenses incurred by him in or about the execution of his duties, to such an amount as the Local Government shall approve, shall be paid by the licensee on demand

(b) The licensee shall afford to the auditor, his clerks and assistants, access to all such books and documents relating to the undertaking as are necessary for the purposes of the audit, and shall, when required, furnish to him and them all vouchers and information requisite for that purpose, and afford to him and them all facilities for the proper execution of his and their duty

(c) The audit shall be made and conducted in such manner as the Local Government may direct

(d) Any report made by the auditor, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may direct, shall be appended to the annual statement of accounts of the licensee, and shall thenceforth form part thereof

(e) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this clause the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, accept the examination and audit of an auditor appointed by the licensee.

III The licensee shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, at all times keep the accounts of the capital employed for the purposes of the undertaking distinct from the accounts kept by him of any other undertaking or business

Compulsory works and supply

IV. The licensee shall, within a period of three years after the commencement of the license, execute to the satisfaction of the Local Government all such works as may be specified in the license in this behalf or, if not so specified, as the Local Government may, by order in writing issued within six months of the date of the commencement of the license, direct.

Execution of work after commencement of license.

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V. (1) Where, after the expiration of *two years and six months* from the commencement of the license, a requisition is made by six or more owners or occupiers of premises in or upon any street or part of a street within the area of supply or by the Local Government or a local authority charged with the public lighting thereof, requiring the licensee to provide distributing mains throughout such street or part thereof, the licensee shall comply within six months with the requisition, unless,—

Provisions as to laying down of further distributing mains

(a) where it is made by such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the owners or occupiers making it do not, within fourteen clear days after the service on them by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tender to the licensee a written contract duly executed and with sufficient security binding themselves to take, or guaranteeing that there shall be taken, a supply of energy for not less than *two years* to such amount as will in the aggregate produce annually, at the current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee, or,

(b) where it is made by the Local Government or a local authority, the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, does not, within the like period, tender a like contract binding itself to take a supply of energy for not less than *seven years* for the public lamps in such street or part thereof

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee and such owners or occupiers as to the sufficiency of the security offered under this clause, or as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if it so directs, determined by arbitration.

(3) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant

VI (1) Where a requisition is made by the owner or occupier of any premises situate within one hundred yards from any distributing main requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall, *within one month from the making of the requisition*, supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy in accordance with the requisition:

Provided, first, that the licensee shall not be bound to comply with any such requisition unless and until the person making it—

(a) within fourteen days after the service on him by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tenders to the licensee a written contract, in a form approved by the Local Government, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee a reasonable return to the licensee, and

(b) if required by the licensee so to do, pays to the licensee the cost of so much of any *service line* as may be laid down or placed for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any *service line* as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay down or place beyond one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property

Provided, secondly, that the licensee shall be entitled to discontinue such supply—

(a) if the owner or occupier of the property to which the supply is made has not already given security, or if any security given by him has become invalid or insufficient, and such owner or occupier fails to furnish security or to make up the original security to a sufficient amount, as the case may be, within seven days after the service upon him of notice from the licensee requiring him so to do, or

(b) if the owner or occupier of the property to which the supply is made adopts any *appliance*, or uses the energy supplied to him by the licensee for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the efficient supply of energy to any other person by the licensee, or

(c) if the electric wires, fittings, works, and apparatus in such property are not in good order and condition, and are consequently likely to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee, or by other persons, or

(d) if the owner or occupier makes any alterations of, or additions to, any electric wires, fittings, works or apparatus within such property as aforesaid, and does not notify the same to the licensee before the same are connected to the source of supply, with a view to their being examined and tested

Provided, thirdly, that the maximum rate per unit of time at which the owner or occupier shall be entitled to be supplied with energy shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption on his premises, and, where the owner or occupier has required a licensee to supply him at a specified maximum rate he shall not be entitled to alter that amount.

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num, except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the owner or occupier any expenses incurred by him by reason of such alteration in respect of the service-lines by which energy is supplied to the property beyond one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, or in respect of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon that property and

Provided, fourthly, that, in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which the licensee can prove, to the satisfaction of an *Electric Inspector*,—

(a) that it is already loaded up to its full current-carrying capacity, or

(b) that, in case of a larger amount of current being transmitted by it, the loss of pressure will seriously affect the efficiency of the supply to other consumers in the vicinity,

the licensee may refuse to accede to the requisition for such reasonable period, not exceeding six months, as such *Inspector* may think sufficient for the purpose of amending the distributing main or laying down or placing a further distributing main

(2) Any service line laid for the purpose of supply in pursuance of a requisition under sub-clause (1) shall, notwithstanding that a portion of it may have been paid for by the person making the requisition, be maintained by the licensee.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, or as to the cost of any service-line or as to the sufficiency of the security offered by any owner or occupier, or as to the improper use of energy, or as to any alleged defect in any wires, fittings, works or apparatus, or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the third proviso to sub-clause (1), the matter shall be referred to an *Electric Inspector* and decided by him.

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee

(5) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

VII. (1) Where an application is made

Provisions as to laying by any person for electric supply-lines under the supply of energy special agreement within the area of supply, for any premises not situate within one hundred yards from any distributing main, or in any street in which distributing mains have not already been laid down or placed, and where a special agreement has been entered into to give and receive such supply, the licensee shall, before commencing to lay down or place in any such street any electric supply-line, serve upon the local authority (if any) and

upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the electric supply-line so to be laid down or placed a notice stating that the licensee intends to lay down or place the electric supply-line, and intimating that, if within the said period the local authority or any two or more of such owners or occupiers require in accordance with the provisions of the license that a supply shall be given for any public lamps or to their premises, as the case may be, the necessary distributing main will be laid down or placed by the licensee at the same time as the electric supply-line intended for the particular person

(2) Where any such special agreement as is referred to in sub-clause (1) has been entered into between the licensee and any person, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply energy in such quantities as may have been agreed upon, and the provisions contained in the first, second, third and fourth provisos to sub-clause (1) and in sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause VI shall, so far as may be, apply to every case in which energy is supplied under this clause as if such person had made a requisition under clause VI.

VIII. (1) Where a requisition is made by the Supply for public Local Government or by lamps a local authority requiring the licensee to supply for a period of not less than seven years energy for any public lamps within the distance of one hundred yards from any distributing main, the licensee shall supply, and save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply energy for such lamps in such quantities as the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may require

(2) The provisions of sub-clause (b) of the first proviso, of sub-clauses (c) and (d) of the second proviso, and of the third and fourth provisos to sub-clause (1) and the provisions of sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause VI shall, so far as may be, apply to every case in which a requisition for the supply of energy is made under this clause as if the Local Government or local authority were an owner or occupier within the meaning of those provisions.

Supply by bulk-licensees.

IX (1) Where, and in so far as, the licensee Special provisions (hereinafter in this clause applying to supply by referred to as "the bulk-bulk-licensees licensee") is authorized by his license to supply energy to other licensees for distribution by them (hereinafter in this clause referred to as "distributing licensees"), the following provisions shall apply, namely.—

(a) any distributing licensees within the bulk-licensee's area of supply may make a requisition on the bulk-

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licensee, requiring him to give a supply of energy and specifying the point, and the maximum rate per unit of time, at which such supply is required, and the date upon which the supply is to commence, such date being fixed after the date of receipt of the requisition so as to allow an interval that is reasonable with regard to the locality and to the length of the electric supply-line and the amount of the plant required.

(b) such distributing-licensee shall, if required by the bulk-licensee so to do, enter into a written agreement to receive and pay for a supply of energy for a period of not less than seven years of such an amount that the payment to be made for the same at the rate of charge for the time being charged for such supply shall not be less than such an amount as will produce a reasonable return to the bulk-licensee on the outlay (excluding expenditure on generating plant then existing and any electric supply-line then laid down or placed) incurred by him in making provision for such supply,

(c) the maximum rate per unit of time at which a distributing-licensee shall be entitled to be supplied with energy shall not exceed what is necessary for the purposes for which the supply is required by him, and need not be increased except upon a fresh requisition made in accordance with the foregoing provisions,

(d) if any difference or dispute arises under this clause, it shall be determined by arbitration, and, in the event of such arbitration, the arbitrator shall have regard to the following amongst other considerations, namely:—

- (i) the period for which the distributing-licensee is prepared to bind himself to take energy;
- (ii) the amount of energy required and the hours during which the bulk-licensee is to supply it;
- (iii) the capital expenditure incurred or to be incurred by the bulk-licensee in connection with the aforesaid supply of energy; and
- (iv) the extent to which the capital expended or to be expended by the bulk-licensee in connection with such supply may become unproductive upon the discontinuance thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (1), the bulk-licensee shall give a supply of

energy to any distributing-licensee within his area of supply applying therefor, even although the distributing-licensee desires to be supplied with only a portion of the energy required for distribution by him:

Provided that the distributing-licensee shall, if so required by the bulk-licensee, enter into an agreement to take such energy upon special terms (including a minimum annual sum to be paid to the bulk-licensee) to be determined, if necessary, by arbitration in the manner laid down in sub-clause (1) (d)

(3) The maximum price fixed by a license for energy supplied to a distributing-licensee shall not apply to any partial supply given under sub-clause (2).

(4) Every distributing-licensee, who is supplied with energy by a bulk-licensee and intends to discontinue to receive such supply, shall give not less than twelve months' notice in writing of such intention to the bulk-licensee

Provided that, where the distributing-licensee has entered into a written agreement with the bulk-licensee to receive and pay for a supply of energy for a certain period, such notice shall be given so as not to expire before the end of that period

Charges.

X. In the absence of an agreement to the [S] contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

- (a) by the actual amount of energy so supplied, or
- (b) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, or
- (c) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided, first, that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any consumer who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to charge him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not, except with the consent of the consumer, charge him by another method:

Provided, secondly, that, before commencing to supply energy through any distributing main, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied; and, where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, to the local authority (if any) concerned, and to every consumer of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing main:

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Provided, thirdly, that, if the consumer is provided with a meter in pursuance of the provisions of section 26, sub-section (1), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the licensee changes the method of charging for the energy supplied by him from the distributing main, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing a new meter, or such other apparatus as may be necessary by reason of the new method of charging.

XI. *Save as provided by clause IV, sub-clause (2), the prices charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maxima fixed by his license, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maxima as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method.*

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government considers or is satisfied that the maxima so fixed or approved as aforesaid should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be mentioned therein.

Provided, also, that, where an order in pursuance of the foregoing proviso has been made, no further order altering the maxima fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of five years.

XII. The price to be charged by the licensee for supply and to be paid to him for energy supplied for the public lamps, and the mode in which those charges are to be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, and, where any difference or dispute arises, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Testing and inspection.

XIII. The licensee shall establish at his own cost and keep in proper condition such number of testing stations, situated at such places within reasonable distance from any distributing main, as the Local Government may direct for the purpose of testing the pressure or periodicity of the supply of energy in the distributing main, and shall supply and keep in proper condition thereat, and on all premises from which he supplies energy, such instruments for testing as an Electric Inspector may approve, and shall supply energy to each testing station for the purpose of testing.

XIV. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing of his works and for the reading, testing and inspection of his instruments, and may, on each occasion of the testing of his works or the reading, testing or inspection of any instruments, be represented by an agent, who may be present, but shall not interfere with the reading, testing or inspection.

XV. On the occasion of the testing of any works of the licensee by an Electric Inspector reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the licensee; and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and in such manner as the Electric Inspector may think fit; but, except under the provisions of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government, the Electric Inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the works of the licensee at any points other than those at which the licensee himself has access to the same.

Provided that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption or irregularity in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by, or required by the Electric Inspector for the purpose of, any such testing as aforesaid.

Provided, also, that the testing shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of the works oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans

XVI. (1) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the alignment and the approximate height above or depth below the surface of all his then existing electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works for the time being in position. The licensee shall also, if so required by an Electric Inspector, cause to be made sections showing the approximate level of all his existing underground works other than service-lines.

(2) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale which shall not be smaller than sixteen inches to the mile.

(3) Every such section shall be drawn to a horizontal scale which shall not be smaller than sixteen inches to the mile and to a vertical scale which shall not be smaller than one inch to eight feet.

(4) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was so made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and copies thereof shall be supplied on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(5) The licensee shall, if required by an Electric Inspector and where the licensee is

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not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply *free of charge* to such *Electric Inspector* or local authority, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee.

Additional notice of certain works.

XVII On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 13 of the Indian

Notice to Electric Inspector

Electricity Act, 1910, the licensee shall, in addition to any other notices which he may be required to give, serve upon the Electric Inspector, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the area of supply, a notice in writing stating that he is about to commence the works, and the nature and position of the same.

J M MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March 1910.—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2 We have made certain verbal alterations in clauses 9, 10 and 12 of the Bill. We have no other alterations to suggest.

3 The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

<i>Gazette</i>	<i>In English</i>	<i>Date</i>
Gazette of India		11th September 1909
Calcutta Gazette		22nd September 1909

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W L HARVEY
S P SINHA
J M MACPHERSON.
W MAXWELL.
F B LONGE.
BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.
BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB.
C W N GRAHAM.
W. C MADGE.

The 3rd March 1910.

[The portions printed in italics denoted the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No II

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Museum Act, 1910

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may direct

Incorporation of the Trustees.

2 (1) The Trustees of the Indian Museum (hereinafter called the Trustees) shall be—

(a) the six persons for the time being performing the duties of the following offices, namely—

- (i) the Accountant General of Bengal,
- (ii) the Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta,
- (iii) the Director, Geological Survey of India,
- (iv) the Superintendent of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Museum,
- (v) the Director General of Archaeology, and
- (vi) the Officer in charge of the Industrial Section of the Museum,

(b) one other person to be nominated by the Governor General in Council,

(c) three other persons to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

(d) one other person to be nominated by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

(e) one other person to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

(f) one other person to be nominated by the British Indian Association, Calcutta

(g) one other person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, and

(h) three other persons to be nominated by the Trustees.

(2) The Trustees shall be a body corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of the Indian Museum," with perpetual succession and a common seal, and in that name shall sue and be sued, and shall have power to acquire and hold property, to enter into contracts, and to do all acts necessary for and consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(3) The nominated Trustees shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for a period of three years

Provided that the authority nominating a Trustee may extend his term of office for one or more like periods.

3 (1) The powers of the said body corporate may only be exercised so long and so often as there are nine members thereof

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Trustees shall not be less than six

Power to appoint new Trustees. 4 If a nominated Trustee—

(a) dies, or

(b) is absent from the meetings of the Trustees for more than twelve consecutive months, or

(c) desires to be discharged, or

(d) refuses or becomes incapable to act, or

(e) is appointed to perform the duties of any office specified in section 2, clause (a),

the authority which nominated the Trustee may nominate a new Trustee in his place.

5 From the commencement of this Act the term of office of all persons appointed to be Trustees under the Indian Museum Act, 1876, shall cease

Property and powers of the Trustees.

6 (1) All the property, whether moveable or immovable, which at the commencement of this Act is held by the Trustees of the Indian Museum constituted by the Indian Museum Act, 1876, on trust for the purposes of the said Museum shall, together with any such property which may hereinafter be given, bequeathed, transferred or acquired for the said purposes, vest in the Trustees of the Indian Museum constituted by this Act on trust for the purposes of the said Museum

Provided that the Trustees may expend the capital of any portion of such property which may consist of money on the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to or purchased for the said Museum or otherwise for the purposes of the same as they may think fit.

(2) The Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trust, of the land specified in the schedule, including any buildings which may have been, or may hereafter be, erected thereon, other than those portions thereof which have been set apart by the Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India

7. Subject to the provisions of any bye-laws made in this behalf, the Trustees may, from time to time,—

(a) deliver, by way of loan, to any person the whole or any portion of, or any article contained in, any collection vested in them under this Act;

(d) exchange or sell duplicates of articles contained in any such collection and take or purchase, in the place of such duplicates, such articles as may in their opinion be worthy of preservation in the Museum,

(c) present duplicates of articles contained in any such collection to other Museums in British India, and

(d) remove and destroy any article contained in any such collection

8. (1) The Trustees may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make bye-laws consistent with this Act for any purpose necessary for the execution of their trust.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the summoning, holding and adjournment of general and special meetings of the Trustees,

(b) the securing of the attendance of Trustees at such meetings,

(c) the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,

(d) the compiling of catalogues,

(e) the lending of articles contained in the collections vested in the Trustees,

(f) the exchange and sale, and the presentation to other Museums in British India, of duplicates of articles contained in such collections,

(g) the removal and destruction of articles contained in such collections, and

(h) the general management of the Museum

9. Subject to such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by them in this behalf the Trustees shall appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the care or management of the trust-property, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as they may think fit

Provided that—

(a) no officer shall be appointed—

(i) if such officer is, at the date of his appointment, in India, without the approval of the Governor General in Council, or

(ii) if such officer is not then in India, without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and

(b) no new office shall be created, and no salaries of officers shall be altered, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

Duties of the Trustees.

10. (1) The Trustees shall furnish on or before the first day of December in each year—
Trustees to furnish annual reports and accounts

(a) to the Government of India a report of their several proceedings for the previous financial year, and

(b) to such auditor as the Governor General in Council appoints in this behalf, accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

(2) The Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be published annually for general information

11. (1) The Trustees shall cause every collection of articles in the collections of the Asiatic Society to be in the said Indian Museum formerly belonging to the Asiatic Society of Bengal and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section 6, to be marked and numbered and (subject to the provisions contained in sections 7 and 16) to be kept and preserved in the said Museum with such marks and numbers

(2) An inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory delivered to the predecessors in office of the Trustees when the said collections were deposited in the said Museum

12. All objects taken in exchange and articles purchased under section 7 and all moneys realised from sales made in accordance with the terms of the same section shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared.

Supplemental Provisions

13. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be deemed public servants and subject to the Indian Penal Code, and, so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules which under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force would be applicable if their service was service under Government

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Trustees may, if they think fit, keep collections not belonging to them with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and

subject in each case to such conditions as he may approve and to such rules as he may prescribe, assume the custody and administration of collections which are not the property of the Trustees for the purposes of their trust under this Act and keep and preserve such collections either in the Indian Museum or elsewhere

Provided that if the trust constituted by this Act is at any time determined, any such collection shall not by reason of their then being in the Indian Museum become the property of His Majesty

15 The Trustees may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such conditions as he may approve, deliver possession of the whole or any part of the property described in the schedule to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may appoint in that behalf.

16 If the trust constituted by this Act is at any time determined,—

(a) the collections and additions mentioned in section 11 shall become the property of the said Asiatic Society or their assigns, and

(b) all the other collections then in the said Indian Museum shall, save as otherwise provided by section 14, become the property of His Majesty

17. The Indian Museum Act, 1876, and the Indian Museum Act 1887, are hereby repealed

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 6 and 15.)

Land bounded—

on the north side by the premises No. 2, Sadder Street, and by Sadder Street,

on the west side by Chowringhee Road and by the premises No. 29, Chowringhee Road (occupied by the Bengal United Service Club),

on the south side by the premises No. 2, Chowringhee Road, by Kyd Street, and by the premises No. 4, Chowringhee Lane, and

on the east side by the premises No. 15, Kyd Street, and the premises Nos. 4, 3, 2 and 1, Chowringhee Lane,

together with all buildings, roads and tanks existing or erected thereon, and all easements appertaining thereto

J M MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulation on the 4th March, 1910 —

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 2*—It has been represented, with reference to the new section 6A which this clause proposes to insert in the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, that in the only cases which are likely to fall under clause (b) (ii) of the section it is not necessary to require a reference to a Full Bench. We have accordingly amended the clause so as to provide that such cases should be referred to another Judge instead of to a Full Bench.

3. We agree in the view expressed by the Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner that the Local Government should be empowered to invest Munsifs with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes up to a value not exceeding Rs. 100. We have for this purpose inserted a new clause 4 re-naming with the necessary amendments section 14 of the present Act.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English

<i>Gazette</i>	<i>Date</i>
Gazette of India	23rd October 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette	30th October 1909.

We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. ADAMSON
S. P. SINHA
J. M. MACPHERSON.
F. A. T. PHILLIPS
M. B. DADABHOY
G. M. CHITNAVIS
R. N. MUDHOLKAR

The 2nd March 1910

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee]

NO II

A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, It is hereby enacted as follows:

- 1 This Act may be called the Central Provinces Courts (Amendment) Act, 1910.
- 2 For Chapter II of the Central Provinces Substitution of new Courts Act, 1904, the Chapter I of Chapter II following shall be substituted, namely:—

CHAPTER II

"THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

"3 The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces of Judicial Commission shall be the highest Civil Court of Appeal, and, except in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the highest Court of Criminal Appeal and Revision in and for the territories to which this Act extends.

"4 (1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall consist of three or more Judges, one of whom shall be the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces in Council, and the others Additional Judicial Commissioners who shall be appointed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) Every person appointed under this section shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

"4A. (1) The Judicial Commissioner, whether permanent or officiating, shall have rank and precedence before the other Judges of his Court.

(2) The Additional Judicial Commissioners shall have rank and precedence among themselves according to the seniority of their appointment as such Additional Judicial Commissioners.

Provided that an Additional Judicial Commissioner permanently appointed shall be deemed to be senior to and to have rank and precedence before an officiating Judge.

(3) In this Act the expression 'the senior Judge' shall mean the Judge for the time being entitled to the first place in rank and precedence.

"5 (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, and subject to any rules made under this Act, the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may be exercised by a single Judge of the Court.

(2) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise of any of its powers by a bench of two or more Judges of the Court.

"5A. (1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner may make rules declaring what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and may, by such rules prescribe the mode of determining which Judge shall sit as a full bench when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Judicial Commissioner may determine which Judge in each case or class of cases shall sit alone and which Judges shall constitute any bench.

"5B The Judicial Commissioner may transfer any case, whether the hearing has or has not commenced, from the file of any Judge sitting alone to his own file or to that of any other Judge of the Court.

"5C Any single Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and any bench of Judges, thereof not being a full bench, may refer for the decision of a bench of two Judges or of a full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or of the construction of any document or of the admissibility of any evidence arising in any case before the Judge or bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the bench to which the question has been referred.

"6 A Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall when sitting in a bench of three or more Judges of that Court, but not otherwise, be competent to try any appeal from a decree, order or sentence passed by himself, whether in a civil or criminal matter and to adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such decree, order or sentence notwithstanding anything contained in section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

6A. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges;

(b) if there is no such majority, then,—

(i) if the bench is a full bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the senior Judge of the bench;

(ii) in other cases, the bench before which the difference has arisen shall refer it to another Judge of the Court and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of such Judge.

7. (1) The Registrar of the Court of the Registrar and Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(a) The ministerial officers of the said Court shall be appointed by the Judicial Commissioner.

8. (1) In addition to any other powers to make rules expressly or by implication conferred on the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts, regulating the conduct of the business of persons so practising and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried;

(b) providing for the translation of any papers filed or produced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and for the payment of the expenses thereby incurred;

(c) regulating the procedure in cases where any person applies to inspect a record of any Court or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;

(d) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases, and the fees to be allowed to Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts;

(e) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Courts subordinate thereto such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(f) prescribing forms to be used in the subordinate Courts for such proceedings, books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary;

(g) providing for the visitation and inspection of the subordinate Courts, and the supervision of the working thereof; and

(h) regulating all such matters as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and of the subordinate Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(a) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

9. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall keep such registers, books and accounts, returns, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Civil Court subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, such records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

3 In section 13, sub-section (1), of the said Amendment of Act, the following alterations shall be made, namely:—

(i) in sub-clause (a), for the words "five hundred" the words "one thousand" shall be substituted, and

(ii) in sub-clause (b), for the word "five" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

4. For section 14 of the said Act the following substitution of new section shall be substituted, namely:—

"14. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any District Court or any Court of a Subordinate Judge or

of a Munsif with the powers of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees in the case of a District Court or of the Court of a Subordinate Judge or one hundred rupees in the case of the Court of a Munsif as it thinks fit, to be exercised in cases arising within the limits of the Court's jurisdiction or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any powers so conferred"

5. For section 15, clause (b), of the said Amendment of Act II, 1904, section 15, be substituted, namely.—

"(b) an appeal from the decree or order of the Court of a Subordinate Judge shall lie—

(i) where the value of the suit in such Court does not exceed one thousand rupees, to the District Court;

(ii) where the value of such suit exceeds one thousand rupees but does not exceed five thousand rupees, to the Divisional Court, and

(iii) where the value of such suit exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner."

6. In section 17 of the said Act, the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), the present sub-section (2) being re-numbered as sub-section

(3), namely —

"(2) The Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner appointed by him shall from time to time visit, and inspect the proceedings of, the Civil Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and shall give such directions on matters not provided for by law as may be necessary to secure the due administration of justice."

7. In section 22, sub-section (2), and section 26, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "the Judicial Commissioner" the words "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner" shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No. 10.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the holder of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 3rd March 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The depression which was passing eastward across northern India at the close of last week reached Assam on the 26th where it gave local rainfall; as it moved eastward it caused westerly or northwesterly winds in its rear, and in consequence the air was very much drier and cooler than usual. A second depression appeared over Persia on the 27th and as it advanced rapidly eastward it produced light precipitation in Baluchistan, but on entering India like its predecessor it gave snow or rain only in west Himalayas; on the 3rd it was approaching northeast India where weather was becoming unsettled. Temperature, which had been low, rose as the depression approached and became normal, but it fell in the rear and at the close of the week was in moderate to large defect in northwest India.

Burma.—Mergui reported a fall of rain on the 26th. Skies were clear or lightly clouded, and temperature was normal or in slight defect.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell locally in Assam at the beginning of the week and a few light falls of rain occurred in the division on the 2nd. Skies were

cloudy in Eastern Bengal and Assam on the 25th and 26th and over the greater part of the division on the 3rd. Weather was cooler than usual for a few days about the middle of the week.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Precipitation occurred in the hills in the northwest of the United Provinces. Skies were generally clear except on the last day of the week when they were cloudy in the United Provinces. Temperature was normal or in defect.

Northwest India.—There was fairly widespread precipitation in the Punjab hills, Kashmir and northeast Baluchistan. Skies were overcast on several days in the area of precipitation and over almost the whole division on the 28th. Temperature was in defect during the greater part of the week, and on some days the deficiency amounted to over 10° at many observatories.

The Peninsula.—Skies were generally clear and temperature normal.

The following summarises the principal rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day.—

February 25th.	Chakrata 1'36" and Simla 0'40".
„ 26th.	Dibrugarh 0'45", Silchar 1'21" and Cherra Poonjee 0'88".
„ 28th.	Quetta 0'40".
March 1st.	Sonemarg 1'80" and Minimarg 0'67".
„ 2nd.	Sonemarg 0'90".

Precipitation for the week was in large excess in Kashmir, but rainfall was in very large defect in the rest of northern India, and the seasonal rainfall from the 3rd December is more than 20 per cent. below normal in Assam, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Baluchistan and the greater part of the Peninsula,

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 3RD MARCH 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 3RD MARCH 1910.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0	0	37	72	— 35	— 49	— 48
Lower Burma	01	01	0	19	10	+ 09	+ 90	+ 111
Upper Burma	0	0	0	08	07	+ 01	+ 14	+ 14
Assam	03	05	—02	18	30	— 12	— 40	— 40
Eastern Bengal	0	03	—03	21	17	+ 04	+ 23	+ 50
Bengal	0	02	—02	16	16	0	0	+ 14
Orissa	0	01	—01	33	15	+ 18	+ 120	+ 154
Chota Nagpur	0	02	—02	28	16	+ 12	+ 75	+ 100
Bihar	0	01	—01	03	13	— 10	— 77	— 75
United Provinces, East	0	01	—01	11	16	— 05	— 31	— 27
United Provinces, West	0	01	—01	24	27	— 03	— 11	— 4
Punjab, East and North	0	03	—03	48	38	+ 10	+ 26	+ 37
Punjab, South-west	0	01	—01	19	18	+ 01	+ 5	+ 19
Kashmir	08	03	+05	47	34	+ 13	+ 38	+ 42
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	02	—02	42	24	+ 18	+ 75	+ 100
Baluchistan	03	05	—02	31	46	— 15	— 33	— 32
Sind	0	0	0	08	08	0	0	+ 14
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	09	07	+ 02	+ 29	+ 29
Rajputana, East	0	01	—01	15	08	+ 07	+ 87	+ 87
Gujarat	0	0	0	03	02	+ 01	+ 50	+ 50
Central India, West	0	0	0	11	06	+ 05	+ 83	+ 120
Central India, East	0	01	—01	14	19	— 05	— 26	— 22
Berar	0	01	—01	49	12	+ 37	+ 308	+ 345
Central Provinces, West	0	01	—01	23	14	+ 09	+ 64	+ 77
Central Provinces, East	0	01	—01	19	10	+ 09	+ 90	+ 111
Konkan	0	0	0	0	02	— 02	— 100	— 100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	02	04	— 02	— 50	— 50
Hyderabad, North	0	01	—01	05	07	— 02	— 29	— 29
Hyderabad, South	0	01	—01	0	05	— 05	— 100	— 100
Mysore	0	0	0	03	04	— 01	— 25	0
Malabar	03	01	+02	14	20	— 06	— 30	— 42
Madras, South-east	0	0	0	35	62	— 27	— 43	— 43
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	05	— 05	— 100	— 100
Madras Coast, North	0	01	—01	40	15	+ 25	+ 167	+ 167

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SINLA;
The 3rd March 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th February 1910.

Burma.—Mergui received heavy rain and light to moderate showers fell in several districts including the Shan States. Threshing and winnowing of the winter rice crops are completed in most districts. Cultivation of spring rice and island crops continues and prospects of standing crops are satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice has risen at the ports of Rangoon, Bassein and Moulmein and is normal or slightly above normal in most districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather was seasonable. There was no rain except light showers in the Surma Valley and the Assam Valley divisions. More rain is needed for tea and spring crops. Transplantation of spring rice is finished. Harvesting of mustard and sugarcane continues. Jhum cutting in the hills and preparatory cultivation of the soil for winter rice and autumn crops in the plains are progressing. Prospects of spring rice, sugarcane, tea, linseed and *til* are good and of wheat and tobacco fair. The average price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease prevails in 4 districts.

Benal.—There was no rain during the week. Sugarcane pressing still continues. Harvesting of pulses and oilseeds and preparation of land for the next season's crops are going on. Planting of sugarcane has commenced in some districts. The standing spring crops are doing well. Some damage has been done to poppy by hailstorm in Monghyr. Prospects are on the whole good. The price of common rice has risen in Hooghly, Murshidabad, Jessore, Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, has fallen in Bankura, Howrah, Angul, Palamau and Cooch Behar, and is stationary in the remaining districts. Cattle disease is reported from 10 districts. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—Two Himalayan districts report useful rain. The condition of standing crops continues excellent. Poppy is flourishing and extraction of opium has begun. Harvesting of wheat, barley, gram, peas and potatoes is in progress in places. High west winds have caused slight damage in the Upper Doab. Slight injury to mustard from insects is again reported in a few districts. Cattle disease is reported in twelve districts but the general condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices generally continue stationary.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain is reported from Ambala, Rawalpindi and parts of the Delhi and Mianwali districts. Hail fell in parts of Mianwali where more rain is wanted. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts and the outturn is good to average. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Extra spring crops are being sown in Ambala, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur and Multan. Damage has been done to crops by rats in Rohtak and Sialkot. *Taramira* has been damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepur. Prices are generally unchanged. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Water for cattle is scarce in parts of Shahpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good showers fell during the week all over the Province and were beneficial for standing crops and for extra spring sowings. Standing crops are generally in good condition except that in the Dera Ismail Khan district they are reported to be damaged slightly by high winds. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in parts of the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Sugarcane planting is in progress in the Bannu district. Extra spring sowings are being made. Slight hailstorm fell in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district but did no damage to crops. The water supply and fodder are scarce in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district and sufficient elsewhere. The condition of cattle is generally good except in one village of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices, except those of maize and barley, show a slight tendency to fall. Prices:—wheat 11½ to 14½; gram 17½ to 24; maize 18 to 23½; bajra 19½ to 19 and barley 20½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 11 to 17 and maize from 16 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type is reported in the Basohli, Ramban and Kathua tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Slight snow and rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in good condition. Ploughing for autumn crops is in progress. There is no disease among men or cattle. Fodder is average except in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Spring crops are progressing. Slight damage to crops by wind is reported in places in Marwar and Bharatpur. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Jaisalmer, Tonk and Jaipur and are steady or falling elsewhere.

Central India.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops continue. Crops have been damaged slightly in Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and are high and steady elsewhere. Watering and weeding of poppy continue.

Central Provinces —The weather continues to be clear. The nights and mornings are cool and the days are becoming warm. Cutting of spring crops is proceeding all over the Provinces. In Narsinghpur where an unparalleled bumper harvest was anticipated wheat in light soil and in unembanked fields has been attacked by disease and the damage is estimated at five to ten per cent over the whole crop. With this exception prospects are generally favourable everywhere. Pressing and sowing of sugarcane are in progress in Betul and Chhindwara. Field embankments are being constructed in Bhandara and Bilaspur. In Nimar and Berar land is being prepared for sowing of the ensuing season's crops. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and cattle are doing well. Prices:—The price of wheat in Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara and *juar* in Wardha, Chhindwara and Amraoti fell by 1 to 1½ seers per rupee. In Nimar *juar* became dearer by 1 seer. Gram sells cheaper in eight districts by 1 to 3 seers. Variations are unimportant elsewhere.

Feudatory States —Only Sirguja had a sprinkling of rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress and prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Prices:—Wheat in Kawardha, Nandgaon and Sarangarh became cheaper by 1 seer per rupee.

Bombay.—Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona and Sholapore, they have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Hyderabad; by rats in West Khandesh, by frost in the Upper Sind Frontier and are generally good elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of the Konkan, Khandesh, Poona and Palanpur. Harvesting of spring crops is generally in progress in the Presidency Proper. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for the next season in parts of Kanara, the Deccan and Belgaum. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Nasik, Poona and Belgaum. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Poona, Satara and Belgaum, have risen in Karachi, Surat and Dharwar and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 41 per cent. In Gujarat 3 to 29 per cent. In the Konkan 2 to 38 per cent. In the Deccan 10 to 32 per cent and in the Karnatak 26 to 33 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad —No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest continues and the crop is generally fair to good but poor in parts of the Warangal, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts. Harvesting of the castor seed crop is almost over and its outturn is estimated at from 2 to 8 annas. Late rice sowings still continue in a very few parts and the crop is being irrigated and weeded in many places. The crop is generally fine but the area is limited owing to insufficiency of water in tanks. Water scarcity is reported in parts of Lingsugur in the Raichur district, Udgir and Janwada in the Bidar district, Ashti in the Bir district; Pallam in the Parbhani district and Sultanabad and Mahadeopur in the Karimnagar district. The water supply is decreasing in Palonchain, the Warangal district, in Deverkonda and Miryalguda in the Nalgonda district, Nizamabad in the Nizamabad district, Parenda in the Osmanabad district, Alpur, Gangawati, Kushtagi and Manvi in the Raichur district and Karimnagar and Jagtiyal in the Karimnagar district. Cattle disease prevails in 6 talukas and fodder scarcity in 17. Prices:—Wheat 8; coarse rice 8½ and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee. White and yellow *juar* are selling in Hyderabad City at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 10 seers in Madhura in the Warangal district and in Jagtiyal and Jamikunta in the Karimnagar district and the lowest 23 seers in Rajura and Udgir in the Bidar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Shimoga; are fluctuating in Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.— Rainfall 41 cents. Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice continue. Price of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Nilgiris; light to fair in South Malabar and the Circars, except the Vizagapatam Agency, Guntur and North Arcot and *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central and South, have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts, has fallen in six and has risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows.—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in six and has risen in four. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts, has fallen in three and has risen in eight. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in two and has risen in nine. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair though more rain is required in Nellore and Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1605—1626-81.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GENERAL

ROYAL WARRANT INSTITUTING AND CREATING A NEW MEDAL, ENTITLED
EDWARD MEDAL, TO BE AWARDED FOR HEROIC ACTS BY MINERS AND
QUARRYMEN.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1910.

THE following Royal Warrant is published for general information in continuation of the Royal Warrant published with the Resolution in this Department, No. 10724—10740-246, dated the 18th December 1907 :—

Whitehall, December 2, 1909.

THE KING has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

Edward, R. & I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting !

WHEREAS We, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven, in the seventh year of Our Reign, did institute and create a new Medal to be entitled the Edward Medal, to be awarded for heroic acts performed by Miners and Quarrymen and others, who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in Mines and Quarries within Our Dominions, and Territories under Our protection and jurisdiction:

AND whereas We are desirous of extending the scope of this decoration :

It is ordained that the Edward Medal of the First Class and the Edward Medal of the Second Class shall be awarded to those of Our faithful subjects who in course of Industrial Employment endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in connection with such Industrial Employment in these Our Dominions, and in Territories under Our protection or jurisdiction, and such awards shall be made only on a recommendation to us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

WHERE the said Medal is granted otherwise than for acts performed in Mines, the Medal shall bear Our effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a suitable design, with the words "For Courage".

GIVEN at Our Court at Sandringham, the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

ORDERED that the paper be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Finance, Foreign and Railway Departments, for information, in continuation of the communication from this Department, No. 10724—10740-246, dated the 18th December 1907.

ORDERED also that the paper together with a copy of the Resolution of the 18th December 1907, with which the Warrant instituting the decoration was published, be communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, for information.

B ROBERTSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
 " " " " " Bombay, " "
 " Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 " " " " " the United Provinces
 " " " " " the Punjab.
 " Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
 " Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam
 " Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces
 " Hon'ble the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg
 " Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara
 " Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,
 North-West Frontier Province
 " Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.**

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 26th February 1910, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	114	92
		Ahmedabad Town	10	2
		Ahmedabad District	37	16
		Kaira District	93	44
		Rular Port	5	2
		Surat District	57	43
		Palanpur Agency . . . . .	..	..
		Mahi Kantha Agency	22	12
		Basra Port	1	2
		Kalyan " . . . . .	..	..
		Blunwadi Port	4	3
		Thana "	10	8
		Vasava "	1	2
		Agashi "	3	4
		Bandra "	8	4
	Central.	Thana District	22	15
		East Khandesh District	204	217
		Nasik District	21	7
		Poona City	2(u)	..
		Poona District	3	5
		Satara "	153	109
		Ahmednagar District	1	1
	Southern.	Alibag Port . . . . .	..	..
		Paivel "	3	3
		Kolaba District	17	13
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	..	..
		Belgaum "	54	37
		Hubli Town . . . . .	..	..
		Dharwar District	33	24
		Bijapur "	21	19
	Sind.	Savantvadi State	1	..
		Karachi Town and Port	49	44
	Political Chargees.	Karachi District . . . . .	..	..
		Mandvi Port	3	2
		Outch State	8	3
		Verawal Port . . . . .	..	..
		Porbandar " . . . . .	..	..
		Jamnagar Town and Port	50	57
		Kathiawar Agency	5	3
		Kolhapur Town	1	..
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	80	62
		Satara Agency	6	2
		Billimora Port . . . . .	..	..
		Bangda State	258	167
		Surat Agency	7	6
		Poona Agency	3	3
TOTAL			1,478	1,043

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Salem District	2(a)	...
		Coimbatore Town	1	...
		Coimbatore District	21 (c)	14(d)
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris District . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore Port	4	3
		Malabar District	2	...
		Nellore District	1(b)	...
		TOTAL	31	17
	Burdwan	Calcutta	20	20
		24-Parganas District	1(b)	1(b)
		Howrah Town	3	3
BENGAL	Patna	Saran District	1,713	1,386
		Champanan District	8	3
		Shahabad District	355	200
		Muzaffarpur District	23	23
		Darbhanga District	146	123
		Patna District	304	230
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	15	11
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	96	97
		Monghyr District	218	210
		TOTAL	2,901	2,367
	Meerut	Meerut City	55	53
		Meerut District	85	78
		Saharanpur City	1	1
		Saharanpur District	28	14
		Musaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District	123	123
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Hathras City	93	93
		Aligarh District	2	2
		Bulandshahr District	7	7

(a) One imported.
(d) Two imported

(b) Imported.

(c) Three imported.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, Statute towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
UNITED PROVINCES	Agra	Muttra District	238	238
		Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District	98	98
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	147	147
		Mainpuri District	174	172
		Agra City . . . . .	.	...
		Agra District	165	157
		Khrah	106	81
	Meerut-Khand.	Bareilly City	5	2
		Bareilly District	18	15
		Budaun	176	138
		Moradabad City	2	1
		Shahjahanpur City	6	4
		Shahjahanpur District	6	8
		Moradabad District	73	66
	Allahabad	Allahabad City	1	...
		Allahabad District	89	72
		Fatehpur District	18	15
		Cawnpur City	39	39
		Cawnpur District	101	105
	Benares	Benares City	80	28
		Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Balla District	1,653	1,661
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	214	203
		Ohauipur	546	474
		Mirzapur	26	21
	Gorakhpur	Amangarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Amangarh District	1,854	1,713
		Gorakhpur City	7	7
		Gorakhpur District	612	552
		Basti District	7	4
	Lucknow	Unao District	913	829
		Rae Bareilly District	243	200
		Gonda	106	32
		Harden	60	50
		Kheri . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	19	11
		Sultanpur District	85	59
		Fyzabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad District	27	23
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District	258	197
		Partabgarh "	66	57
		TOTAL	8,676	7,936
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	1,017	1,053
		Hissar "	424	372
		Delhi "	706	417
		Rohtak " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal "	104	99
		Ambala "	8	7
		Indiana "	32	28
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	37	24
		Hoshiarpur District	70	70
		Ferozepur " . . . . .	...	...
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Montgomery District	70	62
		Lahore City	12	9
		Lahore District	13	10
		Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	64	64
		Gurdaspur "	411	411
		Gujranwala "	11	11
		Sialkot " . . . . .	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	20	20
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Gujrat "	6	3
		Jhang District	1	1
		Lyallpur District	56	30
	...	Patiala City	34	34
		Patiala State	848	576
		Kapurthala State	97	72
		Maler Kotla State	39	37
		Nabha State . . . . .	...	...
		Kalela State	5	3
		Faridkot State	13	6
		Jind State	444	279
		TOTAL	4,572	3,697
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	18	17
		Hanthawaddy District . . . . .	...	...
		Pegu District	28	28
		Tharrawaddy "	30	24
		Prome "	2	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Irrawaddy	Bassain District	4	4
		Maubin "	10	8
		Pyanon District	3	3
		Hensada "	8	9
		Myaungmya "	5	5
	Tensar-serim.	Toungoo District	18	12
		Thaton " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town.	12	9
		Amherst (Moulmein) District ^o . . . . .	...	...
	Mawwe	Thayetmye District	10	10
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	73	68
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	7	7
		Katha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo "	4	2
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	57	50
		Sagaing District	28	17
		Lower Chindwin District	31	26
	Mektila	Mylingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Mektila "	26	26
		Yamethin "	23	22
	TOTAL		392	357
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	8(a)	8(a)
		Kamptee Town	106	72
		Nagpur District	211	211
		Wardha Town	1	1
		Wardha District	302 (d)	214 (e)
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara District	225(b)	154(e)
		Chanda " . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	1 (f)	1(f)
		Jubbulpore Town	85	79
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	89	89
		Jubbulpore District	270	219
		Mandla District . . . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Five imported.
(e) Two imported.(b) Twenty two imported.
(f) Imported.

(c) Eighteen imported.

(d) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR)	Chhattisgarh.	Raipur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	11	4
		Narsingpur Town	3	...
		Narsingpur District	29	23
		Betul District . . . . .	.	..
		Nimar "	3(a)	2(a)
		Chhindwara District	67(a)	49(a)
	Berar	Akola Town	144	118
		Akola District	236(b)	163(b)
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	222	145
		Amraoti Town	1(c)	1(c)
		Amraoti District	82(u)	80
		Yotmal District	1	...
		TOTAL	2,055	1,583
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	18	12
		Bangalore City . . . . .	.	1
		Bangalore District	26	15
		Mysore City . . . . .	...	...
		Mysore District	34	26
		Hasan " . . . . .	..	...
		Kadur "	5	2
		Kolar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	..	...
		Tumkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga " . . . . .	.	...
		Chitaldroog "	4	1
		TOTAL	87	57
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Umanabad District	22	20
		Raichur District	1 (d)	...
		Aurangabad District	40	42
		TOTAL	63	62

(a) One imported.

(b) Two imported.

(c) Imported.

(d) Figures for the period from 14th to 20th February 1910.

Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 25,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	14(a)	7
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain District . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	1(a)	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	3(a)	1(a)
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	5(a)	5(a)
		Piploda State . . . . .	...	...
		Jasra State . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur	5 (a)	3(a)
		Malwa State . . . . .	...	...
		Bewa State	17(a)	9(a)
		TOTAL	45	25
RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MERW. RA.	...	Mewar State	153(b)	121(b)
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	..	...
		Udaipur City . . . . .	..	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State	21(b)	7 (b)
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	455	303
		Jaipur City	306	366
		Jaipur State	384 (b)	343 (b)
		Kishangarh State	3	3
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 19th February 1910
(b) Figures for the week ending 25th February 1910.

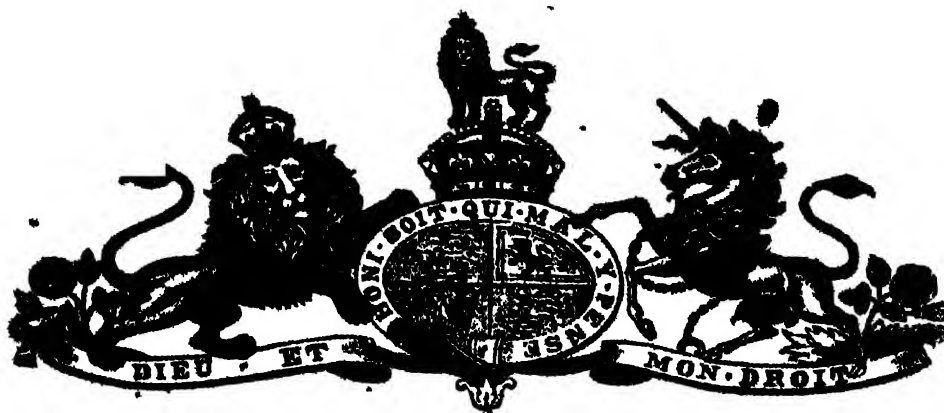
Presidency Province	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
RAJ- PUTANA AND AJMER MERWARA	...	Sirohi State	21(a)	18(a)
		Shahpura „ . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur „ . . . . .	..	...
		Alwar City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State	105(a)	59(a)
		Banwar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli State . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	...	...
		Hanswara State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur City	40	31
		Bharatpur State	298	252
		Ajmer City	10	10
		Ajmer District . . . . .	...	...
		Deoli	7	5
		Abu Road . . . . .	..	..
		Ajmer-Merwara District	227	227
N-W. P PROVINCE	...	TOTAL	2,090	1,838
		Nowshera Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	..	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	44	15
		Mirpur „ . . . . .	...	..
		Kathua „ . . . . .	...	...
BALU- CHISTAN	...	TOTAL	44	15
		Boumtani . . . . .	...	...
		Hurok . . . . .	..	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	..
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	22,434	18,992

(a) Figures for the week ending 25th February 1910.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

*Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS,
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 TO 1909 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14,
AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 25th February 1910.

PRESENT :

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy
and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 59 Members, of whom 54 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. MAHOMED ALI JINNAH asked the following questions :—

"Are the Government aware that there is a strong feeling prevailing amongst the Muhammadans against the present state of the *wakf* law as expounded by the recent decisions of the Privy Council affecting in particular the system of 'wakf aala'd awalad' ?

"Does the Government propose to take steps to bring the law on the subject into conformity with the texts and the wishes of the Muhammadans ?

"If so, how soon ?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The Government are aware that objections are entertained to the exposition of the law on the subject of *wakf* contained in various decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"As at present advised the Government are not prepared to undertake legislation with the express object of upsetting judicial decisions to which exception is taken. They are, however, ready at any time to accord their fullest consideration to any specific proposals for legislation directed to the object of securing family settlements of a limited nature, provided that such proposals are generally approved by the Muhammadan community."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Is it true that owing to flood, disease, slaughter, poisoning and other reasons, there has been a depletion during the last twenty years of the stock of cattle in the country ?

"Have prices of cattle gone up? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken for the replenishment of the stock?"

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER replied :—

"Such statistics as are available do not bear out the general idea that there has been a depletion of the stock of cattle during the last twenty years, but the earlier statistics are undoubtedly unreliable, and it is quite possible that the increase shown by later figures is due to more accurate enumeration

"Where there has been a serious depletion of stock in any period, it has been due to drought and famine and their results, rather than to the causes mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. Thus in the United Provinces, where careful censuses have been made, we know that an increase between 1899 and 1904 was followed by a considerable decrease between 1904 and 1909, and this was undoubtedly due to the scarcity of 1905-1906, and the famine of 1907-1908, and to heavy mortality from disease among cattle which had deteriorated owing to privation. The Government has made every effort to provide against losses of this description, and the Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware of the special concessions made during recent famines to facilitate transport of fodder as well as of the arrangements made to allow grazing in forests.

"It is true that there has been a rise, and in many places a very large rise, in prices.

"The replenishment of stock where it has been depleted is a matter which must be left mainly to the people, but Government assists them liberally with loans at favourable rates of interest for the purchase of cattle, and large sums have been disbursed free by Famine Relief Committees from charitable subscriptions. Action has also been taken by Government for the establishment of cattle farms which are to be found in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Punjab, and arrangements have been made especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces, for the maintenance of stud bulls by Government and the District Boards. The Government fully realises the importance of the question to the great agricultural industry of the country; and much has already been done by the Civil Veterinary Department, which has been expanded as rapidly as funds permit, to reduce mortality, and to train up a staff of skilled assistants to advise the people as to the best means both of avoiding loss, and of improving the arrangements for breeding."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state in tabular form the number of accidents and the incidental casualties year by year on each Indian railway during the last five years ?

"Have any special measures been taken on the railways during the same period for the prevention of accidents?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

" A statement in tabular form of the number of accidents and incidental casualties is published for each year in the Railway Board's annual Administration Report on the railways in India which can be purchased at booksellers in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Lahore.

" In the Report for 1908 the information asked for is contained in Appendix 30, pages 122 and 123.

" With reference to the inquiry whether any special measures have been taken on the railways for the prevention of accidents, the answer is, that every accident is the subject of special inquiry, under the supervision and personal attention of a Government Inspector of Railways, to elucidate its cause, and to provide a remedy for its recurrence if necessary.

" The result of each inquiry, its ' finding ' as to the cause of the accident, and its recommendations as to any action that should be taken, is submitted by each Railway Administration to the Government Inspector, who forwards it to the Railway Board with his remarks.

" The cause leading to every accident and the steps that have been taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar accident then comes therefore before the Railway Board, who carefully consider if the proposals made are adequate or not and issue orders accordingly.

" It may be pointed out that railway accidents cannot be entirely prevented, and this applies to every country in the world. Mistakes will occur, but the public may feel assured that every effort is made to minimize them."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

" Are female ticket collectors employed at all checking stations on Indian railways? If not, for the greater protection and convenience of female passengers, will orders in that behalf be issued by Government?"

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE replied :—

" Female ticket collectors are employed at checking stations on most of the Indian railways and have been employed for some time past.

" Railway administrations are fully alive to the necessity of providing for the convenience of female passengers."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

" Is latrine accommodation provided in all trains on Indian railways for third class passengers? If not, will Government be pleased to insist upon the Railway Companies providing such accommodation forthwith, especially on trains running at night?"

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE replied :—

" Under the Railway Act, section 64, Railway Administrations are only bound to provide latrine accommodation to one compartment reserved for females when the train, of which it is a part, runs for a distance exceeding fifty miles.

" The Railway Act imposes no other liability to provide latrines in railway carriages, and this liability has been fully complied with and much more has been done than the law actually requires.

" In response to the request of Government, made some seven years ago, railways have been steadily providing latrine accommodation for the use of males to all carriages running on trains travelling long distances, and this accommodation is being steadily added to.

" For instance, up to date the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have 419 third class carriages so fitted. The East Indian Railway provide such accommodation in all their intermediate and third class carriages running on their mail and passenger trains. Up to the end of 1908 the total number of carriages on Indian Railways of the intermediate and third class which had been fitted with latrines was 5,364.

" The returns for the year 1909 have not yet been made up.

" Information on this matter is given annually in the Railway Board's Administration Report."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON presented the Financial Statement for 1910-1911. He said:—

" On this occasion, when the first Financial Statement under the new rules is presented to our greatly enlarged Council, I may be permitted to indulge in a brief retrospect. In February, 1860, just fifty years ago, my predecessor and namesake, the Right Honourable James Wilson, in an elaborate speech, laid the earliest of India's annual financial statements before the Legislative Council of those days. His speech, as I have said, was elaborate; it covered the whole ground of the financial and economic position of India. But the accounts which it introduced were set forth in a single short table, printed on a sheet no bigger than the proverbial sheet of note paper. To this were appended a few statistics of debt, trade and cash balances; the whole thing barely occupied ten octavo pages. There was of course no discussion. The revenues for the coming year were estimated at £38 millions and the expenditure at £42 millions. The total external trade, imports and exports combined, was valued at only £60 millions (it is now over £200 millions) and the total debt of India was £98 millions (it is now over £250 millions). We have gone a long way in these fifty years, and our conditions are widely different from what they were in 1860; but there is a curious parallelism between parts of Mr. Wilson's speech and some of the things which I shall have to say to-day. He had to deal with a deficit; he had to convey a grave warning (which was long unheeded) of the precarious nature of our opium revenue; and he had—as alas! is my fate also—to suggest additional taxation.

" It is not, however, the matter, but rather the form and the treatment, of our financial statements that I set out to review. The full expository speeches and the brief figured tables were continued by Mr. Wilson's successors for thirteen years: though about 1866 we find the abstract of revenue and expenditure developed and classified into major heads—a far shorter list than we now have, but numbered and arranged much in the present style. In 1873 and for the three following years, there were no Budget meetings, the old law of 1861 did not permit the Council to meet for other than legislative business, and the finances of those years involved no legislation. The statement in those circumstances took the shape of a formal minute published in the *Gazette*. In 1877, however, with a great famine overshadowing the finances, a Budget meeting had again to be convoked, and the statement was presented by Sir John Strachey in a speech of portentous length. It occupied 40 pages of printed foolscap, and was supplemented by another 34 pages of a minute in which the Finance Member examined the figures in fresh detail. In 1881, Major Baring (now Lord Cromer) restored comparative brevity; but in 1882 he reverted to a speech which occupies 52 printed pages, explaining that there was no other means of describing the figures with accuracy, and that his attempt at condensation in the previous year had been misunderstood. After that, came a series of annual minutes, with a wealth of detail, but a decided tendency to technicality. During this period the form in which our figured statements are now shown was worked out under Lord Cromer's orders; and in 1890, Sir David Barbour split up the explanatory speech or minute into two parts. His intention evidently was that the first part should be mainly a discussion of policy and the second an examination of results. It was some time before this ideal was reached, and Part I in the course of years got more and more overloaded with figures, technical and difficult. But in 1900, Sir Clinton Dawkins got back to the original idea. Part II, prepared by the Financial Secretary, became a detailed exposition of the figures, adapted to the student or the specialist; while Part I was the vehicle used by the Finance Member for a broader review of the position and for his declarations of financial policy.

" Of the nature of the discussions on the past Financial Statements I need say little, as they were described in a picturesque passage of the speech with which Sir Edward Baker summed up the Budget debate of two years ago. Prior to 1892 no discussion at all was permissible. In the following year the rules under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, had come into force, and members were at liberty to offer any observations they might wish on the Statement, but not to put any motion or divide the Council. The observations allowed by the rules became in time lengthy and comprehensive: non-official members ranged over the whole field of Indian administration, and official members were drawn into the defence of the acts and policy of their

departments. There was no other recognised occasion during the legislative session, either for the former to criticize or for the latter to expound.

" So much for the old order which is now passing. Let me turn to the new. What I submit to the Council to-day is the result of direct evolution from the system that has been worked out during the last fifty years. The Financial Statement which the new rules prescribe will be found in the set of tabulated figures displaying, in their logical and time-honoured classification, the closed accounts of last year, our latest estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year, and our preliminary forecast for the ensuing year. The explanatory memorandum which the rules require is the old Part II of previous years. It is prepared, however, in greater detail than before, yet with less repetition; and an attempt is made in it to explain succinctly the movements of the figures under each important head of account, as well as to give a conspectus of our Ways and Means operations. But, in order to summarise the lessons of the figures and to review the general position, I propose to retain, in the remarks which I shall now offer to the Council, our old Part I in a slightly different and less technical garb.

" As regards the discussion, a still greater change will mark the new procedure. To-day the rules do not permit discussion. It would in any case be manifestly unreasonable to expect members to speak, almost on the spur of the moment, upon the large and complicated questions which emerge from the Financial Statement. But on a later date, which I believe Your Lordship intends to fix for next Friday, the Council will proceed to what roughly corresponds with the Committee stage of the estimates in the House of Commons. We shall take up first the consideration of our proposals for fresh taxation, for a new loan, and for additional grants to Local Governments. Then, after a short interval, the Council will again assemble in what I may term Committee of the whole House; and each 'major head' in the accounts which is open to discussion will be explained in turn by an official member who has special knowledge of the branch of the administration concerned. At both of these stages it will be open to any member, by way of resolution after due notice given, and subject to a few reservations, to call attention to any matter which is directly relevant to the figures under consideration, to criticise the necessity for any entry, or to ask for further information regarding it. All such resolutions, if in order, may be duly debated. In this way ample opportunity will be afforded for a genuine scrutiny of the estimates by the Council, and for a criticism which is based on precise facts. We believe that the result will be helpful to the Government, and will foster the growth of an informed public opinion upon the vital problems of our public finance. Having, during a public service which covers a period not far removed from half a century, attended nearly every financial debate in the Mother of Parliaments, I hope that I shall not be considered presumptuous if I venture, in passing, to impress upon Members of Council that it is rather by the painstaking examination of specific items of expenditure than by the framing of abstract resolutions on organic changes in financial policy that economy can best be attained. Also that advantageous services can be more readily provided for by means of savings effected, than by appeals for additional funds which the finances of India cannot produce without casting additional burdens upon her people.

" Towards the end of March—the 23rd being the date fixed for this year—I shall present the Budget in its final form, after embodying in it all corrections that may result from the detailed discussions and any other changes which the passage of time may necessitate. On that occasion there will be no further debate. At an adjourned meeting, however—fixed for the 29th March—members will be at liberty to make observations on the Budget, without moving resolutions or asking the Council to divide. In addition to the new and more intimate discussion on the detailed figures, we thus retain the old liberty of general criticism. But I trust that the closing debate will be materially shortened after the comprehensive examination to which the estimates will have been subjected at their earlier stages. I may also venture on a hope that questions of wide general policy will not, so far as possible, be tacked on to these proceedings. Other opportunities are now given for raising debates on matters of general interest; and it will be more convenient to us all, and more economical of time, if these opportunities are taken, instead of loading the Budget with disquisitions on side issues. There are, it is true, very few aspects of our administration which are not reflected in our Budget; but after all the Budget is primarily a provision for the public services of the

coming year. It is a business document, and it will be to our credit as a Council if we handle it in a business-like manner.

" Revised Estimate of 1909-1910.

" When I introduced the Budget for the current year, I entered a plea for caution and economy. On almost every side there were auguries of better harvests and reviving trade. But recovery was likely to be slower than it had been in times of the country's convalescence from previous famines, because the trade conditions of the world remained dull and unsettled. A year ago, prices were still high; the country was still feeling the effects of over-speculation and a glut of imports; and the loss of our opium revenue was a standing menace. That caution has been justified; but we have also been justified in our resolution to face the difficulties of the year without extra taxation, and we now believe that the year will close with a surplus remarkably close to, and slightly in excess of, the small margin of revenue for which we budgeted.

" From the agricultural point of view, the year has been a good one, and the country may be said to have shaken off the effects of the drought of 1907. At the beginning of last April, it is true, there were still over 100,000 persons in receipt of State relief, but distress during the hot weather was nowhere very severe. It was confined for the most part to limited areas in Bihar and the United Provinces, and by July all relief operations were closed. Except in Bengal and parts of the United Provinces, which suffered from a shortage in the winter rains, the outturn of the spring harvest was not unsatisfactory. Later, the improvement became more definitely marked; for the monsoon broke early and the rainfall was unusually abundant and well distributed in nearly every part of the country. Famine and scarcity were at last at an end. The autumn and winter harvests were everywhere good, and in many places excellent. Bumper rice crops have been reaped in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, while the autumn harvest in the Punjab is estimated to be 21 per cent in excess of the average for the previous five years. The only complaints we have heard — and they are not serious — come from some of the Madras districts which are suffering from the failure of the north-east monsoon in October. In them however the excellent rainfall of the previous months replenished the various sources of irrigation, and no serious anxiety is felt, though the yield of the cold weather crops cannot be a full one. In all other parts of the country the accounts of the spring crops are very satisfactory though more rain would be useful in some places. If no untoward event occurs in the next month, an excellent harvest should usher in the ensuing year.

" It was natural therefore and proper that, when the end of the regular monsoon showed the agricultural position to be assured, a general air of hopefulness should pervade the country. I am afraid however that it did not penetrate the Finance Department, where the state of the public exchequer was felt to be by no means free of anxiety. On making our usual preliminary revision of the estimates in November, we found falling prices, easy money, and a tangible rise in the purchasing power of the people. Trade however was still slack; and the recovery seemed likely to be slow, irregular and hesitating. The land revenue, including large amounts of famine arrears had been coming in well; but in nearly every other important respect our receipts were below expectations. The most disappointing section was our Railway earnings, which reflected the slowness of the general improvement, being almost a crore short of what we had counted on realizing by the end of October. Backward Customs returns, particularly from piece-goods and silver, indicated how seriously the import markets had been glutted; and a marked shortage in the Post Office receipts bore testimony to the dullness of general business. Our revenue from Forests, from Salt, from Excise, was also behindhand; while on the other side of the account, our budgeted expenditure seemed likely to be fully required. We were therefore compelled in ordinary prudence to explain the situation to our big spending Departments and to Local Governments, and to call upon them to exercise all possible economy in view of our diminished resources. The appeal was loyally responded to, and the savings in expenditure which were thus secured have played a considerable part in the improvement of the financial position that has taken place since November.

" To that change there have been other contributory factors:—the good harvest of cotton and oilseeds, with their effect both on railway traffic and on the spending power of the peasantry; the increasing activity of the import market; and the big rice movements which are beginning in Burma, with the accompanying rise in export duties. But the most dramatic feature in the situation has been the sudden and

unexpected development of our Opium revenue. I must diverge for a moment to explain this movement and the events which led up to it.

"As I mentioned last March, we intended to sell 42,300 chests of Bengal opium during the current financial year; and in view of the fluctuating mood of the China market, we based our estimate of receipts on the cautious average of Rs 1,350 a chest. In Malwa we had apparently reached a curious *impasse*. The Bombay godowns were full, and duty had been paid in advance upon a very large quantity of opium which still lay in Malwa and which the recently imposed restrictions would not allow to be shipped until 1910. In the circumstances, though it was impossible to foresee how the trade might move, we assumed that further payments of duty against the 1911 shipments might be expected, and we budgeted cautiously for the receipt of duty upon something between 8,000 and 9,000 chests. Up to October, our moderation seemed justified. The China market was dull, with a slightly rising tendency. The prices fetched by our Bengal opium varied between Rs 1,150 and Rs 1,450; and the clearances from Malwa were not more than would ordinarily be required for home consumption. In October however a sharp rise in the China prices took place. I need not discuss the complicated factors in the remarkable speculative movement which was thus established, and over which, so far as the China market is concerned, we had of course absolutely no control. The first result of the movement was another rush to pay duty in advance. The trade had got wind of our proposal—to which I shall allude hereafter—to give Malwa a larger share of the 1910 exports; and although we had guaranteed no priority of shipment after 1910, the exporters were prepared to take their chance and, so to speak, to register their claims. During the first half of November, duty was paid on 17,000 chests, when the Indore authorities very properly stopped the rush and refused to receive any more payments. We were at the time in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the distribution, as between Bombay and Calcutta, of our reduced exports; and as soon as that matter was settled, we decided how to deal with our unexpected windfall of revenue. The decision was to retain the duty paid in respect of chests which under our revised programme could be shipped in 1911; to grant priority of shipment to those chests in the order in which duty had been received; and to refund all payments that had been made in respect of chests which could not be either used for home consumption or exported to China in 1911, thus leaving us a free hand regarding the 1912 exports. This closed the episode for the time being, so far as concerns the Malwa revenue. But the excitement in the China market had an immediate and startling effect upon our Calcutta prices also. From Rs 1,439 a chest in October, the selling price suddenly bounded up to Rs 1,800 in November, and even this price, unprecedented for nearly half a century, was outstripped in January, when the average ran up to Rs 2,044, only to be again and still more strikingly exceeded by the figure of Rs 2,397 which was obtained at the sale in the current month.

"The net result of this great appreciation in the value of Indian opium in China is that our revenues in the current year, after deducting the refunds to which I referred above, will gain about £1,000,000 beyond what we budgeted for. So far as possible, the windfall has been utilized on the sound principle of meeting non-recurring liabilities, which would otherwise have hampered our finances in future years. We have in this way been enabled to restore the depleted balances of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Central Provinces; to complete our promised grant to the Rangoon river training scheme; and in various other directions to fulfil obligations which will lighten the burden on the general revenues hereafter.

"Such being the main features in this eventful and difficult year, I proceed to show how far our original estimates of revenue and expenditure have been supported or modified by the results as we can now forecast them with the actual figures of ten months in our possession. I shall do so in round figures and on general lines, neglecting minor variations.

" Revenue.

"The total revenue which we expected, when our Budget for the year was framed, was £73,750,900. The revenue we now hope to realize is £74,303,700, being an improvement of £552,800. The Provincial section will be better by £798,700, the bulk of which comes from the improvement in land revenue and from the additional grants that we are making to three Local Governments. The Imperial section, on the other hand, shows a deterioration of £245,900: and it is to the explanation of this figure that I invite the Council's attention.

"Land Revenue is the first head under which our estimate has been materially varied. The fine harvests have enabled the current revenue to be collected promptly,

as well as an unexpectedly large slice of the arrears which lay over since the late famine. The total increase over our Budget figure will be £393,000. The Imperial portion of this would be roughly one-half: but instead of sharing in the increase, the Imperial Government is actually credited with an amount of Land Revenue which is worse than our original estimate by £494,000. The apparent anomaly has already been explained; for it is by transferring the necessary amounts from our own share of the receipts under this head to the Local Governments concerned that we give effect to the grants made to the two Bengals and the Central Provinces in aid of their diminished balances. Apart from this, all the other gains and losses to the Imperial revenues are true gains and losses, and not mere transfers to Provincial exchequers. The largest of the gains is the £1,106,000 (gross) by which we benefit from Opium: and the heaviest of the losses is £644,000 by which our total net Railway earnings are expected to fall short of our Budget Estimate. Of the latter, about £73,000 is due to small excesses in the working expenses on certain railways where the charges for repairs, renewals and coal had been under-estimated. The balance represents a shortage in the traffic returns, due to the slow recovery in business, the tardy movement of crops, and the depression in the coal trade. Lines serving the Gangetic plain and its adjoining country are most prominent among the losers: the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with its big cotton connection, and the lines which traverse Southern India have done very much better; but the losses outweigh the gains.

"I would now ask the Council for a moment to balance these three divergencies from our original figures. On the one hand we have the windfall of £1,106,000 from Opium. This is a departure from our estimates which is due to the vagaries of a market influenced by wholly abnormal causes and entirely outside our control. Upon the other hand, we have, first, the reduction of £494,000 in the Imperial receipts from Land Revenue. As I have explained, this is more than accounted for by the grants made out of our opium receipts to Local Governments and to local bodies in order to fulfil obligations that we should otherwise have had to defer. Secondly, we have the drop of £644,000 in our net Railway receipts. You see how closely these three variations balance; and now, if you exclude them, you will find that the aggregate discrepancy between the Budget estimate and that which I now present, taking all our other sources of Imperial revenue, is the comparatively small shortage of £213,000. In this total there are no individual fluctuations of any importance; and I venture to say that the result is not an unsatisfactory proof of the care with which our original estimates were framed, and that it reflects very great credit on the officers of the Finance Department.

"The most prominent of the minor differences appear under Customs, Excise and Interest. The Customs revenue will probably fall about £157,000 below our Budget figure. The imports of petroleum, metals and manufactured articles generally have been dull, and the lateness of this year's rice exports has helped to pull down our estimate, in spite of the higher yield from silver and from Java sugar. Excise will yield us about £246,000 less than we had budgeted, and half of this loss will fall on Imperial revenues. The steady progress of reform (including the curtailment of outstill areas) and the continuous rise in our excise duties have gone far to check the rapid expansion of the revenue from intoxicants which took place during the recent cycle of prosperity; and in some parts of India these influences appear to have been supplemented by very welcome movements in favour of temperance. The variation under Interest is in the opposite direction from those I have just mentioned. It shows an improvement of £159,000 over the Budget figure, due partly to increased receipts from interest on overdrafts of railway capital by companies in India, and partly to the successful employment by the Secretary of State of his spare balances in short loans to the London money-market

"Expenditure.

"I turn now to the expenditure of the year which is coming to its close. We had budgeted to spend £73,720,500: our latest figures indicate that we shall need only £73,350,700, and that the Imperial share of the saving will be £284,500. To this very satisfactory result the chief contributor has been the Army. The total reduction on our budgeted provision for Military Services will be about £391,000, effected partly in generous response to our call for economy last November, and partly by shorter purchases of ordnance and other stores in England. I shall return to this subject in more detail a little later. The other chief economies occur under the salaries and contingencies of the various Civil Departments, where we expect a saving of £122,000, and under the charges on account of Civil Works, which will be £113,000.

less than we provided in the Budget. We have thus been able, not without some real sacrifices, to secure a genuine curtailment of expenditure amounting, under these few prominent heads, to no less than £626,000; and there are a number of minor reductions which I do not stop to specify. Against these, there are outstanding excesses over the Budget grants under three heads: but it is gratifying to observe that in two of these cases there has been only a nominal, and not a real, increase of expenditure. The first of these is Refunds, where we shall require an addition of £128,000 to our original figure; this being almost wholly due to our decision, as I have already explained, to return the duty paid on Malwa opium which cannot be sent to China before 1912. The second case of nominal over-spending appears under the Famine Relief and Insurance grant. By the peculiar constitution of that grant, any lapse in the budget allotments either for famine expenditure (whether Imperial or Provincial) or for protective works, in a year when the total grant does not exceed the prescribed million, is not added to our revenue surplus but goes automatically to swell that portion of the grant which is used for the reduction or avoidance of debt. In other words, it is cast into our general balances with a view to capital expenditure, and must thus be debited against revenue. The result in the current year is that the Imperial share of the Famine grant will be raised by £91,000, being the amount by which the grants taken by Local Governments for the cost of direct famine relief have happily proved to be unnecessary. The third chief excess over budget provision appears in our Interest charges, which we expect to be £126,000 higher than the original estimate. This is partly due to a smaller share in the total having been charged to the Railway and Irrigation accounts; partly to a change in the average rate, which is recalculated on the latest data every year; and partly to the higher discount which the Secretary of State had to pay on his India bills in England.

"I may now briefly summarize the finances of the year, so far as the Imperial section of the accounts is concerned. We budgeted for a surplus of £230,900: we now hope to realize a surplus of £269,500. Our revenue has declined by £245,900 but our charges have been reduced by £284,500, the balance of £38,600 representing the improvement in our surplus. Considering the difficulties of the year, I regard this result as distinctly satisfactory. It is possible that some further changes may be necessary before we finally dispose of these estimates at the end of March, for the Council will fully realize that the present statement is—technically at least—a preliminary draft: but I do not anticipate any substantial alterations.

" Budget Estimate for 1910-1911.

"It is with some reluctance that I leave the narrative of a chequered but not unsuccessful year, to take up a less agreeable task. The new financial year which will begin five weeks hence, gives promise of opening under favourable auspices, with good harvests, active markets, expanding trade. The heavy remittances of capital from abroad, both in gold and in Council drafts, testify to the prosperity which is expected in the private finances of the country. Do we anticipate an equal buoyancy in its public finances? In many respects I do. We believe that, if the monsoon rains are adequate, the land revenue will be punctually collected, that our customs receipts will rise, our railways do well, and most of our other heads of revenue show an improvement. But unfortunately I cannot expect a surplus, without the help of additional taxation, which, accordingly it will be my unenviable duty to propose. For this state of affairs there are two plain and adequate reasons. In the first place, the reduction of our exports of opium to China will cause a serious fall in our opium revenue. In the second place, we are obliged to abandon to Eastern Bengal and Assam a much larger share of its land revenue than it has hitherto retained; for the present resources of the Local Government have proved quite insufficient for the needs of the new province. These two factors dominate the position for 1910-11. Apart from them we should have been able to meet the normal growth of our expenditure from our growing revenues. Though I view with grave anxiety the steady growth of our expenditure, yet I realise that, without a general re-casting of our scale of public charges, we cannot extend indefinitely those retrenchments of a temporary and emergent character which have been forced upon us in the last two years. I should have been prepared therefore to budget for a moderate addition to the current year's charges and to look to the natural improvement of our resources to cover that addition without asking for any extra taxation. But the loss under Opium and the needs of Eastern Bengal have made equilibrium impossible, and a permanent strengthening of our resources is inevitable. The best way in which I can explain the

situation will be to take the Council through the allotments which we wish to make for expenditure in 1910-11 ; to examine how far our revenue, in normal conditions and with the existing scale of taxation, would have been sufficient for our charges ; to show where, and by how much, it will fall short , and finally to describe the special measures which we consider necessary to equate our resources with our requirements.

" Expenditure.

" The total expenditure which we have to provide for in 1910-11 is £75,652,500. This is £2,301,800 in excess of our total estimated expenditure in the current year ; but £1,101,000 of the difference is due to increased charges which will be met from Provincial resources, so that the Imperial increase which I have to justify is roughly £1,200,000. The Council may take it that out of this sum, £500,000 is required by the commercial departments of Government , and £700,000 by those ordinary administrative services from which we receive no direct monetary return. A further analysis indicates that it will be sufficient to consider the excess as falling under five groups of heads —Interest, Posts and Telegraphs, Salaries and Expenses of Civil departments, ordinary Civil Works, and Military services. The five groups of services which I have just named are going to cost us almost exactly £1,200,000 more than they have done in 1909-10 ; the minor variations may safely be neglected.

" The Interest charges, which form the first of my five groups, are shown under various heads, but in the aggregate they come to nearly £408,000 more than in the current year. The interest on ordinary debt, as I will explain immediately, will hardly be raised at all in India, but there will be an increase of about £270,000 in England. On the small loan which we propose to take in India, our total discount charges (apart from all question of the rate) should be easier than they were this year , and we ought not to have interest to pay on advances to our treasury from the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, as was the case for a few months in 1909-1910 . so that on the whole our next rupee loan should not cause a net addition to our interest liabilities in the coming year. But in England the case is different. A full year's interest has to be paid on the Sterling loan of 7½ millions which the Secretary of State raised last month, and increased payments have to be made to the sinking funds which are now established for meeting the discount on our English loans. I still have to explain £138,000 of the total increased expenditure under Interest. By far the greater part of this is a consequence of the fresh capital which certain of the Companies working State lines will raise and deposit at the India Office until they require it. About half of the balance represents debits against us in India in certain complicated transactions with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, which I need not describe in detail , the remainder stands for our increasing interest liabilities on savings bank deposits, on the new general provident fund, and the like. Practically the whole of the increased charges which I have been describing under this head are a compulsory and inevitable result of the extension of our Capital expenditure on productive works.

" The second category of increased expenditure is our Post Office and Telegraph charges, where we expect a growth of about £81,000. In the case of the Post Office the growth is small (£24,000) and of normal character . and it is more than covered by increased receipts. The third and fourth categories comprise the additional provision in next year's estimates for ordinary Public Works (roads, buildings, etc.) and for the salaries and expenses of what are known as the Civil Departments. The great bulk of this outlay is met by Local Governments from their own provincial resources : but certain charges, both in England and in India, are exclusively Imperial, and show an increase of about £155,000. For that part of the decennial census operations which will take place next year, we have provided five lakhs, which is £32,000 more than in the current year. The other individual variations are of comparatively small importance, and the total excess allotted under Civil Departments is £97,000. On ordinary Public Works the increased expenditure will be £58,000 ; this much being considered necessary in order to allow of the progress of a number of works which had to be postponed in the current year. The fifth category is the Military charges, to which I shall return later and in more detail. The expenditure here is taken at £536,000 more than in the current year. Out of this excess £128,000 goes in the combined naval and military operations which have had to be undertaken to check gun-running in the Persian Gulf ; and £408,000 are for the general purposes of military efficiency. As I have said, I shall take up this subject again but I wish to emphasize that what we are providing for military expenditure next year is in reality (apart from the Persian Gulf expenditure) considerably less than we provided in the current year's budget. His Excellency the Commander-in-

Chief, however, gave me his cordial co-operation—for which I take this opportunity of thanking him—in reducing expenditure at a time when the outlook was causing us serious anxiety: the result being, as I have said above, a very welcome reduction in the 1909-1910 allotments. To compare next year's grants with what has actually been spent in the current year is thus deceptive; the temporary curtailment of expenditure now in force could not be a permanent reduction.

Revenue.

"I next proceed to consider our probable income, and its adequacy to meet our budget of expenditure. Our Imperial requirements for 1910-1911, as I have briefly described them, demand a provision of £50,257,800. During the year which is now closing, we expect our Imperial revenue to be £49,326,500. To maintain bare equilibrium therefore, we must be able to count on improving the revenue by close on a million sterling while we shall have to get considerably more if we are to budget for a reasonable surplus or working balance, such as every prudent Government must insist on. In order to see whether this is practicable, I will now ask the Council to go very briefly through the chief heads of revenue with me and ascertain what increases they will yield. In this examination, we had better leave Land Revenue and Opium to the end, as they will require somewhat careful examination. •

"From Railways, at the outset, it is apparent that we cannot expect much assistance. The gross receipts of State lines show a remarkable improvement of nearly £1,130,000: but the increase in current expenses is almost equally great. The Railway Board, who are the responsible advisers of the Government in the matter, urge that the economies which we are now enforcing must, in the interest of our railway development, be at least temporarily relaxed, and that advantage should be taken of our increased earnings to push on the more essential renewals and repairs which on several lines have recently been deferred. I have been obliged to accept that view, and I have budgeted for a net improvement of only £38,000 from our railway revenues as a whole. Most of our other main heads however promise better. From Customs, on the existing tariff, we should expect an improvement of £183,000. There is a steady upward movement in imports, which ought to continue, and give us a moderate increase, particularly from liquors, petroleum, piece-goods, metals and manufactured articles generally; while in view of the big crops in Burma and Bengal, the rice export may reasonably be taken at a figure somewhat higher than was realised in the last good year, 1905-1906. A substantial increase in Excise seems equally certain even if there were no further enhancement in duties. There is invariably a rise after a year of good harvests, and illicit practices are being steadily worn down by the strengthening of the preventive forces in the different provinces. We estimate therefore that our share of the revenue from this source will be, on the present rates of duty, some £109,000 better than in the current year. The Posts and Telegraphs, under the stimulus of the revival in trade, should give an increase of £96,000. A group of other heads, which are all more or less sensitive to the general condition of the people,—Salt, Stamps, Income-tax and Mint—will yield, as we estimate, an improvement of about £165,000. Irrigation receipts will be diminished by the plentiful rainfall, and Interest is taken at a reduced figure as the Secretary of State's loanable balances may not be so high as in the current year. But against these we are able to set a number of minor increases under Forests and a variety of other heads which I need not enumerate. The chief of these is the military receipts, from which we hope for an improvement of £63,000, owing to the new arrangements for clothing, larger sales of dairy produce, and other causes.

"The net result for all the heads with which I have thus briefly dealt is an anticipated increase of £638,000 in next year's receipts. I come now to our Land Revenue estimate, which is affected by the absence of famine arrears and works out to about 23 lakhs below what we count upon realizing in 1909-1910. The Imperial share of this decrease would, in natural course, be about £105,000; but *per contra* we should have to set the large improvement that has its origin in the peculiar circumstances of the current year. I refer to the subsidies which our recent Opium receipts have enabled us to make to certain provinces and local bodies, and which aggregate about £633,000. These grants being non-recurring, their absence from next year's accounts would have absorbed the decrease in arrear collections and raised the Imperial share of the Land Revenue by £528,000 net. Add this to the increase of £638,000 under the other improving heads of revenue, and it is apparent that we should have almost fully covered the increase of £1,200,000 in expenditure. At the risk then of some repetition, I trust I have made it abundantly clear that we have not allowed any increase of

expenditure which could not have been met from the normal and moderate expansion of our ordinary revenues.

"We thus return to the special causes which interfere with that expansion. The first is the necessity for a revision of the provincial settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. How the necessity arose, I will discuss later: for the present all I need mention is the result, *viz.*, that we have agreed, with the Secretary of State's approval, to increase the Local Government's share of the revenues which it collects by £255,000, involving an equivalent recurring loss to Imperial finances. The second and by far the greater of our difficulties is the loss in Opium revenue, which we estimate (net, after certain adjustments) at £872,000 as compared with the present year.

"When the agreement into which His Majesty's Government entered with China on our behalf was announced, it was at once apparent how seriously the Indian revenues were bound to be affected. The effects of the curtailment of our opium exports have hitherto been somewhat obscured by the events which I have already described both a year ago and to-day. But they are now coming into operation, and their operation is all the more vigorous because it has been deferred. In the calendar year 1910 we shall, as required by the agreement, export 5,100 chests less than in the calendar year 1909. Translating this arrangement into terms of the financial year, we can sell only 37,560 chests of Bengal opium in 1910-1911 against the 42,300 chests sanctioned in 1909-1910. In the current year we take the average selling price at Rs. 1,610 a chest for next year, owing to the continued high prices in China, we believe that Rs. 1,750 a chest is a reasonably safe assumption. The result is that, on Bengal opium by itself, we hope to restrict our loss to £160,000. But for Malwa opium, a comparison of the actual exports of the two years affords no guide to the financial position. As I have explained before, the whole of the duty payable to us on the exports permissible up to the end of December 1911 has already passed into our treasury; and for this good and sufficient reason we do not budget for receiving any further dues on Malwa opium during the financial year 1910-1911. The consequence is that, as compared with the receipts during the current year, we must prepare for a loss of £718,000.

"I have now explained our requirements. I have given an estimate of what our revenues would be under normal conditions. I have shown where the conditions are other than normal, and I have described the gap that actually intervenes between our requirements and our resources,—a gap which may roughly be measured by the shortage of £1,127,000 due to opium and the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. To fill that gap, the Government of India are compelled to impose extra taxation which is estimated to yield £1,133,000.

"Fresh Taxation.

"The taxation which we propose falls under three main heads. The bulk of what we require will be raised by increasing the existing Customs duties on liquors, on tobaccos, on silver and on petroleum. In this way we hope to obtain an additional revenue of £967,000. Certain consequential alterations in the excise duties upon beer and so called 'foreign' liquor made in India will bring in a further £33,000. The balance, or £133,000, we propose to take by enhancing the Stamp duties on certain instruments which I shall enumerate later. The Government of India have not come to this decision without the most anxious consideration. There was no avoiding the deficit. there was no temporary palliative for it. The profits from our railways will no doubt improve, and the elasticity of most of our other heads of revenue is happily assured. But we cannot in prudence treat the decline in our Opium receipts as other than permanent, and in the present uncertainty as to China's achievements, we must keep in view the possibility of its being continuous. Nor can we, apart altogether from the Opium question, shut our eyes to the heavy demands upon the Indian exchequer which lie ahead of us, in the cause of education, to name only one pressing requirement. It has become our clear duty to strengthen the basis of our revenues, and we have endeavoured to do so in the way which will be least burdensome to the country. A variety of other schemes for increased taxation, several of which will readily occur to the minds of my Honourable friends, were fully considered, but the balance of advantage seemed to rest with the combination which I have described, and this has the full approval of the Secretary of State.

"So far as our Customs proposals are concerned, we have held fast by the general principle that our tariff is a revenue, and not a protective, tariff. But substantial duties on wine, beer, spirits and tobacco are in no way inconsistent with that principle, while

they constitute one of the most legitimate forms of taxation in every civilized country. Our proposals regarding liquors are intended to simplify the existing rates, and to raise them by from 30 to 50 per cent. Upon tobacco the present taxation—5 per cent. *ad valorem* on manufactured, and nothing at all on unmanufactured tobacco—is ludicrously inadequate. In 1907-1908 over 6 million pounds of tobacco were imported into India, and all that it paid to Government was £25,000; in England it would have paid forty times as much. What we now propose is a set of rates which, in the case of cigarettes, is represented by Rs 2 a lb. They may diminish import for a time, but incidentally they may check the rapid growth of the cigarette habit, which is not without its danger to the rising generation in India. On petroleum we simply propose to raise the present rate from 1 anna to 1½ annas per gallon. On silver we intend to take a fixed duty of 4 annas an ounce instead of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* which it now pays. The enormous import of those two commodities marks them out as fitting objects for an increased contribution to the exchequer, and we prefer to take the extra taxation which we require by substantial duties upon a few articles of comparative luxury rather than by interfering with the all-round uniform rate upon a variety of less important articles, many of which may be described as necessities.

“I hope I shall not be charged with framing a swadeshi budget. In the sense which may be seen indicated on Bryant and May's match-boxes (‘Support Home Industries’) I think swadeshi is good, and if the outcome of the changes I have laid before Council result in some encouragement of Indian industries, I for one shall not regret it; but I would emphasise the fact that the enhanced customs duties are attributable solely to the imperative necessity of raising additional revenue. There is not the slightest inclination towards a protective customs tariff. Even in free-trade England we have always imposed considerable customs dues, not to protect industries but to raise revenue. That is all we are doing in India; and I cannot but think that in countries which depend mainly on agriculture, where the population is poor and there are no large and profitable manufactures, it will be long before you can dispense with customs receipts as a part of the revenue essential for the administration of the country.

“The increase which we propose in Stamp duties will touch only a limited class of documents. We do not interfere with the charges on bonds, conveyances, leases, mortgages, cheques or receipts. But we intend to raise the duty on bills of exchange, on the issue and transfers of shares and debentures, and on agreements for the sale of those securities. Full details of the new rates are given in the Bills which will be presented to the Council to-day to give effect to the changes.

“With the aid of these new taxes, we hope to secure an Imperial revenue of £50,503,700 in the ensuing year. I have already stated our expenditure requirements at £50,257,800: so that we budget for a surplus of £245,900. It is a very, very small margin for a year in which many surprises may await us, and any shortage in the monsoon would sweep it clean away. But our estimates throughout are studiously cautious; we were anxious to avoid the levy of a single superfluous rupee of extra taxation: and with reasonable good fortune I trust that a modest surplus will carry us through, as it has done in the current year. I invite the Council to contrast our situation with the present difficulties which beset the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, or the £8,000,000 of extra taxation in France; or the loan of £4,600,000 with which Prussia hopes to cover its deficit next year; or the still heavier loans that have been forced upon Germany for the current needs of its administration in these two years.

“Military Expenditure.

“I deal now in more detail than was possible in the foregoing remarks with some of the bigger Departments. I begin with the Military services, the expenditure upon which under their various heads for five years is as follows—

	Gross					Net.
	Army.	Navy.	Military Works.	Special Defences	Total	All Military heads.
1906-1907	£ 19,657,845	£ 662,368	£ 1,127,515	£ 138,358	£ 21,586,086	£ 20,169,343
1907-1908	18,647,533	485,024	1,166,943	116,287	20,415,787	19,248,254
1908-1909	19,177,266	476,957	967,362	29,044	20,650,629	19,602,988
1909-1910 (Budget)	19,350,900	473,800	855,600	27,900	20,708,200	19,653,000
1909-1910 (Revised)	18,948,000	479,100	853,800	36,700	20,317,600	19,233,100
1910-1911 (Budget)	19,488,500	484,300	879,600	1,500	20,853,900	19,706,500

"I mentioned last year that it had been decided to abolish the grant for special expenditure and to revert to the system which was in force prior to 1904-05. Provision is now made for this purpose to the extent warranted by the state of our finances. During the five years ending with 1903-04 a sum of about £6 millions in all was allotted. Then followed Lord Kitchener's reorganisation and re-distribution schemes. In prosecuting these schemes and carrying on the work already begun and meeting ordinary new requirements which presented themselves from time to time we spent about £7 millions between the years 1904-05 and 1908-09.

"In March last entirely new conditions presented themselves. The general financial position was not satisfactory and, as regards military expenditure, we were faced with the obligation to provide for nearly £ $\frac{1}{2}$ million for the increased payments to the War Office on account of the British Army in India and for the pay concessions to the Indian Army. The rates for food supplies too were still rising. To meet these new charges, all of them practically unavoidable, without throwing an additional burden upon general revenues we had to economise in many directions, and as our political relations had improved it was decided to proceed more deliberately with schemes of reorganisation. After restricting the provision to the lowest limit the Budget figure for 1909-10 was placed at about £85,000 less than that of the previous year.

"Considering the extent to which this year's Budget had to be cut down and the extraordinary demands which I have alluded to above, our latest estimates of the probable actual of the year disclose a very satisfactory state of affairs. The net military expenditure for 1909-10 is expected to be £370,000 less than that of 1908-09, the reduction being due in the main to a substantial decrease in food charges in India and in expenditure on stores in England. The position has enabled us to take in hand at once the improvement of the accommodation for the Indian Army, a measure of importance and urgency to which the Commander-in-Chief called our attention soon after his arrival. It has become obvious that, with the persistent rise in prices and wages, comfortable and durable buildings can no longer be constructed at the cost which was previously regarded as sufficient. In the lines which are now being built we are adopting a sound type of construction and are entrusting the operations to the Military Works Services instead of to regimental agency.

"The other principal measures involving special expenditure which we have undertaken are referred to in the Memorandum explaining the Financial Statement. I will merely mention that we have established in the current year a Cavalry School of instruction, the organisation of the new artillery ammunition columns has been practically completed; progress has been made with the provision of accommodation for additional troops at Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and Nowshera; and there has been an advance in the output of quick-firing guns and short rifles from the Gun and Rifle Factories. We have also improved the arrangements for financial control by extending to all British troops and the Supply and Transport Corps the new system under which accounting and audit duties are undertaken in separate offices and by moving out two more Audit Offices to Divisional Head Quarters. Finally we have had to provide for the expenditure on the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf. Of the total sum which we have allotted for this purpose, *viz.*, £218,000, a sum of £45,000 will fall into the accounts of the present year.

"For the coming year, apart from the special provision for the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, we propose to allot £120,000 less than the amount provided in the current year's Budget. We have been able to provide for a somewhat larger expenditure on special measures than in this year and to restore some of the temporary reductions made in March last. Among the more important measures with which we propose to proceed in 1910-11 are the improvement of accommodation for the Indian Army, and the building operations referred to above; the organisation of military companies for maintaining communications in the field, a requirement which is now universally recognised as essential; the purchase of horses to commence the re-constitution of an artillery reserve, and the supply of intrenching tools to the field army and of a uniform pattern of rifle carrying equipment to the Indian Cavalry.

"We anticipate a further increase in the output of guns and rifles from our factories, but it is necessary to supplement the local production of rifles by purchase from Home, and we have accordingly provided funds for this purpose. The Royal Garrison Artillery in India is being reorganised, and we expect a considerable saving from this measure. We are also remodelling the system of Ordnance Factory accounts on the advice of the Home experts.

"For the expenditure in 1910-11 on the arms traffic operations we have provided £173,000. On the other hand we have been able to maintain a large part of the reduction in our store demands which has been effected during the current year; we anticipate a further substantial improvement in regard to the food charges, and we hope to obtain a considerable saving by using the R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* in the Home trooping service for two voyages and dispensing to that extent with the employment of hired transports

"We have also been able to provide for a possible increase in the railway rates for military traffic, consequent on the desire of the Railway Companies to modify the tentative arrangements made two years ago for the adoption of a vehicle mileage rate for military traffic, which, though administratively advantageous, is thought to involve an undue loss to the railways.

Railways.

"It has become customary to bring together in this part of the Financial Statement the figures of capital expenditure on railways during the last five years and the similar estimate for 1910-1911. I accordingly present the table as usual, it includes all capital outlay, whether incurred by the State or through the agency of guaranteed or assisted companies.

	1905-1906	1906-1907.	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910 (Revised)	1910-1911 (Budget)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock	5,121,300	5,948,067	7,328,000	8,532,741	7,663,400	7,875,800
Lines under construction—						
(a) Started in previous years	3,663,073	3,526,666	3,006,800	1,366,200	1,170,200	2,424,200
(b) Started in current year	215,057	176,667	..	146,130	400,100	566,700
	8,999,430	9,650,800	10,334,800	10,045,071	9,235,700	10,866,760

"On the 31st March 1909, the total length of open lines was 30,808 71 miles, classified according to gauge as follows :—

5' 6" gauge	16,001 95
Metre	13,083 49
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	1,723 27
TOTAL	30,808 71

"During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage :—

5' 6" gauge	456 90
Metre	317 43
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	77 63
TOTAL	851 96

During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 520 55 miles.

"In the current year the return on the capital at charge amounts to 4 48 per cent., as compared with 3 6 in 1908-1909, 4 75 per cent. in 1907-1908 and 5 38 per cent. in 1906-1907. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3 384 per cent.

"The position has greatly improved since last year, although the traffic returns have not come up to expectations. The improvement is largely due to the acceptance by the railway administrations of the reasonable and indeed inevitable limitations imposed by budget provision. The grants for working expenses, etc., are unlikely to be exceeded by more than the comparatively unimportant sum of £85,000; and this excess may be taken

as due to unprecedented floods on the North-Western Railway and the cyclone which worked serious havoc on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. If we take the railway revenue account as a whole, and set the interest charges, the annuities and sinking fund payments, and the minor debits (cost of land, etc.), against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £828,500 which accrues to general revenues. Last year there was a net loss to the State, for the first time since 1898-99.

"Our anticipated results for the ensuing year have already been alluded to. The gross earnings are expected to respond to the trade revival, but the larger grants which we have been advised to provide for improvements in the permanent-way, rolling stock, and general equipment, as well as the increasing charges on railway debt, will depress the net surplus. It is estimated at only £486,200. We should have been glad of a greater measure of assistance from our railways in a year of considerable difficulty; but we accept the situation in the confident hope that our sacrifices now will result in a substantial and permanent increase of our net railway profits in the future.

"Irrigation.

"The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered at a glance from the following table, which carries on and brings up to date the information that it has been customary to give in previous Financial Statements.

	1906-1907	1907-1908.*	1908-1909	1909-1910, Revised.	1910-1911, Budget.
<i>Productive Works.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of year	25,745,780	26,978,016	28,002,898	29,081,500	30,225,800
Direct receipts	2,307,959	2,160,389	2,213,644	2,251,400	2,190,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	999,989	1,035,088	1,084,773	1,120,700	1,122,300
TOTAL	3,307,948	3,195,477	3,298,417	3,372,100	3,312,300
Working Expenses	926,310	981,804	1,011,140	1,061,600	1,062,700
Interest	870,962	905,887	930,708	965,900	1,002,400
TOTAL	1,797,272	1,887,691	1,941,848	2,027,500	2,065,100
NET PROFIT	1,510,676	1,307,786	1,356,569	1,344,600	1,247,200
<i>Protective Works.</i>					
Outlay on construction to end of year	2,019,081	2,382,055	2,736,094	3,176,600	3,612,200
Direct receipts	34,272	47,625	33,980	53,000	64,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	6,992	5,445	6,271	7,400	7,500
TOTAL	41,264	53,070	40,251	60,400	71,800
Working Expenses	18,322	22,205	25,449	27,100	30,300
Interest	64,269	75,025	86,619	100,000	114,900
TOTAL	82,591	97,230	112,068	127,100	145,200
NET LOSS	41,327	44,160	71,817	66,700	73,400
<i>Minor Works and Navigation</i>					
Direct receipts	183,705	232,045	219,334	231,400	220,200
Expenditure	856,898	838,728	879,339	906,900	915,100
NET LOSS	673,193	606,683	660,005	675,500	694,900

* The figures for 1907-1908 include the capital outlay to the end of 1906-1907 on the following Minor Works transferred to the productive class from 1st April 1907 —

	R	£
United Provinces	10,40,873	69,400
Bijnor	2,48,476	16,570
North-West Frontier Province.	9,77,683	65,180
Madras	4,07,014	27,130
Shariatpore anicut system	3,33,250	22,220
Tirukkoyilur anicut system	3,08,916	20,600
Cheyeru anicut system	2,30,767	15,390
Poiney anicut system	14,89,605	99,310
Lower Coleroon anicut system		
TOTAL	31,26,593	341,800

"At the end of 1908-1909, 55,140 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding 47 million acres of culturable land; the area actually irrigated in the year was 22,187,430 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 8·17 per cent. on the capital outlay of £28 millions, after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,356,000.

"The revised estimate for 1909-1910 shows a net profit of £1,345,000 on productive works and a net return on capital outlay of 7·94 per cent. At the end of the

current year we expect to have 55,601 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 47,396,402 acres of culturable land; and we hope actually to have irrigated about 21½ million acres during the year. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 44 projects which are either under construction or awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government; of these 14 are productive and 25 protective. They are designed to irrigate 3·24 million acres and 3·61 million acres, respectively, at a total capital cost of nearly £11½ millions and £19½ millions, respectively. The former are expected to yield a net return of 7·40 per cent. on the outlay.

"The most important works which received sanction during the year are the Tendula project in the Central Provinces and the Hathras Branch of the Upper Ganges canal in the United Provinces. A reference to the former project was made in paragraph 62 of the last year's Financial Statement. It is one of the most promising schemes of the class of protective irrigation works, as it will protect a large tract of country which has suffered severely from drought in recent years. The estimated return on its capital outlay is 3·9 per cent., and work will be started as soon as we are in a position to allot funds from our current revenues. The Hathras Branch canal is designed to serve portions of the Aligarh, Etah and Agra districts of the United Provinces where it will irrigate an area of 109,500 acres annually. It is a work of the productive category, the return on the capital outlay being estimated at 14·31 per cent. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the three canals comprised in the Triple canal project in the Punjab, but it is feared that the original estimate of cost will be largely exceeded. It has been decided to adopt a level crossing instead of a syphon to carry the water from the Upper Chenab across the Ravi river for the supply of the Lower Bari Doab canal.

"The important Sind project for the construction of a barrage at Sukkur, and for the system of five canals to take out above it, has been under preparation; the design for the barrage is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder scheme has also been under investigation during the year. Mention was made of these projects in paragraphs 63 and 64 of my last Financial Statement.

"Opium.

"I fear the Council must be weary of my references to Opium: but I must revert to the subject again for a few minutes. It is a question of grave importance to our revenues and to various interests both in British India and in Malwa, especially to many humble people for whom the poppy cultivation is their daily bread. As far as our arrangements with China are concerned, our position is the same as when I described it last year, though we shall probably continue our progressive reduction of exports into 1911 while we await unequivocal evidence as to the success or otherwise of China's efforts to put down cultivation and consumption. But in one important respect, we have made a change in our domestic arrangements. We have decided to alter the distribution of our exports, so as to allow the Malwa States a larger share in them during the next three years. The intention is in this way to allow the large stocks of Malwa Opium to be cleared, and the capital locked up in them to be released, and to afford the Durbars and cultivators more time to adapt themselves to the inevitable decline in poppy cultivation. We are enabled to make this change by the greater readiness of the Bengal growers to take to other crops. It may be convenient that I should take the opportunity of announcing the figures of export that will be permitted in the next three calendar years, on the assumption that the curtailment of our exports to China will continue. They are as follows —

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CHESTS		
	Bengal	Malwa.	Total
1911	31,440	15,160	46,600
1912	26,520	14,980	41,500
1913	21,540	14,860	36,400

"Meanwhile, the policy of reducing and concentrating cultivation in Bengal is being steadily pursued; and, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, an important step will be taken in that direction next year by the amalgamation of the two Agencies.

"In my last Financial Statement, I made little more than a passing allusion to the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in February 1909. Its proceedings had not then reached us, and the bearing of its recommendations on India was uncertain. Since then, however, we have had an opportunity of examining the Commission's conclusions, and the Council will naturally expect some indication of the attitude of the Government of India towards the policy which the Commission advised. I cannot enter into any detail because we are still consulting the Local Governments concerned, and corresponding with the Secretary of State on a number of the questions involved. But the Commission was a thoroughly representative body; its conclusions were unanimous; and there is nothing in its findings to deter us from expressing our acceptance of the general principles which it laid down. We accept them all the more readily that the interests of India were amply and skilfully pressed on the Commission by our representative, Mr. J. B. Brunyate. Aided by his knowledge of the subject, the Commission was enabled to appreciate the importance and complexity of the opium problem in this country.

"Out of the nine Resolutions in which the Commission formulated its advice, only four have a direct bearing on India. Resolution No. 2 recommends measures for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking. I need not remind the Council how near we are in India to the legal prohibition of this particular form of the opium habit. Absolute prohibition is virtually our ideal, and we are prepared to take every reasonable step towards enforcing it, as our action in the past has clearly shown. In Burma we have had to deal with special difficulties, and our experience warns us to tread warily but even in that province absolute prohibition for foreigners, as well as for Burmans, will be taken into serious consideration. The difficulties will be great but they may not prove insuperable, and we are ready to give the whole question our best attention. The Commission's third Resolution suggests that we should re-examine our regulations for the use of opium in the light of the experience gained by other countries. This we are prepared to do. We retain full liberty to protect the legitimate household and medicinal use of opium, but increasing stringency against its use as a luxury or an intoxicant, higher rates of duty and more vigorous preventive action command our entire approval. Resolution No. 4 advises the adoption of reasonable measures for prohibiting the export of opium and its preparations to any country which forbids their entry. The exact mechanism for giving effect to this advice will require examination; but the principle involved is equitable and we fully accept it. The fifth Resolution—the last with which we are immediately concerned—urges on each Government the control in its own territories of the manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine or any similar opium derivative. We gladly welcome the recommendation. The morphia habit and the cocaine habit are becoming serious dangers in India; the enforcing of prohibition through the control of imports and of consumption is a matter of extreme difficulty; and it is only by the proper regulation of the supply of these drugs at its source that we can hope to hold them in check. It will thus be seen, I trust, that the Government of India are in full accord with the views expressed by the Commission and will take any practicable means of making them effective.

"Provincial Finance.

"I must now say a word about the finance of the provinces—a subject which has recently caused no small embarrassment to the Government of India. For all the provinces taken together, we have the following results —

	Actuals, 1908-1909.	Revised, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.
	£.	£	£
Revenue	24,171,904	24,977,200	24,760,900
Expenditure	24,839,247	24,293,700	25,394,700
Surplus	667,343	683,500	633,800
Deficit . . . . .		...

"The surplus in the current year is in reality fortuitous, being due partly to abnormally heavy collections of Land Revenue and partly to the special subsidies with which the Imperial Government helped three of the provinces in the peculiar circumstances which I have already described. The revenue collections exceeded those of the previous year by about £700,000 (Provincial share), the greater part of which may be regarded as famine arrears. The grants-in-aid of Provincial balances which we have paid through the current year's accounts come to a total of £496,000. On the other hand, the deficit for next year includes a special draft of £133,000 upon their balances by the Madras Government. Making these allowances, we are driven to the conclusion that the provinces in the aggregate are steadily over-spending their income by about half a million a year. The position is thus one which compels most serious reflection. It differs considerably in different provinces. Madras, for example, keeps well within its means and has a large credit balance for special or non-recurring expenditure. The United Provinces, with its new settlement and a respite from famine, will no doubt be able to avoid deficits in normal conditions, and to build up a strong balance against emergencies. Eastern Bengal and Assam enters next year upon its new settlement, which I shall shortly describe, and ought in future to be able to confine its expenditure within the limits of its resources. The Central Provinces finances have been severely tried by the recent famine, which was administered with a care for the interests of the general taxpayer which the Government of India cordially appreciate. The ordinary services of the province have suffered accordingly, and until the leeway is made up, there may be some excess of expenditure over the normal revenue, though we hope it will be neither large nor prolonged.

"In the other four large provinces, I am afraid that the situation is less assuring. Bombay, it is true, has substantial balances, but they are being somewhat rapidly diminished, and care will have to be exercised to prevent the scale of recurring expenditure from settling into permanent excess over the normal revenues. From Burma and the Punjab we have recently had special appeals for assistance. To accept these appeals would have been virtually to admit that the provincial settlements of these provinces are inadequate; and we cannot make any such admission. Burma has undoubtedly suffered from a set-back, which I hope may be merely temporary, in its Forest receipts, but we do not consider that in either province there is a case for revising and amplifying the standing arrangements. It will be the duty—disagreeable and unpopular, but inevitable—of the Local Governments to overhaul their expenditure and to adapt it to their normal resources. That duty has already been undertaken in Bengal by our colleague, the present Lieutenant-Governor, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgment of the courage and thoroughness with which Sir Edward Baker has enforced economy in that province.

"We have now framed a semi-permanent settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam, the last province where the settlement was on a temporary and provisional basis. This closes our long list of re-settlements, and I can hold out no hope of any general revision of these arrangements. They were made, before I came to India, with scrupulous care, and were intended to foster provincial independence, economy and foresight. Nor do I see any near prospect of our being able to undertake a further share of the recurring expenditure of Local Governments. Our own necessities will not improbably force systematic retrenchment upon us, which will affect Imperial and Provincial services alike; and in the meantime Local Governments can best co-operate with us, and best mitigate future difficulties, by examining the causes of the insidious growth of expenditure, and by sharply checking them.

"The special grants which we have given in the current year to the more impecunious provinces were meant partly to restore their normal scale of expenditure on civil works and partly to enable them to close 1910-1911 with the prescribed minimum balances*. For the next year the only additional grants which we intend to give are £255,000 to Eastern Bengal and Assam under its new settlement; £21,000 to Bengal for police reforms; and £21,000, distributed among five provinces, in aid of University and Collegiate education. The police grant is one of the last that is claimable for the reforms which were sanctioned on the advice of the Police Commission. The need for pressing on the reforms is most prominent in Bengal, and our general position puts it out of our power to accord similar treatment in 1910-1911 to the other provinces whose grants have not yet been paid in full. The University grants are a renewal and continuation of what we have been allotting since 1904.

*I do not allude to grants which are passed through Provincial accounts as subsidies to local authorities.

"As I have more than once referred to it, I shall describe very briefly the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. The existing settlement was made in 1906, and was to run for three years, in order to allow us to gain experience of the needs of the province. It was known that the Eastern Bengal districts required development, but the cost of the operation was largely guess-work. The temporary settlement, as we had believed probable, turned out inadequate; but at the end of its three-years' term, the Imperial finances were not in a state to justify a revision which was clearly going to involve a large transfer of Imperial funds to the Local Government. The consequence was that the province had to continue working with a deficit, and getting deeper into debt to Imperial revenues. We have now, in consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers, given our most careful consideration to the special difficulties of the province and arranged, with the Secretary of State's approval, to provide it with such a moderate addition to its resources as the efficiency of administration seems to demand. The result is that our fixed subsidy, to balance the standard figures of revenue and expenditure, has had to be raised by £255,000 a year. We have also, out of our high opium receipts in the current year, cancelled the province's overdraft and raised its balance to the prescribed minimum of 12 lakhs: this has cost us £246,000, which of course is non-recurring. I trust that with this liberal assistance the new province will now advance along the paths of financial stability.

"I conclude this portion of my remarks by explaining certain contributions from Provincial to Imperial revenues which will appear as new recurring assignments in the estimates of the eight major provinces for 1910-1911. Our measures for obtaining extra taxation will mean, as we estimate, an increased revenue of £166,000 under Excise and Stamps, but, as these are 'divided' heads and we require the whole of the extra revenue for Imperial purposes, we have appropriated the Provincial share of it, or £83,000, by taking contributions from the Local Governments concerned. The amount which we thus take from each province is based on a rough estimate of what the province is likely to collect on account of the higher duties.

"Ways and Means.

"Hitherto we have been considering almost exclusively the current revenue and expenditure of India. I must turn to the operations upon our cash balances, both in India and in the Secretary of State's custody in London. As the Government of India is its own banker, it is into our general cash balances that all our current revenue is paid, and from them that all our current expenditure is drawn. They are also the reservoir for the proceeds of all sterling and rupee loans, whether raised by Government or by railway companies which work our State lines, for the whole of our unfunded debt, and for all the miscellaneous deposits which are not earmarked for separate custody. All the provincial balances merge in them, and in them are absorbed all the repayments and interest of State loans or advances to local bodies and private individuals. Similarly, it is out of our cash balances that we take all our capital expenditure on railways and irrigation, all the advances which Government makes to local authorities and private persons; and all the money used in the discharge of our permanent, temporary or unfunded debt, or in the repayment of deposits. Finally, it is through our cash balances, owing to their being located partly in England and partly in India, that Council Bills are usually drawn and the greater part of Government's remittances between England and India effected. It is with our cash balances therefore that our estimate of Ways and Means are concerned.

"For 1910-11 we count on opening with £12,503,227 in our balances in India, and £12,758,615 in England the latter figure including £2,064,118 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, and being further swelled by part of the proceeds of the £7½ million loan which the Secretary of State floated last month. Our chief requirements during the year will be our capital expenditure of £12,000,000 on railways and irrigation, and £946,300 for the discharge of permanent debt, to which may be added a net debit of £741,100 for transactions on account of the Gold Standard Reserve; the total of these liabilities coming to £13,687,400. To meet these, we shall have our revenue surplus of £245,900 and a further £500,000 from the Famine Grant. The Secretary of State has still to realize £1,637,600 out of his January loan; and certain Railway Companies are expected to raise fresh capital amounting to £2,597,500. Our unfunded debt receipts are estimated at £1,119,200 and the net result of our advance and remittance accounts, etc., will be a credit of £348,600. From the aggregate of these resources we shall thus obtain £6,448,800: and our high opening balances will

be reduced during the course of the year by £6,238,600, thus bringing our available means up to £12,687,400. This leaves us still short by £1,000,000, and we intend to borrow that amount (1½ crores of rupees) in India. We estimate our closing balances on the 31st March 1910 at £12,404,127 in India and £6,619,115 in England, £1,323,018 of the latter being held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

"Besides the transactions which I have thus described, the year will be marked by the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway. This liability will be met partly by taking over Debentures and partly from the proceeds of temporary loans which the Secretary of State will raise in England.

"The announcement regarding borrowings is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

"The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India for £16,500,000, but this also is subject to a similar reservation. The figure represents a forecast of the Secretary of State's requirements; but additional bills will be sold, so far as may be, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

"Exchange and Currency.

"I propose now to pick up the narrative of our currency affairs and to continue it from the point up to which I was able to carry it in the Budget discussions last March. During the year 1908-09, the Government of India fought a strenuous campaign against the fall in exchange—the first that had been forced upon them since the adoption of the gold standard. When the year closed, the movements of trade were rapidly becoming more normal, and exchange was firm at 1s. 3½d. with a tendency to rise. But though the battle had gone in our favour, its losses remained with us in the attenuated condition of our gold resources. In spite of the marked recovery which began in September 1908, the gold holding, in securities and cash, of our gold standard reserve was under 8 millions on the 31st of last March, and the reserve in India was laden, besides its standing silver nucleus of 6 crores, with the large sum of 9·88 crores in rupees, which we had withdrawn from circulation in exchange for the issue of gold in London. The gold in our currency chest at the Bank of England had fallen to 1½ millions, and the amount of sovereigns in our hands in India was practically negligible—about £92,000. Our gold resources at the beginning of the current financial year were thus represented by a total figure of 9½ millions sterling. A year earlier, on the 1st April 1908, they had been as high as 21 millions, and before the American financial crisis of October 1907, they had reached the substantial figure of 24½ millions. It was with this contrast in my mind that I have considered it my duty to represent the urgency and importance of building up our gold resources again by every means in our power.

"It is on the volume and direction of India's trade with the outside world that we must primarily depend for the strengthening of our gold position. We may husband our gold when we have it, we may cause it to fructify, we may even in emergency take exceptional means to supplement it. But it is the relation between our imports and our exports which, in the last resort, decides whether we are to keep our gold or to lose it. When I took stock of the position a year ago, our external trade, after the dislocation caused by the famine in Northern India and by the general depression in the world's markets, was beginning to resume its normal proportions. The very heavy imports of piece-goods, metals and silver which had helped to upset the balance in 1908 were at last easing off, the value of private merchandise and treasure which came into India by sea during the last three months of 1908-09 having been less by the enormous sum of 10½ crores than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Along with this there was a substantial quickening in the export trade; big shipments of opium left Bombay in January, a good average cotton crop began to move; and the market for yarns in China revived after some temporary dullness. There was thus a considerable demand for currency, emphasised by the sharp reduction which our 1908 operations had effected in the stock of rupees available for circulation. The Secretary of State was able to sell very heavy drafts during the two busiest months of the year, and before the end of March he had found it possible to restore to the gold standard reserve about two millions of the gold which it had parted with. Such was the state of affairs when we last discussed the subject in this Council.

"When the current year began, the improvement in the outlook had become unmistakable. Northern India was safe with a fine spring harvest; and the foreign

market for our yarns, cotton and oilseeds continued active, while the imports of bar-silver fell very substantially from the high figure they had reached in the previous year. In May began large exports of wheat, which were abnormally heavy while they lasted. They ceased abruptly in August, and brought to a close the first phase of the year's trade movement. During the five months from April to August the net exports on private account amounted to close on 20 crores, as against $16\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the same period of 1906, $16\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1907 and an actual (though small) net excess of imports in the five corresponding months of the anxious year 1908. Up till August then everything was wholly favourable to the improvement of our position. In September there came a slight check. Wheat had worked itself out for the time being, and there was a sharp drop in cotton and seeds. Simultaneously with this, imports bounded up again, the new crop of Java sugar was coming into the market, and large consignments reached India of piece-goods and precious metals. On the month's account the net result was a balance of net imports to the extent of about 1 crore. In this, I need hardly say, there was nothing unseasonable, and I should not have referred to the point had it not been for the immediate effect on exchange to which I shall allude below. Clearly, however, the reversal of the balance in September was a merely transitory incident. By October the autumn harvests were safe, and a bounteous monsoon offered the best of prospects for the following spring. Trade soon flowed back into its normal channels, and since then the balance has been steadily in our favour, thanks mainly to the heavy exports of cotton, tea and jute, both raw and manufactured. During the third quarter of the year (last October to December) the exports as a whole exceeded the imports by 2 crores in value, against $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1908 and 2 crores in 1907; but the excess would have been very much greater if it had not been for the large arrivals of gold (about $5\frac{3}{4}$ crores) in December.

"It is instructive to watch how closely the fluctuations in exchange followed the broad movements of trade which I have outlined above. Beginning April at $1s\ 3\frac{3}{4}d$ the rate stiffened to $1s\ 4d$ by the end of the month, thus returning to parity for the first time since Christmas 1907. It slipped back a point or two after the middle of May, but the Secretary of State met with no checks in his sale of bills until well into August. With the abrupt stoppage of the wheat exports, a shade of weakness came over the market. The reduced supply of export bills, combined with easy money (Bank rates of 3 per cent. in both Calcutta and Bombay), forced down the rate once more below gold point. I immediately put into force what may now be regarded as the regular and stereotyped procedure for checking a slump, and on the 2nd of September, and again on the 9th, the Comptroller General offered to sell bills on London at $1s\ 3\frac{3}{4}d$. up to £500,000 worth in each week. The bills actually taken during the fortnight amounted only to £156,000, the Secretary of State at his end cut down his offers of remittances; and the market was almost immediately restored to confidence, exchange rising by rapid stages back to parity on the 23rd of September. From October onwards there has been no further sign of trouble; Council bills have been sold in very large quantities, at prices ranging from par to $\frac{1}{2}$ pnds above, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pnds for telegraphic transfers, and gold has begun once more to come freely into the country.

"In currency affairs, effects sometimes follow causes with gratifying rapidity. As the result of the heavy demand for remittances to finance our revived export trade, the Secretary of State expects, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of his home treasury, to be able to raise the gold standard reserve by the end of March to over £14½ millions, that is, to repay to it the whole of the gold which had to be withdrawn in 1908 in support of exchange. Our currency reserve in London stands at $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions; but the sovereign is once more visible in India, the stock of gold held by us in this country having risen to over 5½ millions at the end of January, when it was still rapidly increasing. Within two years after the first breaches had been made in our position, our walls have been rebuilt and we are engaged in the further strengthening and extension of our defences.

"I should be lacking in candour if I allowed the Council to think that we are yet satisfied with the sufficiency of our defences. We have come successfully through one financial crisis and one famine. But there have been blacker times in the financial world than the crisis of October 1907, and there have been longer and more widespread famines in India than the one which is now happily at an end. My desire is to see our gold resources strong enough to carry us over not one, but two, years of short exports; and to keep exchange stable through at least twice the period during which we supported it in 1908. I do not say that even then we should regard our position as absolutely clear; but what I have indicated seems as much as we need aim at for the present. I

should now like to add a caution on the other side. I wish to dissociate the Government from the notion that a reduction in our gold holdings is an evil *per se*, and I trust that nothing which I have said above will be taken as indicating sympathy with that idea. There would be nothing more fallacious than to conceive of our gold reserves as being something that we put away in safety and strive to protect at all hazards. They exist to be used; and they are efficient only in so far as they are capable of being freely used for the purpose for which they were created. To hoard our gold when there is a clear case for employing it, would be fatal to our currency policy: and it may, and usually will, be just as much our duty to disperse our reserves when the balance of trade is against India, as it is our duty to build them up when the balance is in our favour. The increasing delicacy of the exchange standard and the more frequent manifestations of nervousness in the market—I use the term in no offensive sense—may require us to open our gold reserves more often than has hitherto been necessary, but we shall not hesitate to do so whenever exchange clearly needs support.

“It is therefore with genuine satisfaction that I am able to announce two recent decisions which ought to increase the efficiency of our gold reserves. The Council will remember that, in August 1907, upon the advice of the Indian Railway Finance Committee, it was determined to employ one-half of the profits on our rupee coinage in capital expenditure upon railways. The sum of £1,123,604 was actually diverted in this manner. But for the future, as has now been decided, the whole of our coinage profits without reservation will be paid into the gold standard reserve until such time as the gold held by us, in that Reserve and in the Paper Currency Department combined, reaches the figure of £25 millions sterling. The second important change concerns the form in which the gold standard reserve is held in England. For the future, instead of tying up the whole amount in investments, the Secretary of State has consented to keep 1 million sterling uninvested, letting out this sum in short loans or putting it into bank deposits. Of the balance, he will hold a considerable portion in high-class securities with a near date of redemption, and the remainder in Consols or other approved stock. When we are next obliged to sell sterling bills on London, the Secretary of State will thus be able to meet them in the first instance from cash which is virtually at call. When this is exhausted, he can draw on his short-dated securities, upon which cash can always be obtained by sale or loan if it is impossible to wait for their maturity. If the crisis still continues, it will become necessary to realize—and to realize gradually and carefully—the more permanent securities. It will be for the Secretary of State in Council to carry out this operation, and he accepts the responsibility for doing so if occasion arises. I trust that the Council, as well as the large and important community who are vitally interested in such matters, will find in these arrangements and in the actions of Government during the last two years, no uncertain proof of the determination of those who are responsible for the Government of India to uphold the gold value of the rupee.

Conclusion.

“In introducing the Budget last year I used the perhaps infelicitous expression ‘a gamble in rain.’ So far the gamble has resulted in a win, but I think every one will agree that, although the monsoon must always remain a dominating factor in forecasting the revenue and expenditure of India, it would be neither prudent nor right to approach the compilation of a budget from a gambling standpoint. Broadly speaking, it should be possible by the experience of past years, tempered by a careful review of possibly changed circumstances, to form a fairly close estimate of revenue and expenditure. The monsoon will, however, always be a factor in regard to which hope must of necessity take the place of calculation, and that in itself renders budgeting in this country a matter of abnormal difficulty. All we can do is to calculate upon a reasonably good harvest, and in the literal and best sense put our trust in Providence.

“To the best of my ability I have estimated our assets and liabilities for the ensuing year. The outcome necessitates some additional taxation. I can understand a certain malicious satisfaction in extracting revenue out of multi-millionaires. But this is not a rich country. A large proportion of its people are poor, an appreciable proportion are very poor. No right-minded man can impose additional taxation on India with a light heart. To me it is a very genuine sorrow to be obliged to do so. I did not sow the storm, but I am reaping the whirlwind.

“I am confident that I may count on your sympathy.

“I believe I shall have your support.”

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. He said:—“This particular motion does not appear on the List of Business which Hon'ble Members have in their hands,

and, with Your Lordship's permission, it will be followed by several other motions which also do not find a place in the agenda, but they are essential and integral parts of the Budget proposals explained in the speech to which we have just listened. The Hon'ble Finance Member has told the Council that, in order to make our revenue and our expenditure balance, it will be necessary to raise next year further taxation which will yield roughly 170 lakhs of rupees, and it is proposed to get this taxation from three separate sources—from increased duties on customs, from raising certain of the stamp-duties upon documents, and from enlarged rates of excise under the orders of Provincial Governments. The third of these proposals will be for Local Governments to deal with. They will take measures at once to enforce the increased excise-duties, either by notification or by such other legal processes as may be necessary. The processes which are required to obtain the extra revenue on customs and on stamps are matters for the Imperial Legislature and it is proposed at once to introduce the necessary Bills. We must do this without delay in order to prevent evasion of taxation. This legislation will take the form of three amending Acts, an Act dealing with the tariff law, the other two Acts dealing with the stamp law. The last two might possibly have been amalgamated in one, but it was found convenient to take each of the Acts which lays down the substantive law and to amend them separately.

"What I have to ask the Council to consider first is a Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act Schedule in certain respects. The intention of the Bill is to take the extra revenue which we require from the smallest number of items with the least possible inconvenience to trade and the least possible hardship to the general public. Now the Indian Stamp Act deals with a very large number of documents. We require only about 20 lakhs of extra revenue. The consequence is that we endeavour as far as possible to avoid any interference with the general business of the community. We do not propose, for example, to interfere with the rates on bonds and mortgages, conveyances and leases, on receipts or cheques, or practically on any other of the ordinary incidents of every-day life. When these are eliminated from the schedule, we find ourselves left with the instruments of credit, *viz.*, bills of exchange and promissory notes, and with the instruments which affect business or the operations of the Stock Exchange. It is on these, accordingly, Sir, that we propose to ask for the extra taxation which we require. The precise items which we propose to touch concern the issue of debentures which at present pay a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., share warrants to bearer which at present pay $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and all documents affecting the transfer of shares and debentures which at present pay $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The rates in force in England are exactly double of these rates, and the proposal which this Bill contains is that we should assimilate our rates to the English rates; that we should double the rates on debentures, on share warrants and on documents of transfer.

"There remains only one other somewhat important transaction which I do not think will be affected, yet which is referred to by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in words which I may very suitably quote. Mr. Lloyd George said: 'A block of shares may be sold and re-sold several times in the course of passing from one permanent holder to another, and the whole of these transactions may be covered by a single transfer from the first seller to the final purchaser. In such cases the intermediate transactions escape taxation altogether, except for the stamp-duty which is chargeable upon the broker's contract note.' That, I take it, is practically the law in India, and the duty for these intermediate purchases and sales and transfers is only one anna, whatever may be the value of the consideration involved. We propose to amend this by taking the rate up into a graduated scale and enforcing one anna for every Rs. 500 or part of Rs. 500 of the value of the security of the share or the amount of the bill which changes hands. As regards bills of exchange and promissory notes, we propose a moderate addition of roughly 50 per cent. That, Sir, closes the list of the enhanced duties which we propose in this Bill; it is not a heavy or burdensome list, and I accordingly beg for leave to introduce it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved that the Rules of Business be suspended to admit of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh, the Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque, and the mover, with instructions to report on Friday, the 4th March.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. He said:—"This is the second of the small measures to which I referred in my previous remarks. It is necessary to make a special piece of legislation of this, but all that we propose to do is to raise the present rates on probate. There is at present in India nothing at all corresponding to the large revenue which the English Government receive from death-duties, succession-duties and estate-duties. The nearest approach to it is the very small duty which we receive from probates, and these rates, these duties, may very reasonably be somewhat extended. The present duty in India, Sir, is 2 per cent. all round, whatever may be the value of the property in respect of which probate is granted or letters of administration taken out. In England, before probate-duties were absorbed by the present estate-duties, the probate rate used to be 2 per cent. for estates of the value of £500 or less, it was 2½ per cent. for estates valued at from £500 to £1,000, and it was 3 per cent. for estates to the value of £1,000 and upwards. We propose, however roughly, to assimilate our Indian rates to those, and in this Bill the suggestion is that the rate should be raised to 2½ per cent. on estates which are valued at Rs. 10,000 and over and to 3 per cent. on estates valued at Rs. 50,000 and over. We believe that in this way we shall increase our revenue by the moderate amount of 5 lakhs. I beg leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU —"Is the Hon'ble Member aware that in applications for probate and letters of administration, the duty is paid at the time that application is made, and that probate or letters of administration are issued long after? The Hon'ble Member must be aware that in the present day, in many estates, the orders have been made for the issue of probate and letters of administration after the duty has been paid. Will he make these estates liable to pay the enhanced duty, or will they pay the old duty?"

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON :—My Lord, I would suggest that the Hon'ble Member's suggestion be taken into consideration in Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved that the Rules of Business be suspended to admit of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh,

the Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque, and the mover, with instructions to report on Friday, the 4th March.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said —“It is from this measure that we expect to get the greater part of the extra revenue which we require. As the Hon'ble Finance Member has explained, we aim at getting an additional revenue of one crore from the customs tariff, and we hope to get this amount by means of fresh taxation on liquors, tobacco, silver and petroleum.

“This does not mean tariff reform. Our schedule is not a particularly good one. In many respects it is out of date. It is full of anomalies, as I suppose most schedules are. But it is also studded with obsolete concessions and with favoured rates which the present state of Indian industries no longer justifies. There is thus a very strong temptation to take the schedule up, go into it scientifically and overhaul it.

“That temptation however we have resisted. The work must wait for another occasion. Our present proposals aim at getting the maximum amount of revenue out of the smallest number of commodities with the least inconvenience to trade and the least hardship to the consumer. If you take our tariff schedule for, say, the last year and look down the list of items, you will at once see how easy it is to single out a few important articles which yield the chief slices of revenue. They are liquors, which last year gave us about a crore, petroleum which gave us half a crore, silver which gave us half a crore, sugar and piece-goods. For our new proposals we have selected the first three of these categories. If we had selected more than these three, we should probably have got more revenue than we should absolutely require; and next to the mistake of insufficient taxation, there is no greater blunder than taking more than the Government really requires. But we have also selected tobacco, and you will not find tobacco in the list of articles which yield substantial revenues to our exchequer. There is probably no civilised country in the world where tobacco is so inadequately taxed as it is in India, and it is now time to remedy that omission.

“These then are our proposals. On liquors the present standard rate is Rs. 7 per proof gallon. We propose to raise this to Rs. 9-6, which not only gives us a substantial enhancement but has the great administrative advantage of being based on the easily calculated rate of one and half annas per gallon of proof. This we believe will be a very great convenience to our customs houses and to the trade. Convenience however is not by any means our chief reason for the new duty. We want a substantial enhancement and we want it for various reasons. I need not repeat that we want it for revenue reasons; we also want it in pursuance of our regular excise policy which, as Sir Edward Baker once put it, makes the duty on imported spirits the high water mark for our taxation of country spirit. It has always been our practice when, in the course of the steady and deliberate enhancement of excise rates, they have risen to the neighbourhood of the tariff rate,—it has been our practice to increase the tariff rate in its turn and to set up the new duty as the goal at which our excise rates ought to end. It is in this way that we are steadily increasing our taxation upon intoxicants of all kinds. There are now in nearly every, if not every, province considerable areas where the excise-duty on spirits exceeds Rs. 7 a gallon, and the Rs. 7 which we take on imported spirits has thus got notice to move. But there is one further reason—and a very powerful reason—for increasing the duties on our imported liquors. It has been pressed upon Government by a recent committee which sat in Bombay to investigate the import of foreign spirits and their effect. That committee was a thoroughly representative body, comprising officials and non-officials, revenue enthusiasts and temperance enthusiasts (though I do not mean to imply that the two forms of enthusiasm are necessarily hostile). That

committee has pointed out how serious is the growth of the imports into India of cheap potato and similar spirits; how skillfully such spirits are doctored and decorated to catch the public taste; and how insidiously they are operating in promoting the tippling habit. The committee recommended that we should take over closer control of this class of spirits by influencing the retail price through the means of higher license fees. This proposal will receive full consideration; but in the meantime it is not too much to hope that we shall get at the same result by increasing the tariff rate. The other increases which the Bill proposes are more or less proportioned to the rise in the standard rate on ordinary spirit. It is proposed to tax liqueurs and perfumed spirits with a variety of their congeners at Rs. 13 a gallon without reference to the proof strength. This will avoid interference with consignments by opening them for the purpose of testing their strength; and it is based on the assumption that the average strength of such spirit is roughly 40 over proof.

"Denatured spirit, commonly called methylated spirit, will remain at the present rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is no intention of increasing it. Spirit used in drugs or medical preparations is at present subject to two rates according to the proportion of spirit contained; this division is difficult to work and it dates from a time when the tariff rate was low and freights were heavy, so that the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* rate was not disproportionate to the higher rate which the stronger spirit paid. We now propose to tax them all at their spirit strength, provided always of course that the strength is so great as to take the preparation outside the category of drugs pure and simple; but the actual rate which we propose is to be less than the rate on intoxicants, it will be Rs. 7-13 a gallon or the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas per degree of proof.

"I turn now to beer and wines. The duty on beer is only two annas a gallon or one-third of an anna on a quart bottle. This is considerably below the duty enforced in the United Kingdom and it is a mere bagatelle compared with the duty on imported beer in all the chief colonies. We propose to raise it to 3 annas with a corresponding enhancement of the excise on beer made in this country. This will bring it up to half an anna a quart, which will surely not be regarded as an extravagant contribution to the revenues. The duties on wine will also be raised by 50 per cent. They are extremely low at present and they have not been altered since 1875. There is no necessity to defend what we now propose to take, namely, Rs. 3-12 a gallon on champagne and sparkling wines, and Rs. 1-8 a gallon on still wines.

"Our next chief object for extra taxation is tobacco, and in regard to it I am afraid that our proposals will be considered as somewhat drastic. At present the taxation is absolutely negligible. Leaf tobacco pays nothing at all; other tobaccos pay only 5 per cent. on their invoice value, and I have no doubt that their invoice value is kept at the most modest figure. The result is an enormous growth in the imports of cheap tobacco, particularly of American cigarettes and raw tobacco which comes in from America and through the United Kingdom for the manufacture of the so-called Swadeshi cigarettes to compete with their American rivals. 12,000 lbs. of leaf tobacco were imported in this way last year, and over 3 million pounds of cigarettes. Some of us may be more familiar with the so-called Egyptian cigarettes than with other brands; but I have made a rough calculation which shows that out of every 100 cigarettes imported into India 2 are described as Egyptian and 98 come from other and less aristocratic sources. The flood of cheap cigarettes and cigarette tobacco which are pouring into India is bound to have its effect in time upon the public health of the people and more particularly upon the health of the young. It is having its effect now. These packets of 10 cigarettes which are hawked about our towns and cities and railway stations are sold as low as $1\frac{1}{4}$ pice per packet. You can get a better quality for $2\frac{1}{4}$ pice, and the aristocrats of the market can be had for 3 pice, that is, 3 farthings for a packet which I understand sells for to $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $3d.$ in England. This must lead—of course we know it does lead—to detrimental use. We propose to put a duty of Rs. 2 a lb. on all cigarettes. This will be equivalent to about 8 annas a hundred and will increase the price of the ordinary

packet of 10 to something between $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas. For this we think there is every justification. The other tobacco rates are made as far as possible proportionate to the cigarette rate. On our raw tobacco, which is at present free, we propose to put Rs. 1-8 a lb., Rs. 1-10 a lb. on pipe tobacco and Rs. 2-8 per lb. on cigars. If any Hon'ble Member thinks that these rates are likely to fall somewhat severely on a harmless luxury, I would invite him to compare them with the rates which are now being paid in England. Mr. Lloyd George's budget proposed 7s a lb. on cigars, 5s. 8d. on cigarettes and corresponding rates on the less expensive articles.

"I come now to petroleum, which at present pays one anna a gallon. It is an article of which the consumption is very rapidly increasing in India and from which, it is understood, very large profits are realised. Something like 84 million gallons were imported last year, and we believe that the small additional duty could be collected without any trouble.

"There remains only silver, and I approach it with some trepidation, because there is no more burning question among currency experts than the propriety of a heavy tax on silver in our present circumstances. The controversy has broken out in Bombay quite recently, and Government has been very strongly urged by one school of thinkers to take up the question again, in order, as some of our critics would put it, to prevent the competition of silver with Council Bills or, as others would prefer, to raise the rupee from its present bullion value to something more akin to its token value. In the widely divergent views which this question elicits there is much that requires careful study, and the Government of India may find some later opportunity for confessing its faith in the matter. The present is not such an opportunity. We do not profess to tax silver for currency purposes, we do not tax it for the purpose of strengthening our gold reserve, we do not tax it because we want to keep it out of the country, we tax it simply because we require money and because 4 annas an ounce, which is the rate we propose, is a moderate contribution to the revenues from an article which is introduced in such enormous quantities and a trade in which there must be very large profits. If our tax has incidentally the effect of raising the value of the small hoards of rupees or the silver ornaments which form the savings of many millions of humble people in India, we shall all be the more gratified.

"There is only one other alteration in our existing schedule to which I have not alluded. The present import duty on opium of 12 rupees a lb. is intended to be a prohibitive one, many of the derivatives of opium are now being brought into the country in large quantities for undesirable purposes. We propose therefore to tax the opium alkaloids at the same rate as opium itself, which will have the effect of bringing morphine and similar opiates into our net, unless of course they are introduced in the form of recognized medicines,—Dover's powder and the like,—when they will simply be, as at present, amenable to the ordinary 5 per cent. duty.

"I now beg leave to introduce this Bill. The ordinary practice would be, following well established precedents, to move Your Excellency to suspend all the standing rules which would interfere with its becoming law at one sitting. There are obvious justifications for this. When a rise in customs duties takes place there is an inevitable tendency for the taxable articles to be rushed out of bond at the old rates. On this occasion we cannot afford the loss of revenue which this might involve, and we accordingly propose that the new rates should take effect from this morning. As however the alteration of the tariff schedule affects a variety of interests, we are averse to hurrying the Bill through Council without such consideration as may be possible between this and the next meeting of the Council. We propose accordingly, with Your Excellency's permission, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee without prejudice to the liability of importers to pay the new rates from this morning onwards."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved that the Rules of Business be suspended.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Holms, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Moulvi Syed Shams-ul-Huda, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David and the mover, with instructions to report on Friday, the 4th March.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAXWELL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAXWELL moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DOURINE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine be taken into consideration. He said —“ My Lord, the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill has been before the Council for a week. In moving that it be taken into consideration, I should like to refer to one or two changes which the Select Committee have made. The Bill has been criticised as in some respects too liberal, especially as regards the grant of compensation. There is no doubt that its terms are exceedingly liberal in this respect, but this was thought advisable not merely to prevent hardship to individuals but as a safeguard against concealment of the disease. As some check, however, against the possible award of excessive compensation, the Committee have provided in section 10 (2) that in certain cases, when the compensation exceeds Rs 250, a reference should be made to the Collector. The Committee has also taken two provisions from the Glanders and Farcy Act, which appear as clauses 13 and 16 of this measure. The first is for the protection of the public against unnecessary or vexatious searches, and subjects any inspector who is guilty to severe punishment. The other one, on the other hand, protects persons who take proceedings under this Act in good faith.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. N SUBBA RAO moved that in clause 8, sub-clause (b) (ii), of the Bill, as amended, for the words “to be destroyed” the words “to be segregated in such place or places as the Local Government may fix” be substituted. He said —“ My Lord, section 8 deals with animals afflicted with dourine. In the case of diseased horses, the proposal is to have them castrated. In the case of diseased mares used for breeding purposes, there are two remedies provided to prevent the spread of the disease: one is to brand them and the other is to destroy them subject to the sanction of the Commissioner or other officer appointed by Government. There is no indication anywhere in the Bill that such animals might be segregated instead of being destroyed, and no provision is made for the purpose. This appears to be, I submit, a serious defect in the Bill which requires to be remedied.

“ I must confess that I am not aware of any circumstances which imperatively necessitate the destruction of mares afflicted with this disease. The Report of the Select Committee has not dealt with the point nor with the question of segregation of such animals. As to the probable operation of this section the United Provinces Government reports:—‘ If the disease of dourine is one which can only be stopped by the prevention of breeding from infected

animals, it appears to him that probably all mares affected should be destroyed or at least purchased and employed under proper supervision to prevent them from being used for breeding.' Thus two alternatives are placed before us: either destruction or segregation. My Lord, I have had the advantage of reading the note prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Hyat Khan who is well entitled to speak with authority on the subject. He has kindly placed it at the disposal of the Hon'ble Members. From that it will be seen that the effective remedy against the spread of the disease is branding or ringing the mare. It appears that this remedy of ringing is freely adopted in the Punjab and is successful in attaining its object in connection with breeding purposes. He considers that it is the safest and easiest method of preventing the spread of the disease. The Hon'ble Mover will pardon me if I say that no case is made out for the insertion of this clause providing for the destruction of a diseased mare.

"Even if the method recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Hyat Khan is not accepted, I do not see why the diseased mare should not be segregated instead of being destroyed. The disease which this Bill deals with is not infectious but only contagious and that too under particular conditions. It appears to me, therefore, that segregation is amply sufficient to meet the objects which the Bill has in view.

"My Lord, there are several asylums in different parts of the country where sick animals are taken care of and looked after—asylums supported by the public which form a striking feature of the civilization of this ancient land. There does not appear to be any reason why mares affected with dourine should not be segregated in such places, and if Government does not find them suitable in any way, special arrangements may well be made for their protection. No doubt some cost will have to be incurred. Surely, it will not be anything like what is incurred to prevent the spread of plague.

"I may be told that under Act XIII of 1899, horses affected with glanders or farcy or any other epidemic disease could be destroyed. I understand that that Act deals with infectious diseases and we are not discussing here the propriety of the provisions of that Act. Whatever that may be, one wrong does not give authority to commit another wrong. I hope this Council will respect the feelings of the people of the country and show some consideration to animals which are afflicted with dourine for no fault of theirs, especially when it is not clear that destruction in any case is required to prevent the spread of the disease.

"My Lord, the principle underlying this amendment, I need hardly say, is that animal life should be held sacred. I hope that this Council will not brush aside this noble ideal cherished by large populations in this country and will not give its sanction to the destruction of dumb animals, if it can be helped."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT MAJIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—"My Lord, the present Bill, which provides for the prevention of the spread of Dourine is a very important measure, as it deals with the safety of such animals as are very useful from every point of view. Any disease which may cause the destruction of such animals should be treated as serious and requires some speedy legislation. This disease was first discovered in Germany in 1795, and has since made its appearance in some other countries. Happily it did not reach India till recently, and that alone in the upper portion of the country. I am glad to say that it is not prevalent anywhere at present, but prevention is always better than cure, and it is well to have a safeguard for an evil before it is actually faced.

"I am glad to say that I was put on the Select Committee and was by chance of useful opinion on the subject, having undergone a short course of veterinary training and being a breeder of horses on a large scale, which fact is well known to Your Excellency. I have also had a bitter experience of epidemic and contagious diseases in losing some very valuable horses in the last few months, some of which were well known to horse-owners. I am, therefore, alive to the necessity of taking some useful measures, and this is one of the causes why I have not pressed many of my amendments which would have materially changed the Bill and caused an unnecessary delay in requiring its re-publication. The alterations and suggestions which I proposed to make may be found in my remarks

offered for the consideration of the Select Committee together with a brief history, the symptoms and period of the disease and an analysis of the reasons for the amendments desired.

"I started by omitting 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections in a small Bill of 15 sections and proposed some 13 amendments. My main object in brief and without going into details was :—

Firstly, to include all the equine species in the Bill.

Secondly, to take precaution against misuse of the power given by it.

Thirdly, to provide some penalty for violation of the general purposes of the Act.

Fourthly, to dispense with the destruction of affected animals.

Fifthly, to award no compensation to the owners of such animals.

Sixthly, to afford protection against legal proceedings to persons working under this Act.

"My Lord, the amendments my Hon'ble Colleague has moved were originally put in by me, though in another form which I have just alluded to in heading fourth.

"I am not going to advance the arguments which are fully given in my suggestions to the Select Committee for dispensing with the destruction of affected animals, the consequence of which would have saved any compensation awarded to the owners.

"I have given a brief reason for not pressing these arguments. When the necessary precautions are taken by castrating, branding, etc., and by another method which I had suggested or by segregating the animal affected, there is no necessity to destroy it; and the amendments of my Hon'ble Colleague go in the same direction and produce a similar result. If practicable, I think they may be useful if powers of destruction are also kept in extreme cases.

"However, as some of my important amendments have been taken into consideration, I did not press the rest on the Select Committee. I am satisfied with the Bill and in supporting the Hon'ble Mover I respectfully beg that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE :—"My Lord, I should like to say a word on this amendment. I think there is very considerable force in what has fallen from my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. I think that the destruction of mares afflicted with this disease would be far too drastic a course and would be against the sentiment of large sections of the people. At the same time I recognize that to throw upon the Government of India the responsibility of bearing the expense of segregating the animals would perhaps be a large order. I do not think that the times of the Emperor Asoka have come back, but I think that if asylums or pinjrapoles are willing to take charge of such animals, there should be some provision for making over these animals to such bodies. I think that should meet the requirements of the case."

The Hon'ble RAJA VAIRICHERLA VAIRABHADRA RAZU BAHADUR of Kurupam said :—"My Lord, with reference to the Dourine Bill, I would recommend the advisability of expunging the alternative course recommended in section 8 (b) (ii) which reads "cause it to be destroyed".

"The idea of destroying a dumb and helpless creature is repugnant to the Hindu feelings. Hindus, Jains, Parsis and Buddhists are at one in this respect, and yet these form no insignificant section of the people over whom your Lordship rules. We are taught from our cradle that life is sacred, and we hold that the horse and the cow, amongst a large number of other animals, as auspicious creatures, are worthy of religious veneration. The Hon'ble Council may perhaps consider this my objection as purely sentimental. Call them mere sentiments, if you please, but there they are exercising a tremendous influence on the conduct, the character, nay, on the very life, of the Indo-Aryan. Sentiment forms a potent factor in the up-building of a nation. Associations, domestic and religious, ceremonials and ideals of life have made the Hindu a bundle of sentiments. 'Ahimsa Paramo Dharmaha' is our religious motto.

"Sibi, a great Emperor of Hindu mythology, in order to save the life of a poor pigeon which sought refuge in his lap from the hot pursuit of a hawk, is said to have given an equivalent weight of his own body's flesh to satisfy the hunger-stricken hawk. He said that the mighty Dharma of a Kshatriya is to extend his protecting hand to the weak and helpless, whether man or animal or insect of the lowest type, as long as they lived within the boundaries of his kingdom. Such are the traditions amidst which the Hindu mind is brought up. A wise and benevolent Government has always shaped its laws with due regard to the sentiments of even an insignificant section of its people for whom it legislated. Matters are made more complex when a foreign Government has to legislate for a heterogeneous nation, differing from itself in ideals, feelings, tastes and associations. But no foreign Government has ever shown greater tact, statesmanship, sagacity and patient consideration in the matter of its legislation than the wise and benevolent British rule. Your Lordship's Government has always been humane and considerate in this respect, and I trust that my humble suggestion will find favour in its eyes.

"Plague and cholera are as much, if not more, contagious as the dourine disease. Judged from the human standard, human life is considered more precious and sacred than that of any other animal; and as such, in order to prevent a certain section of people from the plague epidemic, plague regulations might have with equal justification provided for the destruction of a plague-stricken patient. But fortunately this is not done. Why then this special clause be inserted in this Bill? In India there are many asylums for the treatment and protection of such animals. Let them be segregated and a trial be recommended to test if things cannot be set aright without taking away the life of a God's creature.

"I therefore support the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu."

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER said — "My Lord, we must all respect the sentiments that underlie the amendments that have been proposed by the Hon'ble Member opposite; but I regret that I cannot advise the Council to accept the proposal which he has put forward. Throughout this Bill we have endeavoured in every respect to adopt as mild a measure as possible. The whole procedure from beginning to end is intentionally lenient, and as a matter of fact we have been criticised because the provisions were not sufficiently drastic. In the case of mares the ordinary procedure prescribed in the Bill is simply to brand them. Now branding is segregation in a mild form: a branded animal is a marked animal; and in places where the serious effects of the disease are recognised, I have no doubt that the branding of an animal would be, in ordinary circumstances, sufficient to prevent its being allowed to go among other animals. What exactly is meant by segregation I am not quite certain that I know, and one reason for my advising the Council not to accept this amendment is that if we accept it, we should have to make it a little clearer in the Act exactly what is meant. Does segregation mean segregation by the owner, or, as the Hon'ble Member has suggested, in an asylum, or segregation under the eye of some Government official? We ought to make sure what is meant. But in that case we might be throwing a very heavy expense either on the people themselves or on public funds. I think it is very much better therefore to stick to the simpler proposal that we have made and simply to provide for branding, which does no harm to any one at all. Then the Hon'ble Member wishes to omit the power which is given to destroy animals in certain cases. I understood that my Hon'ble friend Malik Umar Hyat Khan considered it necessary to keep the power of destroying in reserve; but he also would introduce segregation; and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale also did not, I think, seriously object to the power of destroying. The power of destroying animals in certain cases is already given by certain Indian Acts: we cannot get over the fact that the Indian legislature has already, and very necessarily, given that power in certain cases. We were advised that it was necessary to have this power in reserve. There may be cases in which

in the interests of mercy it may be better that the power of destroying should be exercised at once. But we have in this Act safeguarded the power in a way that will certainly, I think all Hon'ble Members will admit, prevent any recourse to it except when it is absolutely necessary. In the first place special sanction has to be got, and in the second place, and this is really more important, full compensation has to be paid. It seems to me perfectly certain that in such circumstances this power will never be exercised at all recklessly or rashly, and I think we ought to keep it in the Bill, and not to strike it out, as it would be necessary if we accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Member opposite. I am afraid therefore I must oppose the amendment that has been proposed."

The Council divided—

Ayes—14.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid.
 The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan
 The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
 The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.
 The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Nyapathy Subba Rao.
 The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vairabhadra Razu Bahadur of Kurupam.
 The Hon'ble Ahmad Muhi-ud-din.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.
 The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis.

Noes—42.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
 The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson.
 The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallan.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
 The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan.
 The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
 The Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.
 The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
 The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
 The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon.
 The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Roy of Dighapatia.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

Ayes—14.

Noes—42.

The Hon'ble Mir Allah Baksh Khan.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir
 Douglas Haig.
 The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
 The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said :—"I should merely like to say, my Lord, in making this motion that if there had been a very strong expression of feeling in favour of some modification, though we could not accept the principle of the changes proposed by the Hon'ble Member, we should be quite ready to consider it again. But this Bill has been before the public for a considerable time; there has been no change suggested in this particular respect and no objection taken to the proposal as drafted, and it was only yesterday or the day before that the Hon'ble Member proposed the amendments. I will now formally move that the Bill as amended be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. SUBBA RAO :—"My Lord, I received the papers on Sunday, and I gave my notice on Tuesday. There was no delay on my part."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDENTURED LABOUR FOR NATAL.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Council should adopt the following resolution :—"That this Council recommends that the Governor General in Council should be empowered to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour in British India for the colony of Natal." My Lord, I must at the outset express my deep sense of the manner in which the Government has afforded facilities for today's debate. It is a matter of some significance that the first exercise of the new privilege of moving resolutions in this Council should be in respect of a question which has not only roused intense feeling among all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India, but in regard to which the Government of India itself is understood to be of one mind with the people. That being so, I think it is not too much to hope that my motion will be accepted by the Council and that the Government will thus place itself at the head of what is undoubtedly the universal sentiment in the matter throughout the country. My Lord, my object in raising this debate today is twofold :—First, to call the attention of the Council to the position of British Indians in South Africa, and secondly, to strengthen the hands of the Government of India in applying a remedy to the situation to the extent to which a remedy can be applied. I think the first thing to realise in this matter is the fact that the whole of the Indian problem in South Africa has arisen out of the supply of indentured labour to Natal. The Indian population in South Africa may be divided into three classes :—(1) Those who are under indenture. This class is of course confined to Natal. (2) The ex-indentured and their descendants, by the ex-indentured being meant those who have completed their term of indenture but have not returned to India nor have got themselves re-indentured but who are struggling amidst great difficulties to earn their livelihood as free Indians. This class has of course grown out of the first. And (3) traders and other Indians who have gone to South Africa at their own expense. These persons have gone there in the wake of the indentured Indians and primarily to supply their needs. It will thus be seen that but for the introduction of indentured Indians into Natal, there would have been no Indian problem in that Sub-Continent today. Now, my Lord, my own view of this system of indentured labour is that it should be abolished altogether. It is true that it is not actual slavery, but I fear in practice in a large number of cases it cannot be far removed from it. To take from this country helpless men and women to a distant land, to assign them there to employers in whose choice they have no voice and of whose language, customs, social usages and special civilization they are entirely ignorant, and to make them work there under a law which

they do not understand and which treats their simplest and most natural attempts to escape ill-treatment as criminal offences—such a system, by whatever name it may be called, must really border on the servile. I strongly hold therefore that the system should be done away with altogether. This is also the view which the entire Indian community throughout South Africa takes of the matter, as may be seen from several petitions addressed by them from time to time to the authorities on the subject. But it is not merely on its own account that I advocate an abolition of this system; I also advocate it because this continued influx of indentured labour into South Africa and the consequent inevitable annual additions to the ranks of the ex-indentured tends steadily to lower the whole position of the free Indian population. The feeling of contempt with which the indentured Indian is generally regarded comes to extend itself not only to the ex-indentured but even to traders and other Indians of independent means. The struggle of free Indians to maintain themselves becomes more and more acute by these constant additions, and the whole community feels an intolerable and continuously-increasing economic burden placed upon its shoulders. I therefore urge the total abolition of this system of indentured labour. I may however be told that this is an extreme view to take and that though circumstances may arise which may lead the Government of India to prohibit altogether the supply of indentured labour to Natal, for the present it would be a more prudent course to utilise Natal's need for securing an improvement in the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa generally and in Natal in particular. Now, my Lord, though this is not the highest view to take of the matter, I am prepared to recognise that from a practical standpoint there is a good deal to be said in its favour. The position of Indians in South Africa, which has gone from bad to worse during the last fifteen years, has now grown absolutely intolerable, and in any remedy therefore which the Government can apply to the situation, it is entitled to the strong and hearty support of the people of this country. What, my Lord, is the position of the Indian community today in different parts of South Africa? I trust the Council will bear with me while I present to it a brief survey of that position. The total Indian population in the four colonies or States of South Africa which have recently been federated into the South African Union is about 150,000. Of this number 120,000 are in Natal, about 15,000 are in Cape Colony, about 13,000 are entitled to be in Transvaal—though the actual number there owing to the struggle of the last three years is not more than 6,000 at present—and about 100 only are in Orangia. Let us take Natal first. I take it first both because the bulk of the Indian population in South Africa is within its borders and also because, as I have already pointed out, the Indian problem in South Africa has grown out of the industrial needs of this colony. The supply of indentured labour from India to Natal first began in the year 1860. And with the exception of a brief period of 8 years from 1866 to 1874, it has continued to the present day. From the figures kindly supplied to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell I find that the total number of Indians actually under indenture today in Natal is about 40,000. In addition to this there are about 65,000 ex-indentured Indians and their descendants, while the trading Indian community stands at about 15,000. The period of indenture is for 5 years, after which a person may return to India, in which case he gets a free passage to this country, or he may get himself re-indentured, or again he may remain as a free individual in the colony on the payment of an annual license of £3 for every male above 16 years of age and every female above 13. Now so far as the persons actually under indenture are concerned, the principal grievance is naturally ill-treatment by employers. Very grave allegations on this subject have been made, and I must say that I have not seen them satisfactorily answered. On some estates the Indians are no doubt well treated—at any rate as well treated as they can be in the circumstances,—but the very relations between the employers and the employés are such that they easily lend themselves to serious abuse, and flagrant cases come to the notice of the public from time to time. The Protector of immigrants being an officer of the Natal Government, he affords but little real protection to the poor Indian labourers.

He is ignorant of their language and their ways of life and is generally imbued with the prejudices of the colony, and it is not his fault if he is unable to enter into their feelings or understand their grievances. A startling fact which has been mentioned and has not been contradicted is that the rate of suicide among the indentured is double of what it is among the ex-indentured and from ten to twelve times what it is among those classes in India from whom the indentured are drawn. My Lord, all these allegations require a searching and careful inquiry, and I think the Government of India should urge on the Government of Natal a joint inquiry by representatives of the two Governments in the matter. I also think that the Protector of indentured Indians in Natal should be an officer of the Government of India, periodically sent out from this country, and not an officer of the Natal Government. So much for those who are actually under indenture. Let us now turn to the case of the ex-indentured. Their number in the colony is, as I have already mentioned, about 65,000. The policy of the colony towards them has undergone a gradual and now a complete change. In the earlier years, after the system of indentured labour came into existence, the one anxiety of the Natal Government was how to keep in the colony those whose term of indenture had expired. Various inducements were offered, and one of the conditions then insisted on was that no indentured Indian should leave the colony before the expiry of ten years from the date of his arrival. There is no doubt that these ex-indentured Indians have deserved well of the colony. It is to their labour that the present prosperity of Natal is largely due. So recently as July 1908, Sir Leige Hulett, ex-Prime Minister of Natal, bore the following testimony on this point.—

‘The condition of the colony before the importation of Indian labour was one of gloom; it was one that then and there threatened to extinguish the vitality of the country, and it was only by the Government assisting the importation of labour that the country began at once to revive. The coast had been turned into one of the most prosperous parts of South Africa. They could not find in the whole of the Cape and the Transvaal what could be found on the coast of Natal—10,000 acres of land in one plot and in one crop—and that was entirely due to the importation of Indians.....Durban was absolutely built up on the Indian population.’

“Two other testimonies may be quoted. Mr. J. R. Saunders, a member of the Natal Commission on Indian immigration of 1884, in the course of his report says:—

‘If we look back to 1859, we shall find that the assured promise of Indian labour resulted in an immediate rise of revenue, which increased four-fold within a few years—mechanics, who could not get away and were earning five shillings a day and less, found their wages more than doubled, and progress gave encouragement to everyone, from the Berg to the sea. The colony was in dire straits in those days. The revenue was only about £4 per head of the white population, whereas now it is nearer £40If we mean to take up the matter in real earnest, we must be prepared to do away with indentured labour altogether;but, whatever we do, we must act justly, and remember that a certain number of Indians have been born and brought up in the colony, and that it is the only country they know and the only home they have.’

“Mr. Neame, author of the ‘Asiatic danger in the colonies’, says:—

‘Indian coolies work the sugar and tea estates of the coast; Indians develop the coal-mines; Indians perform an increasing share of the work on the farms, for the farmers, who at first viewed them with distrust, are now as anxious to retain them as the planters. Since the advent of coolie labour, the white population has more than doubled, the value of land has increased, the cost of living has gone down. It is the Indian coolie who gives Natal the cheap fruit and vegetables which are the envy of the Transvaal, who has brought under high cultivation large tracts which, but for his presence, would today be barren. The Umbilo Valley, near Durban (recently swept by the flood), and some of the land near Maritzburg, bear testimony to his industry.’

“And yet these Indians who have done so much for the colony have for years past been making bitter complaints of the unjust and oppressive manner in which they are being treated. The early policy of inducing ex-indentured Indians to remain in the colony was gradually given up, and during the last fifteen or twenty years one of the principal concerns of the colonists in Natal has been how to get rid of the free Indian element there. A number of expedients have been tried to make their lot intolerable, of which the most

serious, so far as the ex-indentured community is concerned, is the imposition by an Act of 1896 of an annual license of £3 for every male above the age of 16 and every female above the age of 13. My Lord, it is difficult to speak in terms of due restraint of this outrageous impost. It is a matter of some satisfaction that a Bill has now been introduced in the Natal Legislature to do away with this license so far as women are concerned. But the latest papers from Natal show that the measure has already been whittled down in Committee, and that instead of exempting all women it is now proposed to vest a discretion in the Magistrate to grant exemptions in such cases only as he deems proper. This cruel impost which has to be paid by the ex-indentured Indian in addition to the £1 poll-tax, which everybody has to pay in Natal, has already caused enormous suffering; it has broken up families, it has driven men to crime, and grave as the statement is, it must be made, for I see it repeated in Natal Legislature and practically corroborated by the Commission appointed by the Natal Government last year—it has driven women to a life of shame. My Lord, who are these people who are called upon by the colony to pay this annual license of £3 for the right to remain in the colony? They are probably persons whose experience of indenture has been none too kind, and who are therefore unwilling to indenture themselves again; who at the same time not having been able to lay by anything during the period of indenture and having probably lost caste in India by reason of their going to Africa, dare not return to this country to face a life of poverty added to social disgrace; and who therefore have no choice but to stay in South Africa, for whose sake they have left their country, and to whose service they have given five of their best years. I think the Natal Government ought to be urged to withdraw at once this iniquitous impost. It is not, however, only the presence of the ex-indentured Indians to which the colonists object. They also object to the Indian trading community whose number is about 15,000 today and who have been feeling the weight of harsh and unjust treatment for the last fifteen years. At one time this community possessed both the political and the municipal franchise. The political franchise was, however, withdrawn in 1896, and during the last two years attempts have been made to take away the municipal franchise also. Then during the last five years endless trouble and much suffering and loss have been occasioned by the absolutely arbitrary manner in which the licenses to trade have been withdrawn or refused, the persons ruined not even being permitted to appeal to the Supreme Court. During the last two months a little improvement has taken place in connection with this question, for an Act has been passed, probably under pressure from the Government of India, allowing again appeals to the Supreme Court where renewals of licenses are refused. This however removes only a part of the grievance, because there is still no appeal to the Supreme Court where new licenses are refused or permission to transfer licenses is withheld. Again since last year the educational facilities enjoyed by the free Indian community have been greatly curtailed, there being now no provision for the education of Indian boys above the age of 14 or for Indian girls of any age. In 1908 two Laws were passed by the colony which were subsequently disallowed by the Imperial Government proposing to extinguish altogether the Indian trading community in the colony in ten years. My Lord, the whole policy of Natal today towards the Indian population is an utterly selfish and heartless policy, and the only way in which any relief can be obtained is by the Government of India adopting a stern attitude towards the colony in return.

"I have so far dealt with the position of Indians in Natal. Let us now glance briefly at the state of things in the Transvaal. The agitation of the last three years in that colony has overshadowed the standing grievances of the Indian community there, which date from the time of the Boer Government. These grievances are three. In the first place, Indians cannot acquire any political or municipal franchise in the Transvaal. Secondly, they cannot hold any immovable property there. And thirdly, they are liable to be confined to residence in locations. In addition to these three grievances, the doors of the Transvaal have since 1907 been absolutely shut in the face of all Indians who were not there before the war, no matter what their status or qualifications may be. Alone among British Colonies, the Transvaal has placed statutory disabilities on His

Majesty's Asiatic subjects in the matter of entering that Colony. Alone among British Colonies, the Transvaal has sought to inflict galling and degrading indignities and humiliations on His Majesty's Indian subjects. The protest which the Indian community of the Transvaal has made against these disabilities and indignities during the last three years has now attained historic importance. It is not necessary for me to go on this occasion into its details, because the story has now been told from a hundred platforms in the country. The struggle has not yet ended—the end is not even in sight. But India has no reason to be ashamed of the part which her children have played in this struggle. The Indians in the Transvaal have suffered much for the sake of conscience and of country, but they have done nothing unworthy. And they have throughout been most reasonable. They have not asked for unrestricted Asiatic immigration into the Transvaal. They have only insisted that there shall be no statutory disabilities imposed upon their race, and that legislation subjecting them to degrading indignities shall be repealed. So far no relief has been forthcoming. But perhaps the darkest hour is already passed and the dawn is not now far.

"Of the Indian position in Orangia, not much need be said. The doors of this Colony are shut against all Asiatics except such as want to enter as domestic servants, and there are about a hundred Indians today there in that capacity. There were Indian traders at one time in Orangia, but they were forcibly turned out of the colony by the old Boer Government about 1893, and since then no others have been allowed to get in.

"Lastly I come to Cape Colony. Here on the whole a liberal policy is pursued towards Indians, and with the exception of East London the Colony treats them fairly well. The total number of Indians in this Colony is about 15,000. They are permitted to acquire both the political and the municipal franchise, and though they have difficulties in the matter of obtaining licenses to trade, and at times considerable suffering and loss has been caused by arbitrary refusals to grant or renew licenses, on the whole the position here is much more satisfactory than in other parts of South Africa. In East London, things are no doubt bad, but it is only a small part of Cape Colony.

"My Lord, I have described to the Council briefly, and, I hope, accurately the present position of the Indian community in different parts of South Africa. I will now turn for a moment to the terms of the resolution which I have laid before the Council. The resolution recommends that the Governor General in Council should acquire statutory powers to prohibit altogether if necessary the supply of indentured labour to the Colony of Natal. Under the law as it stands at present the Government does not possess these powers, and I am sure that is a serious handicap to the Government in any negotiations into which it may have to enter with the Government of Natal on questions connected with the treatment of Indians in that colony. It is of course true that the mere taking of these powers does not mean that they will be necessarily exercised. Still this resolution, if accepted by the Council today, will be an indication to South Africa generally, and to Natal in particular, as to how strong and deep is the feeling which has been roused in this country by their anti-Asiatic policy. The idea to stop the supply of Indian labour to Natal is not a new one. Immediately after the close of the Boer War, Lord George Hamilton, in addressing a deputation headed by Sir Lepel Griffin, made an emphatic declaration that unless Natal treated the Indian community more fairly, the Government of India might be driven to this course. But obviously Natal has never taken such a threat seriously; for had it done so, it would not have endeavoured, as it has steadily done, to make the position of the free Indian community worse than before; also its representatives in its Legislative Assembly would not be talking today with easy assurance of getting the Government of India to agree to the proposal that the indenture of indentured immigrants should terminate in India or on the high seas. My Lord, I sincerely trust that today's proceedings in this Council will open some eyes at least in South Africa. I think the power to stop recruitment of indentured labour for Natal should go a considerable way in securing from the Natal Government fair terms generally for the Indian community resident in that

Colony. Natal needs our labour. It cannot do without it.' A number of its industries depend largely, almost entirely, upon it, and they would be paralysed if this labour was withdrawn. On this point the testimony of the Commission appointed by the Government of Natal to consider the question of Indian immigration is conclusive. The Commission says in its report :—

'Absolutely conclusive evidence has been put before the Commission that several industries owe their existence and present condition entirely to indentured Indian labour, and that, if the importation of such labour were abolished, under present conditions, these industries would decline and in some cases be abandoned entirely. These are:—sugar, tea, and wattle-growing, farming, coal-mining and certain other industries.'

"This is so far as Natal is concerned. The actual effects of the suggested prohibition, if carried out, will however probably go beyond Natal, and extend to the Transvaal. For as the Natal Commission of last year points out, the withdrawal of indentured Indian labour from Natal will necessitate a corresponding withdrawal of the Kaffir labour of Natal from the Transvaal. My Lord, I think the present is an especially opportune moment for the Government of India to acquire the power proposed in this resolution. Not only has public attention in this country and England been drawn to the condition of Indians in South Africa as it was never drawn before, but the control of all Asiatic legislation in South Africa will shortly pass from the several Colonial Legislatures to the Union Parliament which will meet in October. This Parliament will be largely dominated by Cape Colony views, as nearly one-half of its members will be from Cape Colony. Very probably Mr. Merriman will be the first Federal Prime Minister, and he declared himself only the other day in favour of a just and uniform policy towards Indians in South Africa, by which he no doubt meant the Cape policy. It is possible therefore that strong representations made by the Indian and Imperial Governments on behalf of Indians, backed by the power which this resolution suggests, may prove more effective at this juncture than they have hitherto done in securing a redress of several of our grievances. My Lord, I urge this resolution on the acceptance of the Council because I believe it will prove of some use in remedying the evil from which we suffer. But I confess that even if there had been no chance of its proving in any degree effective, I should still have proposed it, because I think it is necessary for us now to mark in a formal and responsible manner our resentment at the treatment meted out to us by the South African Colonies and not to take that treatment entirely lying down. At the same time I recognise that the problem by which we are confronted is one of enormous difficulty and that while threats of reprisals might go some way, our main, indeed our real, reliance must continue to be upon a constant appeal to those immutable principles of justice and humanity which alone can form the enduring foundations of a great empire. My Lord, behind all the grievances of which I have spoken today, three questions of vital importance emerge to view. First, what is the status of us Indians in this Empire? Secondly, what is the extent of the responsibility which lies on the Imperial Government to ensure to us just and humane and gradually even equal treatment in this Empire? And thirdly, how far are the self-governing members of this Empire bound by its cardinal principles? Are they to participate in its privileges only and not to bear their share of its disadvantages? My Lord, it is not for me to frame replies to these questions; it is for Imperial and Colonial statesmen to do that. But I must say this, that they are bound to afford food for grave reflection throughout this country. My Lord, only a fortnight ago this Council passed an important Bill imposing serious restrictions on what is known as the liberty of the Press. I was one of those who gave their support to that measure, and I did this in spite of my strong disapproval of some of its provisions. I supported the Bill because I felt that something deeper and even more fundamental than the liberty of the Press was at stake in several parts of the country and was likely to be at stake sooner or later in other parts, unless preventive action was taken now, namely, the unquestioned continuance of British rule, with which all our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up. But, my Lord, what is the good of preventing an expression of ideas incompatible with the continued existence of British rule, if causes are allowed to be at work which forcibly suggest such ideas to men's minds? I think I am stating the plain truth when I say that no single question of our time has evoked more bitter feelings throughout India—feelings in the presence of which the best friends of British rule have had to remain helpless—than the

continued ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa. My Lord, I am sincerely glad that your Lordship's Government has allowed this question to be brought up before the Council. Your Lordship has had a time of extraordinary difficulty in our midst. During this time, while you have been driven from one repressive measure to another, you have also laboured incessantly for the permanent good of the people. I sincerely hope with Your Lordship that the shadow which the measures of repression have cast on our path will be only a passing one. But whether that hope is realised or not, this I know—that the good you have done will remain and it will grow from more to more. And of this good, I earnestly trust, a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question in South Africa will before long form an important part.

“My Lord, I move the resolution which stands in my name.”

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY said :—“My Lord, I support this resolution with all the emphasis and earnestness which a sense of deep wrong and a firm faith in the absolute necessity of the suggested course of action can induce. The action is as much to the interest of Government as to that of the people of this country. The treatment of the Indian settlers in South Africa, the Transvaal especially, is really too bad. It is not necessary to go into details. Practically all people who know anything about the subject are agreed about the existence of the evil. Outside this Council I have heard of differences of opinion about the minor details, but that the Indian does not receive the just treatment in the Transvaal to which British citizenship entitles him, and that disabilities and indignities are heaped upon him because he is an Indian, are broad facts which are not disputed. I believe Government, both here and in England, is equally anxious with the people to secure the Indian settlers better treatment. I am afraid, however, the urgency of the subject has not been fully realised by the Government. In dealing with this question it will be well for Government to constantly keep before them Lord Morley's salutary dictum of June 6, 1907 :—

‘The Indian Asiatic is a man with very vivid susceptibilities of all kinds, and with living traditions of a civilisation of his own, and we are bound to treat him with the same kind of respect and kindness and sympathy that we should expect to be treated with ourselves.’

“A self-governing colony, determined to make South Africa the exclusive home of Europeans, may ignore this truth; but it is obligatory upon the Government of this country, responsible as it is for the contentment of 300 millions of His Majesty's subjects, not to halt in the face of a growing evil of this kind, and to do all it can to secure to the expatriated Indian that kind and sympathetic treatment which will bind India to England with the golden chains of affection and gratitude. It is not that the subject has escaped the attention of this Government; it is not that Government has not moved in the matter. We know Government has made representation after representation to the Secretary of State, and has put the case for the Transvaal Indian fairly, strongly before him; but the difficulty seems to arise from the relation in which the Imperial Government stands to the colony. Had this Government adopted a more autonomous policy in the past, the situation would at least have been far less trying and complicated than it is now. I believe there were cogent reasons for the adoption of the cautious policy the Indian Government has so far followed; perhaps it expected greater good to the Indian from the powerful support of the Imperial Government; perhaps it did not anticipate the South African Government would develop such a violent anti-Indian feeling; perhaps too the course of events induced the hope of an early and satisfactory settlement of the whole question. But everything has happened contrary to expectations; time has only added to the difficulties of the situation. Meanwhile, matters have come to a crisis, demanding early attention on the part of this Government to the subject. My Lord, in 1899 Lord Lansdowne feared the moral consequences in India of a conviction of the powerlessness of the British Raj to save the Indian settlers in the Transvaal from oppression and harsh treatment. That was when there was peace all over this country, when sedition, much more anarchism,

was an unheard-of evil. If the situation was disquieting then, what is it now when the urgent problem of the moment is—How to put down and prevent the growth of unrest in the land? The masses do not understand the niceties of the relations between the Mother country and the colonies; they do not comprehend legal technicalities; the British Raj has so far revealed itself to them as a Power whose influence is irresistible. And when they find that with all its traditional omnipotence it has not succeeded so far in securing to their countrymen, admittedly a peaceable and decent body of settlers who rendered valuable services during the War—equal treatment at the hands of a small Dependency, they become disconcerted, and attribute the failure to the European colonist's influence over the Home Government. That is an impression which is fraught with incalculable potentialities of mischief and which British statesmanship should do everything in its power to dispel. The present political situation in India adds special urgency to the case. Besides, the danger to the Indian settlers promises to become acuter and more widespread with the formation of the South African Union. Already the infection has spread to Natal. The report of the Natal Commission recently published on the subject of indentured labour discloses a strong prejudice against the Indian. If the effect of the Transvaal immigration legislation was in 1903, in the words of the late Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, then Home Member of this Government, 'the virtual exclusion of Indians from South Africa,' it has become most frankly and violently anti-Indian of late.

"The question arises—How to compass the object we all have in view? To my mind, the duty of Government is clear and the remedy is near at hand. We have had enough of correspondence and friendly pressure in the past; enough of assurances and hopes of responsible statesmen of England and South Africa. All that has failed. Let this Government now depend more upon its own resources, let the Government grapple with the question with its accustomed spirit; let the pressure of interest be brought to bear upon the Colonial Government; let the Government act on the lines suggested in my Hon'ble friend's Resolution. My Lord, the remedy suggested is not new, and eminent statesmen have in the past considered it, and have held out a promise to try it. The present prejudice of the colonist against the Indian being mainly commercial, as explained by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in his despatch to Sir Hercules Robinson of September 4, 1895, there must be something to touch the commercial conscience of the colonist to bring him to reason. The East Indian Association, an Association having for its members some of the most illustrious Anglo-Indian administrators as also English statesmen of the first rank, pressed the Government before 1903 to stop the emigration of Indian labour into the colonies until the obnoxious laws had been repealed. Sir Lepel Griffin on June 8, 1903, in the course of his speech at the East Indian Association strongly recommended the policy. Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, in reply to the Deputation headed by Sir Charles Dilke, on October 31, 1902, said.—

'I do not like to make use of threats, but, after consultation with the Indian Government, if I find there is a disposition to get this labour and not to treat the people fairly, it will be a matter for serious consideration whether or not we should put some legal obstacles in their way.'

"Speaking in this Council of the supply of indentured labour from India on March 29th, 1905, Lord Curzon observed:—

'It has seemed to us to be our duty—to lose no opportunity of pleading the cause of those whose natural protectors we are, and we make no concession whatever until we obtain a full *quid pro quo* in return.'

"My Lord, all this was said before the colony became a self-governing colony. With the change in the status of the colony matters have become far worse for the Transvaal Indian. My Lord, we cannot look calmly on when the best and the foremost Indian settlers, men distinguished alike by their position, wealth, and patriotism, are sent to jail like common felons and treated there with inconceivable hardship and indignity for presuming to assert their rights as citizens of the British Empire, solemnly and permanently secured to them by the

noble Proclamations of their beloved Sovereigns. There is a strong feeling in the country on the subject, and it will be wise statesmanship to take note of it and to act in such a way as to calm the public resentment. Of the South African Colonies Natal employs a large number of Indians under a system of indenture. So many as five to six thousand labourers emigrate to that colony every year from India. This is a lever in the hands of the Government which can be used to great advantage in any settlement of the Indian question throughout South Africa. The prospective federation of the South African Colonies under the South African Union will shortly place this Government in an advantageous position in its fight for the Transvaal Indian, and for the matter of that for every free Indian settler in South Africa, through this system of indentured labour. If emigration of labour from India is stopped or even restricted, as the Resolution suggests it should be, by the Government, Natal, it is true, will be the principal loser; but what affects that colony will no longer be a matter of unconcern to its sister colonies. And in any solution of the Indian problem, the hope is not extravagant, the moral influence of Natal will be felt throughout South Africa, and its Indian policy will determine the policy of the other colonies. It will be prudent therefore to use this inoffensive means for the protection of the Indian settler. After the publication of the Natal Commission report Government cannot feel any hesitation in adopting this Resolution. Timely precautions are necessary. The arrangement cannot be all to the advantage of Natal as she coolly proposes it should be, and she cannot be allowed to have Indian labour on her own terms while the Indian settler is left hopelessly in the lurch. There are undoubtedly measures calculated to bring direct pressure upon the Transvaal. The Resolution before this Council indicates the line—surely the line of least resistance—on which the Government can act to bring about a wholesome change in the temper of the Colonial Government, without raising large issues of tariff protection. We are modest in our demand, and we beseech the Government to take a mild step and to exercise an undoubted right. I have every hope the Resolution will meet with the approval of this Council."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said — "My Lord, I unhesitatingly support this resolution. The course suggested appears to be the only feasible one left open to this Government after the apparent decision of the Home Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of the colony, however unreasonable its treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects. The Government of India, as guardians and protectors of Indians in whichever part of the British Empire they may live, cannot adopt the *laissez faire* when Indian settlers, whose very virtues—industry and frugality—appear to have excited the hatred of the colonist, are unjustly treated, and have perforce to try drastic measures. It will therefore be quite proper for Government to restrict emigration to the only South African Colony, Natal, which employs indentured labour. The people realise the difficulties of Government on account of its dependence upon the Imperial Government; they appreciate its sympathy and its past efforts at a satisfactory settlement of the whole question. They do not blame this Government; they only respectfully submit that the exigencies of the situation clearly demand a firmer policy. Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor, Lord Curzon, held decided views on the subject, and resolved not to help the Colony in exploiting India for labourers until South Africa adopted a more reasonable and humane attitude towards the Indian settlers. The Resolution requests Government to go a step further, and instead of simply holding its hand while Natal imports labour from this country, to boldly intercept the supply. The status of the Indian settler in the colonies must once for all be satisfactorily settled for the future good of India. With growth of civilisation and increased prosperity under the beneficent British Administration there may come a time, however distant, when the population will be too large for the country. There will then be need for providing settlements outside India for the surplus population. But if the British Indians are now denied the rights of citizenship in the colonies, they may come to be confined for ever within this country. The present colonial legislation regarding Indians thus carries in it the seed of future legislation, and unless it is moulded on humane lines the doors of the

South African colonies will be shut against the Indian for all future time. It will create vested interests, and practice and usage will give it a rigidity which all future legislators, however broadminded, will find it difficult to soften. Natal should be used as a lever in settling this matter with South Africa on a satisfactory basis.

"Apart, however, from its moral effect upon the colonies in their relations with the Indian settler, such restriction of oversea emigration will, in my humble opinion, be productive of immediate good to India. The bulk of the labourers who emigrate to Natal are agriculturists either by birth or by choice. They can for a long time to come be usefully employed within the country. There is at present great dearth of agricultural labour in many parts of India, aggravated by the heavy plague mortality of recent years, which threatens to become perplexing with time and industrial development, and the most prudent course appears to be to attract intending emigrants to those parts. There are wastes now which by enterprise, helped by a judicious system of inland emigration, can be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. In congested parts too the great need is intensive cultivation, and although its success depends more upon the application of scientific methods than upon deep-ploughing, freer employment of manual labour is necessitated by the numerous demands of a complex system. In either case, therefore, a more copious supply of agricultural labour is desirable, nay necessary. The manufacturing industries also are in a difficulty for scarcity of labour. The restriction of oversea emigration is in the circumstances bound to help the development of the country, both agricultural and industrial. It may well be that the Natal Indians amass a small fortune during the period of indenture, but they will not be worse off here in India with extensive cultivation on an improved method and the development of her manufacturing industry. Wages have of late sensibly risen all over India, and every thing points to a further increase in the near future. In the Central Provinces the prevalence of high wages, due to 'the insufficiency' of the labouring classes 'to meet the demand for labour of all kinds,' has been the subject of comment in Administration Reports year after year."

The Hon'ble MR. JINNAH said :—"My Lord, I beg to support the resolution that has been placed before the Council. The Hon'ble the mover has put the question before the Council so clearly and concisely that there is very little left for any one else to say. But the importance of this question requires that at least some of us should say a few words and express our feelings on this resolution. If I may say at the outset, it is a most painful question—a question which has roused the feelings of all classes in this country to the highest pitch of indignation and horror at the harsh and cruel treatment that is meted out to Indians in South Africa."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT: "I must call the Hon'ble gentleman to order. I think that is rather too strong a word, 'cruelty.' The Hon'ble Member must remember that he is talking of a friendly part of the Empire, and he must really adapt his language to the circumstances."

The Hon'ble MR. JINNAH :—"Well, my Lord, I should feel inclined to use much stronger language, but I am fully aware of the constitution of this Council, and I do not wish to trespass for one single moment; but I do say this, that the treatment that is meted out to Indians is the harshest which can possibly be imagined, and, as I said before, the feeling in this country is unanimous. It was in 1860, as far back as fifty years, that a cry came from the Colony of Natal for help, so to say from India. They wanted labour from India, and the authorities here as well as the authorities in Natal arranged that labour should go. For thirty years labour continued to be sent there from time to time, and as the Hon'ble the mover has put before the Council, a portion of that labour became the ex-indentured free Indians residing in Natal who naturally took to trade and various other branches. After what was best of the Indians was utilised for the purposes of the Colony, after the colony was developed, after the colony got its constitution and independence, the first measure against the Indians they

Colony of Natal put on the Statute-book in 1891 was what was known as the Indenture Law; and that Statute was followed by various other statutes, in all numbering four, the last of them was passed in 1905, all intended to govern the indentured labour, and what are known as the Indenture Laws. Some of the provisions of that Law are opposed to every principle of justice. Some of the principles are of the hardest character that we can imagine. After that series of Statutes, having dealt actually with the indentured labour, Natal was not content with that, but they wanted to deal with free Indians, namely, the ex-indentured labourer who became free and those who followed in the tracks of the ex-indentured labourer, and the series of Acts, which I am going to mention in the shortest possible way, are directed absolutely with the idea of wiping out the Indian population from Natal. The whole object of the series of Acts of legislation is to extirpate the Indian community from Natal. The first Act is the Act of 1895, which is known as the Immigration Restriction Law. That was directed at the fresh entrants, so as to stop fresh migration into the colony. The first thing that Natal wanted to do was to see that no fresh Indians got into Natal easily, and, having passed that Act, laid down the severest possible educational test for Asiatics, whereas the test for the other races is a nominal one. Having dealt, my Lord, with the fresh immigrants who might come in, the next Statute which they passed in 1897 was what was known as the Dealers' License Act, which was passed in 1897 and the object of which was to try and get rid of the Indian dealers in course of time from Natal. This Statute shortly lays down this: That a licensing officer has the absolute discretion to issue, renew or transfer a license or not, but in two cases he is absolutely obliged to refuse a license, and that was in the case of sanitation on sanitary grounds, and, second, in a case where the dealer failed to keep his books of account in accordance with the provisions of what was then in force as the Insolvency Act. In those two cases he was obliged to refuse a license, but in all other cases it was his discretion to refuse a license or to grant it. This Act was worked times out of number, if I may say so, unjustly against the Indian dealers, and there are innumerable instances which have appeared in the public Press and in the Courts. Not content with that, the Natal Government in 1908 actually passed a Bill which I am happy to say has not received the sanction of the Imperial Government as yet because the Imperial Government thought that that measure was absolutely unjust; and the object of that Bill, which is also directed towards the dealers, is (1) that no new licenses should be issued to any Asiatic after the 31st December 1908, and no renewals to be made after 31st December 1918 with nominal compensation, *i. e.*, within 10 years all the Asiatic dealers in the colony were to be wiped out. In the course of 10 years, the scheme is, that there should not remain a single Indian dealer in Natal. Now the next branch of legislation that came in Natal was in 1896. That piece of legislation is known as the Bill to disfranchise all Asiatics; that is the general term in which that Bill is known. That Bill deprived Indians of political franchise except some of them who already happened to have political franchise. The next measure which the Hon'ble the mover has referred to, and which I am again happy to say has not received the sanction of the Imperial Government, was what is known as the Municipal Consolidation Bill. The idea of that Bill was to deprive the Indian population of municipal franchise. Then the last Act, and the only Act, my Lord, which I wish to refer to in regard to Natal, was the Income and Land Assessment Act of 1908. I only want to quote one provision from this Act which shows how unjust that Act is. This is one of the provisions—

'Land owned by a European shall not be deemed to be beneficially occupied if the same is occupied solely by natives (Kaffirs) or Indians, unless such land is not suitable for European cultivation.'

"Therefore, my Lord, land owned by a European and if occupied by an Indian, is not supposed to be beneficially occupied unless it was unfit for cultivation for a European.

"Now the net result of a series of these Acts is obvious: that the Colony of Natal is determined to wipe out the Indian population from Natal. In this connection, there is the question of Transvaal which comes in indirectly—

so far as the terms of the resolution go, but it is most serious of all the colonies. I see that Transvaal has gone further than Natal or any other and has laid down two Statutes which are known as the Asiatic Law Amendment Act and the Immigrants Restriction Act, both of them of 1907. Under that, no Indian, whatever be his position, can enter the Colony of Transvaal, much less can he live there. Now this being the position taken up by these colonies of South Africa, the question that arises is what is left for us to do. We have passed resolutions after resolutions, public meetings have been held all over the country, and opinion, as I said before, is absolutely unanimous on this subject. I have no doubt that the Ministers and the Government of India are earnestly endeavouring to get some solution of this question; but I am bound to say this, my Lord, that up to the present moment, although this struggle is raging in Transvaal and Natal, although it has been going on for the last three years now, we have got no definite reply of any kind however, except—and I believe I am correct—that substantially the answer of Ministers and the answer of the Government of India is that the matter is receiving their best consideration. In ordinary times, in ordinary circumstances, a phraseology of that character is entitled to great weight and is bound to command the patience of the people, but, my Lord, this is the answer that has been repeatedly given for the last three years, and today we are not a wee bit better than we were at the commencement of 1907 when the struggle reached its very height. This being the position, we are driven to bring this resolution before this Council; and although the Hon'ble mover has not stated in so many words,—I have no hesitation in stating it frankly here,—that the first and the primary object of this resolution is retaliation, and the secondary or subsidiary object which is no doubt in the interests of the labour itself and in the interests of our country that this indentured labour ought to be put a stop to. Now the Hon'ble the mover has given your Lordship a very heartrending account of the condition of indentured labour, and I do not wish to dilate upon them. The total number that has been sent to Natal by way of indentured labour I believe in the last four or five years does not exceed 5,000 or 6,000 men altogether, men and women, and I believe on an average every year there are about 2,000 or 3,000 and not more sent to Natal. Now if the labour sent to the colony is not treated properly, if their condition is well nigh that of a slave in practice though in theory they are free men, we should prevent recruitment of the Indian labour for Natal in their own interests. To begin with, it may be asked, what does it matter whether a few thousand Indians are sent out of our country or not, what difference does it make to the country, when there are 300 millions of people here, and room enough for them here, if a few thousands go out. But on the contrary we feel and we know that the growing activities in our own country, with irrigation works, railways, mills and buildings, etc., there is plenty of scope for labour in this country. Sometimes of the year the demand is more than supply. Therefore I venture to say that this resolution ought to be acted upon by the Government without delay. There is only one point of special feature which I should point out, and which the Muhammadans particularly feel, and that is the special sting that is involved in the legislation in the Transvaal against the entry there by Muhammadans. They are excluded not by virtue of colour or of race, not by virtue of a domicile in any particular country, but they are excluded because they happen to be Muhammadans. It is a religious bar. For instance, an Armenian Christian subject of the Turkish Empire can enter Transvaal, but a Muhammadan cannot, because he is excluded from entering Transvaal by virtue of his religion. I feel sure that this resolution will be accepted by this Council; and with these remarks I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble SARDAR PARTAB SINGH said:—"My Lord, the subject-matter of the resolution which has been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has been so well described by the Hon'ble the mover of the resolution, that I personally consider it unnecessary to say anything more about it. With your permission, I will only make one remark, and that is I hope and I am sure the Government of India will take the present opportunity of showing that on this question it is at one with those who really desire to see the lot of the Transvaal

Indian bettered. By doing so, by using their powerful influence with the British Cabinet, they will not only achieve success as regards the particular object in view, but they will remove the Transvaal question from the sphere of Indian to that of Imperial politics, and will thereby effect, I am sure, an important reduction in the stock-in-trade of the disloyal secessionist. If the Government of India and the people of India speak with one voice on this question, there will be no justification for the continuance of any agitation adopted against the British Government. For this reason, my Lord, I beg to support Mr. Gokhale's resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. SUBBA RAO said:—"My Lord, coming from a part of the country from which emigrants go to Natal, I rise to give my cordial support to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. It is gratifying that on this question the Government and the people are of one mind. We are glad that the Government of India has been taking active steps to protect the interests of British Indians in South Africa, and our thanks are due to your Lordship for the stand which your Excellency's Government has made to enforce the rights of its subjects against the unjust and arbitrary proceedings of the colonists in that country." But I cannot disguise from your Lordship that there is a feeling among the people at large that the Government has not been fortunate in being able to effectually enforce its protests and save Indians from the insults that are heaped upon them and the monstrous treatment to which they are being subjected there.

My Lord, matters have now reached a crisis when it is no longer possible to allow things to drift on, as they have been doing, from bad to worse, leaving the small colony of Indians, numbering about a lakh and a half, including indentured labourers, against eleven times that number of European colonists, to fight for their very existence in the colonies against the combined strength of colour-prejudice, race-hatred, and trade jealousy. There is a growing determination today on the part of the colonists in Natal and other colonies to keep South Africa as the preserve of the white man and wipe out the British Indian from that country by various insidious methods under the guise of civilised legislation. The most startling and outrageous of all the methods pursued by Natal is to order boys to leave school at the age of fourteen, when one would expect that their actual education would just begin, a restriction which has of course no application to European children. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has with his usual eloquence graphically described the position of the British Indian in South Africa. To state briefly, the British Indian is treated there as a helot, as a member of an inferior race whose very touch is pollution, and whose breath is poison. His very virtues, his sobriety, industry and thriftiness, which are testified to on all hands and more recently by the Natal Indian Immigration Commission appointed in November 1908, are counted as his drawbacks, and he is considered as an economic danger, though by his labour at least the colony of Natal has prospered, and several industries 'owe their existence and present condition entirely' to him, as admitted by the Commission. It is therefore time to devise means to put an end to the present deplorable state of things

"As a first step in this direction I submit, my Lord, that it is necessary to stop indentured labour into Natal, as those who once go out to the colony find to their bitter disappointment that what was made to appear to them as an El Dorado has turned out to be nothing but a mirage. It is found that at the end of the period of indenture the savings of their labours are so small as either to compel them to return to India with practically nothing in their pockets or to re-indenture themselves, as the majority of them are doing, under the same undesirable conditions. A tax has been imposed on freedom, an annual license-tax of £3 per head, and it has become practically impossible for them to earn their living as independent cultivators paying four times the tax to Government which a European cultivator has to pay for the same land. Further, the system of indentured labour is highly questionable and has been condemned by no less an authority than the late Sir W. W. Hunter as being perilously akin to one of

'temporary slavery'; but as the system prevails in Natal it is much worse, for the labourer is not sufficiently protected against the cruelty and ill-treatment of an unscrupulous employer. It is, therefore, as a matter of principle and humanity and not on the ground of retaliation, I urge, my Lord, that the system of indentured labour should be put an end to, at least to prevent any more of our fellow-countrymen from going to South Africa, there to be subjected to indignities which the colonists insist on imposing on them.

"But if Natal wants indentured labour for the growth of her industries, and the Immigration Commission reports that the colony cannot get on without such labour, then I submit, my Lord, that it should be supplied only on conditions which would ensure elementary rights of citizenship to British Indians that go to South Africa. Further, if the present system should continue, I beg to associate myself with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in suggesting that the officer at Natal whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of the labourers, and who is today a Natal colonist responsible to that Government, should be replaced by an Indian officer appointed by and responsible to the Government of India. At the least, I would suggest that a responsible officer on behalf of the Government of India should be associated with him to look after and protect the interests of British Indian immigrants. We can then hope that the officer appointed by Your Excellency's Government will prove to be a real protector of Indian immigrants and not an abettor of a policy created directly in favour of the employer.

"I would also suggest that the Government should adopt measures to ensure that Protectors of Emigrants in this country should only countersign such representations to emigrants as are known to the Government of India to be true. For instance, the Madras Protector of Emigrants authorises representations to the intending emigrant that on his arrival in Natal he will be given a good house to live in and plenty of garden land to cultivate. Yet a high Natal officer has publicly declared that many of these *good* houses are simply piggeries, whilst the garden land for private cultivation is non-existent, except perhaps in very few cases. Besides, as the Emigration Act is administered, the emigrant is not informed of the penalties which he would be liable for even trivial or technical breaches of the contract, while his remedy against the employer is almost impossible of enforcement under the Natal law.

"I would further suggest, my Lord, that the system under which intending emigrants are examined to test their free choice prior to the registration of their contracts should be placed on a more satisfactory footing than it is at present, and arrangements be made that they should be informed of the social conditions and other circumstances connected with Natal and some sort of check devised to disillusion them of their ideas of the enchanting picture of the colony impressed on their confiding ignorance by recruiting agents.

"My Lord, these suggestions I have ventured to make but touch the fringe of the real question that stands at the back of this resolution, which affects vitally the future of this country and the solidarity of the British Empire. Shall British citizenship be a by-word among the nations of the earth or a reality under which British Indians shall enjoy equal rights with other subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor? Shall India be the dumping ground for other countries and the Indian alone debarred from enjoying the elementary rights of citizenship in the self-governing colonies of the Empire? For the example of Natal and the Transvaal are contagious. Portuguese and German colonies have begun to take lessons from them and impose restrictions and disabilities on British Indians. The question may no doubt be a difficult one to solve. But it is humiliating to reflect that the Imperial Government has felt powerless before the demands of the responsible Government of the Transvaal and has given sanction to various Acts galling to the British Indians. We were deeply pained to learn that the Imperial Parliament by passing the South African Union Act gave sanction to the disqualification of non-Europeans to a seat on the Union Parliament and thus introduced the race virus in an Act of Parliament, though with many protestations of goodwill towards India. However, it is a matter of congratulation that on this question there is no

difference of opinion between the Government and the people of this country and that the Government are solicitous to secure for the Indians in the colonies the rights enjoyed by other British subjects. Fortunately the better mind of England is also with the Government of India. For, as pointed out by Lord Selborne and other British statesmen before the outbreak of the South African War, the question is :—' Whether the British subject wherever he goes, all over the world, whether he be black or white, whether he comes from Great Britain itself or from Canada or New Zealand, is to have the rights that his Queen has secured to him.' As frankly stated by Lord Curzon recently in the debate in the House of Lords, the value which is attached to the rights of British citizenship is ' the only basis upon which you will expect the loyalty of an Asiatic population to an alien rule to be permanently developed or maintained.' I may take the liberty to state that one of the potent causes of unrest in this land is the inferior status accorded to the British Indian, and any number of Press laws or other repressive measures will not tend to allay the excitement or give contentment to the people unless and until British citizenship is made a reality both at home and abroad. Our thanks are due to your Lordship for making a real and earnest beginning in this direction, and we confidently expect that the way shown by your Lordship will be followed up steadily, consistently and speedily, making the Government broad-based on the people's will and their gratitude, so that the people of this country may realise that the Government is as much theirs as the British and feel proud that they are an integral and effective part of the mighty British Empire."

The Hon'ble MR. MAXWELL said :—" Before public attention was drawn in India to the matter under discussion, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India had been trying to obtain satisfactory guarantees for the protection of the interests of His Majesty's British Indian subjects in Natal, and these efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful. The chief grievance of the Indians in Natal arose in connection with the issue of licenses under Act XVIII of 1897 which relates to wholesale and retail dealers. The question of providing for the right of appeal against refusals to grant or renew licenses to trade has been one of the points in negotiation between us and the Colonial Government for some years past. These licenses are granted by Municipal Boards whose decisions under the Act of 1897 were not subject to review by, or appeal to, the Supreme Court. The Government of India pressed for an amendment of this Act so as to provide for a judicial review of the decisions of these Municipal Boards, and the Colonial Parliament recently passed an Act giving the right of appeal to the Supreme Court against refusals to renew existing licenses. The Government of India could not, however, accept this concession as a satisfactory settlement and have recently obtained the Secretary of State's sanction to undertake legislation to prohibit emigration from India on grounds such as exist in the case of Natal. The Government of India hope to be able shortly to introduce a Bill for this purpose and will be prepared to give effect to it if negotiations with the South African Union do not result in an agreement which the Government of India can accept as a proper settlement.

" The Government of India are prepared therefore to accept the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to the effect that they should be empowered to prohibit emigration to Natal. They can assure the Council that the treatment of His Majesty's British Indian subjects in South Africa is receiving their constant and sympathetic attention, and everything that lies in the power of the Government of India is being done to improve their position.

" My Lord, I have nothing further to say at this stage, but later I shall have a few observations to make regarding some of the points that have been raised by Hon'ble Members during the course of this discussion."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY :—" My Lord, after what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, I will not detain the Council long, and

will confine my remarks to only one point. My Lord, it has been said that this resolution is to be adopted and that recruitment is to be prohibited on grounds of retaliation; but there are also other considerations why, for the benefit of the labourers themselves and for the benefit of the country generally, the Imperial Government may well take this measure. It has been pointed out here that the total saving of a labourer returned from Natal averages Rs. 130 in five years, or Rs. 26 per year. Now, my Lord, I can speak with some experience so far as the labour conditions in the Bombay Presidency are concerned, and during my tour throughout India as a member of the Factories Commission, I had the opportunity of closely examining the conditions of labour throughout India and Burma. I can say without the slightest hesitation that the condition of the Indian labourer in factories is one which may be considered as absolutely independent. The labourers in India at present—so far as factory labourers are concerned—are masters of the situation. They can dictate their own terms to their employers. Not only that, but after eight or nine months' work in factories they go out to their native districts and take rest or employ themselves on their own land in agricultural operations for three or four months in the year on the savings of their work during the previous eight months. Now is that condition not considered better than the condition of a Natal labourer returning after five years of hard work away from his family and from his relations and friends, with the big sum of Rs. 130 as the saving of five years? I say if it is the fact that the labourers, in addition to other disadvantages, can only save Rs. 130 in five years, I say the condition of labour in India is a hundred times better. There are loud complaints everywhere. The Bombay cotton industry clamours that there is an insufficiency of labour. Here in Bengal we hear from jute manufacturers that they are suffering from insufficient labour. We hear reports from agricultural areas that the immigration of agricultural labourers to the industrial cities is rather too rapid to be consistent with the interests of agricultural operations. Taking all these things into consideration, I think it would not be at all a hardship to the labourers if the Government of India prohibit immigration to Natal."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR said:—"My Lord, I wish to associate myself with the resolution which has been moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. The subject with which he deals—the treatment of Indians in South Africa—has deeply stirred my countrymen. There exists in regard to it a singular unanimity of opinion among men of all the races, creeds, castes and sections who inhabit this vast continent. Public opinion in England has been equally scandalized, and men of all parties have joined in condemning the attitude of the South African Governments and people towards Indians and the treatment that is accorded to them. Even the better section of the colonials denounce these things. And well they all might. For it is a one long story of injustice, of colour prejudice, of race-hatred, of insults and indignities heaped upon law-abiding and peaceful subjects of the King-Emperor, and of cruelties practised towards helpless people. The attitude of the ordinary colonial, who now practically wields unchecked power, the sentiments which he entertains towards the Indians, the language which he adopts, and the course of conduct which in but too many cases he follows, are such as not only go counter to the Imperial idea, but are morally indefensible and shock our feelings of humanity. And there is absolutely no cause, no just excuse, for this bitterness towards Indians and the persecutions to which they are subjected. They are disliked and pursued not because they are turbulent, unruly or vicious. They are hated, as Your Lordship's predecessor pointed out, on account of their very virtues. It is because they are sober, thrifty, industrious, more attentive to their business than the white men, with whom they come into competition in their trade and business, that their presence in the colonies is considered intolerable. It is not possible within the time available here to give anything approaching an adequate recital of the numerous woes they suffer. A mere indication of some of the grievous ones can alone be attempted.

"It is in the two colonies of Natal and Transvaal that Indians have most to bear these insufferable wrongs. The Transvaalers with their characteristic exclu-

siveness have for well nigh thirty years been working to prevent the entry of Indians within their territory and to turn out those who were already there by imposing restrictions against them, by making their life miserable, and subjecting them to various pains and penalties. Till recently they were however unable to fully enforce their unjust laws, because the British Government stood by its subjects. One of the reasons for which the British Government went to war with the Boer republics was their ill-treatment of Indians. But this object of the War has been lost sight of. What those republics could not do is now being done by a Government which in law is subordinate to the Imperial Government. Indians in the Transvaal cannot hold landed property, they cannot trade without licenses, and that too in fixed localities; howsoever refined or cultured they might be, they are not permitted to reside anywhere except in locations which are kept in conditions not far removed from pigsties. They are not allowed to walk by the footpath or travel in the tram-cars, except on the outside. They cannot travel over railways without restrictions. No Indian is permitted to enter the Transvaal, unless he is registered and his finger-prints and photo taken as if he were a criminal. Even those who had lived in the colony for years before the War and had been already registered both before and after the War, were required to get themselves re-registered with these degrading ceremonies. And this in spite of the solemn assurance of the Queen's representative. No self-respecting man can stand such treatment. And naturally they refused compliance with an unjust edict. Then followed those sickening episodes of forcible deportations, of refusal to allow people to land, of imprisonments and ill-treatment in jails.

"My Lord, it is beyond question what the Transvaalers want. Persons holding high positions in that colony have publicly avowed their policy of getting rid of the 'Indian cancer' by making the Indians' life unbearable. Putting aside the course of conduct followed towards the passive resisters, the Government of India and the Government of His Majesty cannot and ought not to permit the bar sinister to be placed against so many millions of His Majesty's subjects. It is impossible for us Indians to quietly submit to this. Previous Viceroys, Secretaries of State for India, Colonial Secretaries, Prime Ministers, have all protested against it, but to no purpose. The condition of the Indians in the Transvaal is worse today than what it was in Paul Kruger's time. The number of Indians has dwindled down from 15,000 to 6,000.

"In Natal the state of things is almost equally deplorable in regard to the free population and greatly worse in regard to indentured labourers. Of the one and a half lakhs of Indians who are estimated to be residing in South Africa, about 4ths are in Natal. Of these about 32,000 are serving on indenture, 71,000 are ex-indentured or the descendants of ex-indentured Indians, and some 15,000 are traders. It was to save the colony from the bankruptcy and ruin with which it was threatened, and at the solicitations of the colony, that the Indian Government allowed labour under indenture for Natal to be recruited in India. The system has been in vogue since fifty years, and Indian labour has been mainly instrumental in converting what was once a wilderness into a garden. But gratitude, or, for the matter of that, ordinary feelings of humanity are not mental possessions greatly prized in South Africa, and the appalling roll of suicides and annals of the local Courts testify to the inhuman treatment which in but too many cases these unfortunate men suffer. There are masters and managers who treat their labourers kindly and humanely. But the cases which have come before the Courts and authorities show that a very large portion of the employers of labour regard the coolies, as they are called, as less deserving of consideration than cattle. The condition of the indentured labourer is not far removed from slavery. Most of the employers work them and treat them as slaves. Compelled to work from 4 A.M. to 7 P.M. or even 9 P.M., abused and assaulted, for every slight mistake by overseers and masters, many coolies when brought before the Courts have preferred imprisonment to living under their masters. Persons prosecuted for attempts to commit suicide have declared in Court that they tried to do away with themselves because they could no longer stand the cruelties they had to

undergo. They cannot walk about without written permits. If they do so, anybody can arrest them. Men brutally assaulted who went and complained to the Magistrates and established the truth of the complaint have been sentenced to hard labour for six months, because they left the master's premises without a written permit, while the master for his assault escaped with a light fine. It cannot be said that the cruelties are accidental and due to individual perversity. The whole system is vicious and utterly indefensible. The laws and rules are unjust and one-sided and are against the labourers. The supposed safeguards are worse than illusory. The so-called Protector is hardly ever a real protector and has indeed at times shown himself to be a persecutor.

" Apart from the badness of the law and the temptations to cruelty which it affords, the very system of indentured labour must be condemned as wrong in principle. It is degrading and debasing to the labourers, and it has a demoralising effect on the employers. The Government of India will, I fervently hope, come to the rescue of these poor people. Lord George Hamilton, while Secretary of State for India, said on a memorable occasion: ' Now, there is certain interest in South Africa, which, we are told, requires imported labour, and I believe that a very large proportion of the Native Indians in Natal are engaged in the developing of the sugar industries and kindred pursuits. I do not like to make use of threats. But after consultation with the Indian Government, if I find there is a disposition to get these labourers and not to treat people fairly, it would be a matter for serious consideration, whether or not we would put some legal obstruction in their way. * * * I should not hold the position I do and continue to tolerate the treatment, which seems now to be wholly undeserved and unnecessary.'

" It is not only the indentured labourers who suffer grievous wrongs at the hands of the Natal colonists. There is not indeed in Natal that total avowed exclusion of the Asiatics which is the great feature of Transvaal law. But the spirit of exclusiveness and unfairness is there, though things are done in a more refined manner. In addition to a heavy poll-tax of one pound per head, there is a license-tax of three pounds per annum per head, which an ex-indentured labourer wishing to stay in the colony as a free worker has to pay for himself, his wife and children.

" And as to traders and others there is the same story as in the Transvaal of deprivation of old rights, of persecution by trade rivals, of degrading restrictions, of heavy imposts, of interference with the right of residence, the right to carry on trade, of arbitrary exercise of the licensing power, and in some places there are the same restrictions about walking on foot-paths and travelling in tram-cars.

" My Lord, there is absolutely no justification for the cry which is raised that the Asiatics will flood South Africa. For the Indians there and in this country have accepted the view, that the claim of Asiatics to unrestricted immigration is beyond the pale of practical politics and is not to be pressed as things stand. All that they ask in the Transvaal is for the old Indian residents to be allowed to live peaceably, as in Cape Colony for instance, without being treated like habitual criminals, for men of education and position to be allowed to come in, so that they might have teachers, ministers of religion and doctors for themselves and their people. In Natal they ask for the maintenance of the rights and privileges they have had for years and years. But both these colonies are actively pursuing a hostile policy calculated to reduce Indians to a state of servitude. They do not want Indians to remain in the country except as indentured labourers, from whom they would take the best of work that is in them and then throw them away like a squeezed orange.

" My Lord, the people of India cannot accept a colour bar. Every English Minister of position, every true Englishman, has denounced it as utterly unworthy of persons who want to be partners in a world-wide empire. Your Lordship's Government will refuse to permit the Indian subjects of His Majesty to be ill-used. The evil example of the Transvaal and Natal is being imitated elsewhere also. On grounds of humanity and as a protest against injustice it is only proper that the help which the Indian Government is giving to Natal to obtain the labour

without which the work of the colony cannot go on should be stopped and the recruitment under indentures should be prohibited. This is the first step to be taken in the efforts which must be made for securing just and equal treatment to the Indians in the South African colonies and elsewhere, and the country confidently expects that the Government of India will take it."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said :—"I heartily congratulate the Government on having accepted the Resolution which has been put before the Government in such an able manner by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale. I take this opportunity on behalf of the non-official Indian members here to convey our grateful thanks to Mr. Gokhale for this most opportune Resolution."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said :—"My Lord, evidence is not needed to show that there is a deep feeling throughout the country and in every section of the community as regards the unjust treatment of British Indian subjects in South Africa. That feeling is daily growing in strength and intensity, and your Lordship's Government can no longer rest content with addressing remonstrances to the Home Government in England which are not heeded by the Transvaal Government. I am perfectly aware that your Lordship, the Secretary of State for India and also the Ministry are desirous of seeing justice done to the Indians in the Transvaal, but unfortunately the Government of that Colony has persisted in imposing humiliating disabilities upon the Indian residents without a shadow of any justification or any need whatsoever. After the Transvaal became a British Colony it was reasonable to expect that the administration would be informed by a sense of British justice and British toleration. But it is the reverse that has happened.

"The Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance assumed without any foundation guilty knowledge on the part of all Indian residents of a wholesale introduction of unlawfully resident Asiatics. The deputation that waited upon Lord Elgin was given an assurance that the Ordinance would not come into operation till it had been considered by the Transvaal Parliament. But the Ordinance was passed as an Act of 1907 and this was followed by the movement of passive resistance. The Immigration Act was passed in December 1907 and immediately afterwards followed a number of arrests of the leaders of the two Asiatic communities. In consequence of the general agitation in England and India and also in South Africa the Immigration Act was suspended on the understanding that voluntary re-registration would be accepted and the Act repealed. In accordance with this assurance the leaders voluntarily registered, but the promise made to them was broken and compulsory registration was revived. The struggle recommenced and is still going on and is likely to go on unless better counsels prevail with the Transvaal Government.

"My Lord, domiciled Indians have been deported, there have been hardships of every kind in gaols, Muhammadan prisoners have not been able to observe the fast of the Ramzan to keep which they have a religious obligation and have been cynically told to go and observe the fast when they would be set at liberty after the month of Ramzan. Indians have been financially ruined, lawful residents have been persecuted, delegates to India have been arrested on the eve of their departure, and the policy of irritation has been pursued with the utmost rigour. Of 15,000 Indians before the war there are barely 6,000 left in the Transvaal. Between January 1908 and June 1909 no less than 2,500 sentences of imprisonment were passed, the age of the prisoners varying from 16 to over 60. What appears to be utterly incomprehensible is that all this has been done on the ground that the Natal Government is free to manage its own affairs. And what of the Empire? Is the Transvaal Government free to ignore the effects of its policy upon the people of India? That is undoubtedly its attitude, but it is perfectly clear that it cannot be shared by either the British Government or the Government of India. My Lord, the prohibition of the emigration of indentured Indian labour to Natal may not directly affect the Transvaal Government, but it will certainly produce a wholesome effect when the Union Parliament will come into existence and will mark the disapprobation of the Government of India of the highly injudicious course taken by the

Transvaal Government. With these few words I support the Resolution which I hope will be unanimously adopted by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE said :—" My Lord, the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale deals with one of those questions about which there is absolutely no difference of opinion amongst the Indian people. Hindus and Muhammadans, Parsis and Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists, vie with each other in condemning the treatment our countrymen are receiving in South Africa, and insist upon their grievances being redressed, and speedily redressed. The entire European community, and specially the important European mercantile community, I am glad to say, is also largely in active sympathy with us, and is ready to co-operate. It is true now and then we hear a jarring note from some Anglo-Indian journals, but we need not take notice of them. They suffer from chronic Indo-phobia, and cannot see any justice in our claims. They would not even credit us with ordinary human feelings and emotions.

" My Lord, we have reason to believe that the Government of India also sympathises in our efforts to ameliorate the deplorable condition of our brethren in the South African colonies and would greatly like to help us but for its constitutional limitations. The Imperial Government itself is inclined to take a broad and statesmanlike view of the question but for the obstinate attitude of the colonists, who having received responsible government cannot be interfered with.

" My Lord, the question is a very serious one, and the feeling in the country is very strong. The insulting and humiliating treatment of the Indians affects not only the educated community but the country at large. The labourers who return to India after their period of indenture is over carry the tale of their woes and sufferings with them, and the country from end to end rings with the inhumanities of the colonists. The result is that the whole country is simply saturated with the stories of the maltreatment of the Indians in South Africa, and, my Lord, the tale is certainly grim enough to send a thrill of horror through the heart of every Indian.

" There are three classes of Indians residing in the South African colonies. The first is that of the indentured labourers. They go to work in the tea, coffee and sugar plantations, on the railways, in Government and Municipal service, in the coal mines, agriculture, and in domestic employments. On landing in South Africa they are allotted to different employers of labour and have to serve out their term of contract. The second class is of those men who have completed their period of indenture and have settled in South Africa and made it their home. The third class is that of traders, merchants, lawyers and other professional men, who have migrated in the wake of the above two classes to supply their ordinary wants. The fate of none of those Indians is enviable. The indentured labourer, the moment he lands in the colonies and is handed over to his employer, becomes for all practical purposes a slave of his master. Numerous laws have been enacted to curtail his freedom. New offences have been created specially for him, and he is punished, fined, whipped and sent to jail for most trivial acts—acts which are not and cannot be treated as criminal offences in any civilized country. Redress against his employer for maltreatment he has none. He may be brutally assaulted, but he cannot leave his place even for lodging a complaint without making himself liable to criminal prosecution.

" There are authentic cases on record which prove that for the most inhuman treatment meted out to these wretched creatures there is no redress beyond a paltry fine imposed upon the employers. Take for instance the case of the man who cut off a lobe of his coolie's ear, and when put upon his defence raised the curious and outrageous plea that as the law allowed him to cut off the ear of a sheep, why should he not be allowed to cut off the ear of his coolie, who was no better than a sheep? And what was the redress that the poor coolie got for this outrage? The Magistrate let the criminal off with the option of a fine of £20. Could human depravity go further? Could there

be a greater travesty of justice than that revealed in this case? My Lord, this one instance alone is sufficient to damn the whole system of indentured labour. Then again look at the number of suicides committed by these unhappy men. The rate of suicides for the whole of India is only 37 per million, while that of the indentured Indians in Natal alone is 551. My Lord, why should these poor Indians take their own lives, if not because of the unbearable oppression and cruelties perpetrated upon them? My Lord, the whole system of indentured labour is vicious in principle. It brutalises the employer. It demoralises the employed. It perpetrates the worse form of slavery in the guise of legal contract. It is bad in its inception, inhuman in its working and mischievous in its results, and ought to be done away with without any further delay.

"Then there is the case of those men who have completed the term of their contract and have made up their mind to settle in South Africa. There are no less than 61,000 of such men. By a strange irony of language, they are called free Indians. These men have given the best part of their lives to the development of the country. Many of them were born and bred there and know no country other than South Africa. These are the greatest eyesores, and every attempt is made either to turn them out or to compel them to re-indenture themselves, and thereby to relapse into their former state of slavery. Many devices have been invented to achieve these objects. The most formidable and successful is the imposition of an annual tax of £3 on every male of 16 years and upwards, and every female of 13 years and upwards. Over and above this they have to pay a poll-tax of £1. Most of these poor men are unable to bear this heavy burden of taxation, and to keep their body and soul together are forced to re-indenture themselves. It is not the love of wages, because in all conscience that is small enough, but sheer necessity, that compels them to take this course. They are taxed not for the purposes of revenue but on the express and declared ground of being undesirables. This is colour-hatred and race-prejudice with a vengeance.

"My Lord, European historians are never tired of impressing upon us the infamous nature of the poll-tax—the hated *Jezia*—imposed by the early Muslim conquerors on their non-Muslim subjects. *Jezia* at least had the merit of being optional to the non-Muslim. He had the freedom to choose between the tax and military service, a freedom denied to the Muslim, for he had to render compulsory military service. However, my Lord, that was in the 7th century, more than 1,300 years ago, when the greater part of the world was steeped in ignorance. Is there any justification for this poll-tax in the beginning of the 20th century? Is it right or just to tax a man because he is either black, brown, or yellow, or because he comes from the Asiatic continent? My Lord, Buddha, Christ and Mohammed were Asiatics.

"Lastly, I come to the case of those who are neither indentured or ex-indentured men—I mean traders, merchants, lawyers, doctors, school-masters, priests and men of similar classes. Many of them are ex-soldiers from His Majesty's army. They are men of wealth and education, culture and refinement, but are treated like parias in all the South African colonies, and much more so in the Transvaal. One of the most loudly-proclaimed reasons for the Boer War was the ill-treatment of the Indians by the Dutch Government. The lot of the Indians after the war is still worse. By Law III of 1885 the Boer Government labelled every Indian a coolie—a word now made historic in this Council. Under the British régime, the same insulting definition is maintained. There are no Indians there, but all are coolies, how high their position or attainments may be. The colonial law of the Transvaal knows no distinction, and the richest Maharaja or the wealthiest Nawab, the moment he enters the Transvaal territory, is instantly metamorphosed into a coolie. My Lord, we Indians may aspire to the highest place in the services of the British Government, we may occupy seats on the High Court Bench, we may sit with Your Lordship in this Council chamber, we may hope to secure the portfolio of an Executive Member, we may enter the India Council, we may be sworn in as a Privy Councillor of His Majesty, we may even knock at the portals of that holy of holies, the British Parliament, and

sit with the highest, the ablest, and the noblest of England; but in the Transvaal we must not travel on the railway in the same compartment with a white man, we must not ride a municipal tram-car except in the company of the Kaffirs, we must not walk on the public footpaths, nor use the public baths. We are unfit to live in European quarters, and must be relegated and confined to filthy locations, nor must we stir out of our houses after 9 o'clock in the night. We must register ourselves for the purposes of identification, and impress the print of the 10 digits on our certificates, like ordinary criminals; otherwise we must go to jail. A little band of heroic Indians headed by that noble patriot Gandhi have been time after time incarcerated in jail, suffered unspeakable indignities and hardships, broken stones like felons, done filthy work of the scavenger, for the sake of their conscience and national honour. My Lord, this is how the King-Emperor's Indian subjects are treated in another part of His Majesty's dominions. No wonder that the Indian people resent it and look to Your Lordship's Government for the redress of these wrongs

"My Lord, I cannot conclude my remarks without referring to a point which is nearest my heart, and which I have been specially commissioned by the people and the community whom I represent in this Council to bring to Your Lordship's notice. Apart from the fact that the largest number of traders are Musalmans and therefore these disabling and insulting enactments affect them most in their worldly concerns, the religion of Islam itself has been attacked. Our Hindu, Parsi, Christian and Buddhist brethren are ostracised on the ground of their colour and country only, but we Musalmans have been excluded on the ground of our religion as well. Law III of 1885, confirmed by the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance of 1906 and Act II of 1907, enacts that 'the so-called coolies, Arabs, Malays and Muhammadan subjects of the Turkish dominion,' cannot obtain rights of citizenship in the Transvaal. Now if you take away the non-Muslim elements included in the word coolies, the rest are followers of Islam. The Arabs are wholly and the Malays are mostly Musalmans. Turkish Muhammadans have been expressly forbidden. Why should the Musalmans be excluded as Musalmans? This is an insult which no Muhammadan can brook without a protest. To us Musalmans our religion is not a philosophical abstraction nor it is a creed of idealism. It is a religion which enters the stern realities of everyday life. It pervades and models our very existence. If Islam is insulted in one corner of the globe, it sends a thrill of indignation into the heart of all its votaries throughout the world. Have these colonists counted the cost to the Empire by this ill-fated legislation of theirs? Do they not know that our King-Emperor is the first Muhammadan Monarch in the world—for it is to His Majesty that the largest number of the followers of Islam render willing allegiance—not even excepting the Sultan of Turkey himself. And His Majesty has no more loyal and brave subjects in his dominions than these very Muhammadans.

"My Lord, such are the wrongs of the Indians in South Africa. The educated classes in this country know and realize to the fullest extent the difficulties of both the Indian and the Imperial Governments. Indeed they gratefully acknowledge the sincere and earnest attempts made by the Government of India to change the lot of these unhappy men. But the masses do not understand the nice distinctions and subtleties of high politics. They look to the result and not the cause. They see that His Majesty's subjects are ill-treated in one part of the Empire, and they wonder at the failure of England's might to secure justice for their ill-treated brethren. This is an impression which should not be allowed to go forth in the interests of the Empire.

"Is there no way out of the difficulty? We think that there is, and this resolution points out that way. The colonies are dependent for their prosperity and development on the Indian labour. We simply tell them, that unless and until you behave better and treat our people like human beings, with fairness and justice, you shall not have our help in securing that labour which you so much want.

" My Lord, as I have already said, the Indian people are absolutely united on this point. Is it too much to request the European members of this Council, official or non-official, to stretch a helping hand to us to stop this legalised form of slavery, to save our people from indignities and humiliations, and to vindicate our national honour? My Lord, I think not, I hope not."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU: " After what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, it is needless to add any observations of mine. On behalf of the community which I have the honour to represent in Your Excellency's Council, I associate myself with every word that has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale regarding the grievances of our countrymen in South Africa and the remedies that may be applied. I render to Your Excellency our humble and most loyal thanks for the ready response which Your Excellency's Government has given to the resolution."

The Hon'ble MR SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA said :—" My Lord, after the very able and exhaustive treatment which the subject-matter of this resolution has received at the hands of the mover, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, I do not think I shall be justified in inflicting on the Council a long speech, and yet the question is one of so vital an importance to the well-being of my country that I would fain say a few words in supporting the proposition. The first important point to note in connection with the subject is the almost absolute unanimity that exists on it, amongst all the sections of our rather heterogenous population. But whatever our differences on other questions may be, on this one question, that of the status of Indians in the South African Colonies and the remedial measure proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, there is, I am glad to say, an absolute agreement amongst thoughtful and educated Indians. This in itself is a great advantage. We know that what often passes for public opinion in this country is as often as not but the opinion of a particular community or of a small section of the people. Fortunately this is not the case in connection with the subject under discussion. Here the representatives of all the Indian communities stand on a common platform and are working shoulder to shoulder to have this great grievance redressed. Nor is the vast bulk of the great Anglo-Indian community unsympathetic in the matter, to judge from the writings of many of the leading exponents in the Press, of Anglo-Indian opinion. There might be here and there a dissentient voice, but I believe that the great bulk of His Majesty's European subjects in this country are at one with their Indian fellow-subjects, so far as this question is concerned. Last, but not least, some of the greatest British statesmen—members of both the great political parties—have repeatedly expressed their sympathy with the claims of the Indians in South Africa and suggested the adoption by the Government of some such measure as that urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. Such unanimous support, official and non-official, British, Anglo-Indian and Indian, ought to materially strengthen the hands of the Government in grappling with the problem in the way suggested by the mover of the resolution.

" My Lord, speaking recently at Edinburgh on 'The Place of India in the Empire' Lord Curzon said that 'Strong language may well be justified in condemning some of the disabilities to which Indians of education and position have been subjected in the Transvaal and other Colonies.' And he himself speaking in the House of Lords, summarized the Indian grievances in the following terms—Said His Lordship—The Indian 'is invited and even encouraged by our Government to emigrate from India. We send him to a colony which he enriches by his labour, and then society there appears to turn round on him, as if he were a pariah dog. He is penalised there, not for his vices but for his virtues. It is because he is a sober, industrious, frugal and saving man that he is such a formidable economic danger in the situation. And then the Indian remembers that, at any rate, in a large number of cases he has fought for the British Empire in South Africa and that it was largely owing to his efforts that Natal was saved. Natal would not have been saved in the Boer war but for the contingents that were despatched to the scene of war from India.' But though I have one of the highest authorities on Indian questions in justification of the

use of strong language in speaking on this subject, I shall nevertheless refrain from doing so, as I believe the case of the Indians in South Africa is so strong as to render the use of strong language more or less unnecessary and superfluous. The tale of woe narrated by the mover of the resolution should satisfy all reasonable and all open-minded men that the statement of facts contains a most serious indictment that can be brought against any Government with any pretensions to a civilized system of administration. And when we remember that the principal cause of the Boer war was alleged by so responsible a Minister as Lord Lansdowne, and other responsible statesmen, to have been the ill-treatment of the Indians in the Transvaal, it is all the more regrettable to learn that though ten years have elapsed since that time, the condition of the Indians in the British Colonies in South Africa has far from improving, but grown worse. It is worth while quoting the very words of Lord Lansdowne: 'Among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic, I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of these Indians. And the harm is not confined to sufferers on the spot; for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Empress, so mighty and irresistible in India, is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small South African State.' I wish those who are opposed to a policy of intervention by the Imperial Government on the ground of the Colonies being self-governing States could realise the feelings of the Indian people, seeing that these Colonies are now not independent but an integral portion of the great British Empire. For it is beyond a shadow of doubt that the substitution of the British for the Dutch Government has, so far from bringing any relief, but served to make the position of the Indians worse in many respects, and that these ten long years have been one long night of suffering and tribulation to our fellow countrymen in South Africa.

"My Lord, it was expected that matters might take a more favourable turn when the Colonies would be federated into one united commonwealth, but that occasion is also come and gone and we are now even farther than before from the destined goal; for strange to say, for the first time in the history of legislation of the Imperial Parliament, the racial bar-sinister has been accepted as a principle in the Act of Union. It is an irony of fate that the great British people who have given us Indians the rudiments of self-government should have sanctioned legislation for South Africa, the one effect of which would be the political degradation of the Indians in that country, by refusing them the possibility today of enjoying the ordinary rights of men, let alone the rights and privileges which we justly assume and claim to be the birthright of every British subject, in all parts of the Empire. I venture to say that unless the grievances are removed before long, the irritation and soreness in this country will deepen to an extent which no well-wisher of the Government can look forward to with equanimity.

"My Lord, the claim of the Indians in South Africa is based upon the noblest traditions associated with the conception of the British Empire. Seventy years ago Lord Palmerston in defending his foreign policy used the memorable words:—'As the Roman in the days of old held himself free from indignity when he could say *civis Romanus sum*, so also a British subject, in whatever land he may be, shall be confident that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him against injustice and wrong.' This was said with reference to the rights of the British subjects in foreign States and is thus all the more strongly applicable to the case of the British subjects within the dominions of His Majesty the King-Emperor. This doctrine has never been repudiated by any responsible statesman; on the contrary it was confirmed only two years back by Lord Curzon who, in the course of the debate on the South African question in the House of Lords, said that the Indian 'claims the full rights of citizenship of the British Empire.' 'I do not think,' continued his Lordship, 'it is for us to blame him for that, as we have taught it him and inspired him with those ideas,' and he significantly added that it is 'the only basis upon which you will expect the loyalty of an Asiatic population to an alien rule to be permanently developed or maintained.' If I

may say so without impertinence, these are wise words and lay down the only sound and healthy ideal of citizenship on which the great British Empire can exist as a real political unit. Set aside this ideal and the Empire will be reduced to a mere agglomeration of States and the nominal allegiance to the Crown will not be sufficient to stop its disintegration. I am aware that, of late, attempts have been made to whittle away the accepted view of British citizenship by some Ministers not sufficiently strong to put pressure on the colonies, and a leading Anglo-Indian journal—fortunately the only one—has tried more than once recently to furnish us with what it calls ‘a re-statement of what citizenship of the Empire imports and what it does not import’. It has told us that ‘Imperial citizenship confers no right to wander and settle throughout the Empire’, and it has not been afraid to say that ‘the conception of citizenship and what it connotes in the British Empire must be retaught to Indians.’ My Lord, I think I can safely say on behalf of my educated countrymen that we refuse to be taught anew the conception of British citizenship and that we are not prepared to accept any such new ideas as would make us but the footstool of the Empire. But apart from that I may be permitted to say that it seems to me a tactless thing to ask educated Indians to un-learn the lessons they have been taught for over a century and which have been instrumental in securing their willing allegiance to the Crown and to learn afresh lessons of doubtful wisdom the one effect of which would be to make them lose their self-respect. Besides, once the process of unlearning begins, one does not know where it may end and what difficulties it may not land us in. I therefore feel bound to repudiate this new conception of British citizenship and urge the claim of my countrymen to justice and fair play in all the British colonies on the basis of the ideals of citizenship propounded by some of the greatest British statesmen and administrators.

“ My Lord, it is all the more regrettable that the anti-Indian legislation in the South African colonies is based upon considerations of birth and colour. It is often said by those who are supporters of the colonial Government that their anti-Indian attitude is not inspired by racial considerations but purely economic. If that were the case, I think I could understand it. But I have the authority of Lord Curzon that the colonial standpoint is only ‘partly economic and partly sentimental,’ since, says Lord Curzon, ‘they are averse from the permanent introduction into the territories which they have won and are endeavouring to develop as white-men’s lands.’ This is just what we mean by saying that the colonial objection is based on what is called ‘the crime of colour.’ That this should be so in the twentieth century and in countries in which the type of civilization is what we understand by the word ‘christian’ is distressing to those who—albeit in the remote future—look forward to the Parliament of man and the federation of the world. It is distressing to find that in this particular matter not only has modern European civilization made no progress beyond the point attained by the ancient, but that it has actually retrogressed. Comparison is often instituted by students of history between the ideals and principles of the Roman Empire and the British Empire, and generally the verdict on most counts is in favour of the latter. It has, however, to be noted with regret that in the matter of the treatment of the peoples of dependencies, the Roman Empire, whether in Asia or Africa, displayed a much greater liberality than we can claim for the colonies of the British Empire, so far as birth and colour, playing any part in shaping political affairs, are concerned. We have lately had the benefit of studying a masterly exposition of the subject by so distinguished an administrator as the Earl of Cromer—who has had practical experience of both India and Egypt—and this is what he says in his luminous essay on ‘Ancient and Modern Imperialism’.—‘ Mere colour antipathy does not appear to have existed among the Greeks any more than amongst the Romans I have been unable to discover any distinct indication that colour antipathy existed to any marked extent in the ancient world. The dominant Roman and the intellectual Greek thought themselves without doubt very superior alike to the savage Gaul or Briton and to the more civilized Egyptian or Asiatic; but in estimating his sense of superiority, neither appears to have taken much account of whether the skins of the subject or less intellectually advanced races were white, black or brown.’ ‘ My

own conjecture is,' says Lord Cromer, 'that antipathy based on differences of colour is a plant of comparatively recent growth, and I cannot help thinking that antipathy based on colour is a much more prominent feature in the government and social relations of the world than was the case in ancient times.'

"My Lord, all efforts to bring the colonists to take a reasonable view of the affairs having failed, it now remains for us to devise an effective remedial measure, and the remedy suggested in the resolution is the one which seems to me likely to be most effective and one which will produce least discomfort to the parties concerned. As the four African colonies are now united together, they are jointly responsible for all such acts of any of them as affects the Indians, and by bringing pressure to bear upon even one of them we are likely to produce an appreciable indirect and reflex effect on the others, their interests being now intermixed. It has been conclusively shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that on the admission of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Natal in 1908, that colony is materially dependent on Indian labour. 'Absolutely conclusive evidence has been put before the Commission,' we read in the report that several industries owe their existence and present condition entirely to indentured Indian labour, and if the importation of such labour were abolished, under the present condition these industries would decline and in some cases be abandoned entirely.' Here then is our chance. And we have to resort to this expedient not in any spirit of retaliation or vindictiveness against those who, however misguided, are nevertheless our fellow-subjects, but solely with the object of protecting the just and legitimate rights of our own people and thereby indirectly upholding the great and glorious traditions associated with the conception of British citizenship, embodied in the expression *civis Britannicus sum*. Nor is it that the step proposed in the resolution is one that is not sanctioned by the highest authority. It is some years since Lord George Hamilton speaking as Secretary of State for India declared, in replying to a deputation, as follows:—'I do not like to make use of threats, but if I find that there is a disposition to get this labour and not treat the people fairly, it will be a matter for serious consideration whether or not we should put some legal obstacles in their way.' 'After all,' said his Lordship, 'India is a very big place and a few thousands taken from here and there does not make any difference.' 'But I should not hold the position which I do,' said Lord George Hamilton, 'and continue to tolerate treatment which seems to be wholly unnecessary.' Similar language was used by Lord Curzon, in the course of his address at Edinburgh. He said:—'The Government of India is entitled to make what stipulations it may please in lending its labour to other parts of the Empire, for this loan is, as a rule, a greater benefit to them than it is a relief to India: and I did not hesitate, when Viceroy, to say that I would contemplate with equanimity the complete cessation of Indian emigration to South Africa, unless I could obtain better terms for those who were there. It is a part of the duty of the Indian Government to put every form of pressure that it legitimately can upon colonial Governments, disposed to exercise their self-governing rights in a selfish or invidious fashion.' We have thus on our side the support of two of the highest officials and, curiously enough, both Conservative statesmen. Resolutions to the same effect have been passed at many representative meetings in South Africa and in all parts of India. Such being, my Lord, the consensus of opinion on the question, I think your Excellency's Government will do well to place itself at the head of this great popular movement, behind which India stands up as one man. Endless remonstrances have been made to the colonial Governments, but to no purpose, and the time for some action has certainly arrived. This is, in the direction suggested in the resolution, all the more necessary at a time when it is contemplated to abolish indentured labour in Assam. To abolish it in Assam, where the system can be supervised by the Government, and to continue it in the case of colonies which by manifestation of racial prejudice have violated the first principles of the unity of the Empire, would be to maintain a practice absolutely indefensible. It seems to me, in my humble opinion, to be the clear duty of the Government no longer to countenance a system under which the colonies obtain the benefit of Indian

labour, while they withhold from Indian emigrants even the elementary rights of citizenship. Besides, the development of our own industries has brought us face to face with the problem of a larger supply of trained labour than is available at present. Expert opinion is agreed that one of the coming problems of the day would be the deficiency of trained Indian labour to meet our own growing industrial requirements, and there is no reason why we should be altruistic enough to benefit our colonial fellow-subjects, at our own expense, by sending them labour which we badly require. On all these grounds I support the resolution before the Council. I sincerely hope the Government will see their way not only to accept but also to give effect to it. By doing so they will not only have served the best interests of the people of this country, whose destinies they wield, but will have drawn them closer to themselves, by standing up for their rights and privileges. I am sure the Government sympathise with this resolution and, by rising to the height of their duty on this occasion, will fulfil the just expectations of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUZZANI said :—" My Lord, I rise to support the resolution now before Your Excellency. It must indeed be a matter of satisfaction to us all that the first occasion on which we have been permitted the privilege of moving a resolution should be one in which the sympathies of Englishmen and Indians converge on the same worthy cause. The struggle that is being carried on in South Africa by our brethren for the honour of their country is a memorable one.

" My Lord, it is not necessary for me to expatiate on the sufferings of our countrymen in South Africa. The facts are already quite familiar to the Government of India and to the educated public, before whom they have been placed again and again. Petition after petition, representation after representation, public meetings after public meetings, have brought the matter before the Government of India, before Parliament and before responsible Ministers of the Crown, till the whole question has been worn threadbare. Your Excellency's Government have gone into the matter deeply and have considered it from every point of view. We know that Your Excellency's Government have made strong representations to His Majesty's Ministers on behalf of India and her people. We are also aware that great British statesmen of all parties with a sense of their sacred Imperial responsibilities have unanimously recognised the wrong that has been done to India. It is such statesmanship that keeps burning the hallowed fire of loyalty in our hearts, the indubitable trust that some solution will be found to this most difficult question. Hitherto, in spite of the unanimity of opinion as to the reality of the grievances and sufferings of our brethren in South Africa, British statesmen either in the United Kingdom or in India have been unable to find a solution to the problem.

" Our countrymen are struggling for the rights of citizenship in the Empire but the Empire is so constituted that the colonists in South Africa claim that they are in the best position to determine what is good for the internal administration of their country, and they have to be left free to do their will. They forget that the treatment of the races of one part of the Empire in another portion is an imperial and not a parochial question; but this at the same time raises the difficulty that there is no imperial Zollverein to decide Imperial matters. The colonies are not likely to leave the decision of such questions to the mother country, in spite of her being the senior partner in the great concern. In this difficult situation the Government of India may assert the same unrestrictedness in deciding matters of our internal policy. By accepting this resolution therefore we hope to strengthen the hands of the Government of India; we hope to assist British statesmanship in its sincere attempts to find a solution to this problem; and we hope to apply the only practical remedy that has so far been proposed.

" My Lord, if any measures had been proposed to get a modification of the Indentured Labour Laws or for the prohibition of emigration on the indenture system on its own merits, I would have heartily supported the ending of a system of virtual slavery, which is quite inconsistent with the

dignity of human labour. If the system be found unworkable in my own province and if it has been decided to end the system there, I submit in all humility, my Lord, that it ought to be scarcely allowed to continue in so distant a country, where we cannot have our own officers to supervise it. I support the resolution with the greater conviction, as I believe that, by refraining from assisting the emigration of indentured labour to Natal, we can put indirect pressure upon the whole of South Africa, for South Africa will soon be a federal Union, and Natal, as an equal member thereof with the other States, will in her own interest exercise no little influence.

"In the memorial to Indian valour in South Africa, which stands on the outskirts of Johannesburg, there are three tablets, on one alone of which is inscribed the word 'Mussulman,' on the other two are the words 'Christian-Zoroastrian' and 'Hindu-Sikh' respectively. It is on account of the large numbers of Mussulmans who poured their life-blood for the Empire on the battlefields of South Africa, it was thought worthy that they should have a separate tablet to themselves. As a Mussulman I cannot but take pride in this fact, but it is painful to think that the brother co-religionists of those who died so bravely are denied now the free exercise of their religion, though we are privileged to live under the most potent monarch of Muhammadan Empires. My Lord, the majority of Indians domiciled in the Transvaal belong to the Muhammadan faith. In addition to the indignities which they have to suffer in common with their brethren of other faiths, restrictions are put upon them which preclude them from having their simplest religious needs satisfied; such of them as are bravely undergoing imprisonment for the honour of their country are refused facilities for practising their religion in prison. By the Immigration Law, III of 1885, article 1, my co-religionists from European Turkey were singled out for inclusion within the provisions of that law, when the least educated of Europe and the lowest classes of Serbia and Bulgaria could freely emigrate into that country. The immigration laws were thus based not only on race-prejudice and colour-prejudice but also on religious prejudice. Though this Act has been recently amended, removing the restrictions upon Muhammadans of European Turkey, all other Muhammadans are still included within its scope.

"With these few remarks, my Lord, I beg leave to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA said:—"My Lord, of all Imperial tragedies, there appears to be none more sad and bitter than the treatment which our fellow-countrymen in South Africa are receiving at the hands of some of the self-governing colonies in the British Empire.

"We had hoped that under the direct Imperial sway of England the condition of the Indians would everywhere improve in South Africa, but we regret we have been disappointed. Our countrymen are treated in most of the South African Colonies as undesirables and aliens, and they are municipally disenfranchised, socially degraded and in fact deprived of all elementary rights of citizenship which we have the privilege of enjoying in this country. I may be permitted to point out to your Lordship that no less than three ex-Viceroy's of India have publicly denounced the treatment of Indians in South Africa as a reactionary step in Imperial Government and as quite out of keeping with the best principles and traditions of the Empire.

"It is really deplorable that no Indian subject of His Majesty,—however high, cultured or influential he may be,—is permitted to enter some of His Majesty's territories in South Africa without going through an education test and taking out a certificate of identity—a certificate which he has to show to every constable or any other petty officer who may be pleased to demand it. If either intentionally or by chance he does not carry with him such a certificate, he is at once arrested and thrown into prison. In the case of Muhammadans, facilities are very often denied to them for their religious observances.

"Coming to the question of indentured labour in Natal, I need hardly point out to your Lordship that various authorities from Secretaries of State downwards are agreed that the life of the Indian labourer in that colony is

extremely hard and badly needs immediate redress. The high rate of suicide alone amongst indentured Indians is a convincing proof of the hardships they have to undergo. As all previous attempts to awaken the Natal Government to its sense of responsibility in the matter had proved fruitless, the only alternative left to us was to appeal to your Excellency's benign Government to take steps for the effectual prohibition of Indian emigration to Natal in the future,—not only as a measure of retaliation but also of protection for the thousands of poor Indian subjects of His Majesty who have been committed to your Lordship's charge.

"In conclusion I beg to thank the Government of India for their prompt and favourable response to so popular a resolution brought on by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I consider that the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has been sufficiently discussed and will now call upon the mover to make any remarks which he desires to offer."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "My Lord, I have no further remarks to make."

The Hon'ble MR. MAXWELL:—"My Lord, I now wish to add a few words with reference to such of the points raised by Hon'ble Members in the course of this discussion as seem to call for any observations at this stage. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has enumerated the disabilities imposed on British Indians in Natal, and I have already dealt with the most serious one which relates to licenses. The grievance with respect to education is under consideration, and I am therefore unable to make any statement regarding it at this stage.

"As regards the municipal franchise, I may state that in the Natal Municipal Bill of 1905 it was proposed to disfranchise Indians, but the proposal was not carried into effect, and we are not aware that the subject has come up again.

"Reference has been made to the condition of indentured labourers in Natal, and it has been suggested that the Government of India should have an independent inquiry made on the subject. With regard to this proposal I may say that the Government of India carefully review the reports of the Protector of Immigrants on the condition of indentured labourers in the Colony, but they have found no occasion to take action regarding the ill-treatment of this class of emigrants and no complaints have been made to them by the labourers themselves, on the other hand, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits for Natal. These circumstances do not indicate that the condition of indentured labourers in Natal is unsatisfactory and that a special inquiry by the Government of India is required. The Hon'ble Member's suggestion will, however, receive due consideration.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah has drawn attention to the terms of the Income Tax and Land Assessment Act as operating harshly on Indians in Natal; but I may point out that this Act will cease to be operative in June 1910.

"Mention has been made of the Natal Immigration Commission's Report. A copy of this Report has been furnished to the Government of India, but they have not yet been asked for their views on its findings. Hon'ble Members may, however, rest assured that the various questions with which it deals will receive the most careful consideration.

"As several Hon'ble Members have alluded to the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, I may be permitted to state that the situation there is likely to improve considerably before long. The Transvaal Government have expressed their willingness to introduce legislation in order to repeal the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1907, which was strongly objected to by Indians, and to allow of the entry of six educated Indians annually as permanent residents. These concessions do not fully meet the wishes of the Indians resident in the

Transvaal, but they mark a distinct step towards the solution of the problem in that country.

"In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the eloquent and lucid manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has moved his resolution and the moderation of the language used by him and most of the speakers, but I wish to say that in accepting the resolution the Government of India do not endorse all the statements made by the Hon'ble Members who joined in the discussion."

The resolution was put and adopted.

DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

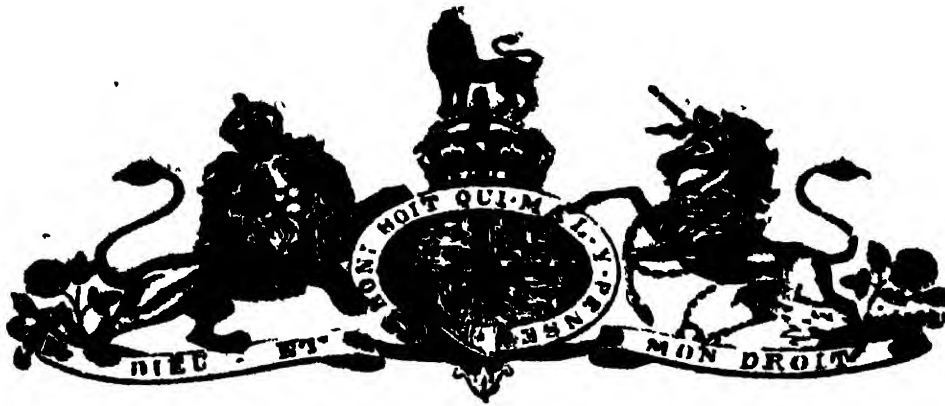
His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Council is adjourned until Friday, the 4th March. On that day, after the ordinary business of the Council is concluded, the first stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement will begin.

"The second stage of the discussion will begin on Monday, the 7th March.

"In order to facilitate business and simplify procedure, I have decided to admit questions relating to either stage of the Budget discussion at two clear days' notice, instead of the ten clear days which the rules ordinarily require. This relaxation however is strictly conditional on the question being merely an inquiry as to the meaning of some specific figure in the estimates, and it will remain in force only for the purposes of the discussion on the Financial Statement."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA; }
The 8th March 1910. }



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 11}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 10th March 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The depression which was approaching northeast India on the 3rd reached Bengal on the following morning, and gave local rainfall in Eastern Bengal and Assam for two days, after which it ceased to affect the weather. The depression was followed by a short period of much cooler weather than usual over northern India, the central parts of the country and the Deccan. A feeble disturbance appeared in the Andaman Sea on the 6th, and caused a few falls of rain in south Burma daily for the rest of the week. Light snowfalls were of frequent occurrence in parts of Kashmir throughout the period.

Burma.—Rain fell over the greater part of Lower Burma, excluding the Arakan coast, and on the 9th it also occurred locally in central Burma. Skies were more or less cloudy, and temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall occurred in all parts of Assam and in the Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Narayanganj and Jessore districts. While a few thundershowers were reported from Bihar Skies were cloudy at the beginning and end of the week. Maximum temperature was normal, but the minimum was in defect on most days.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Pendra reported a light fall of rain on the 10th. Skies were generally clear and weather was cooler than usual during the greater part of the week.

Northwest India—Light precipitation occurred in Kashmir and northeast Baluchistan. Skies were thickly clouded in the area of precipitation on several days and were clear or lightly clouded on the plains. Both day and night temperatures were in moderate to large defect up to the 8th

The Peninsula—A few thundershowers occurred on the Malabar coast. Skies were clear or lightly clouded. Temperature was low on the Konkan coast, in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad during the first part of the week, but with this exception it was normal.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day :—

March 4th. Mergui 2·02", Dhubri 0·90", Mymensingh 0·78" and Jessore 1·06".

„ 6th. Dbrugarh 0·57" and Silchar 0·71".

„ 9th. Tavoy 1·85" and Rangoon 1·28".

„ 10th. Rangoon 1·11" and Diamond Island 1·05".

Rainfall for the week was in large excess in Lower Burma and Bihar, and normal in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal proper, but elsewhere it was in large defect. The week's rainfall has not changed appreciably the seasonal departures from normal and there is a deficiency of more than 30 per cent. in Assam, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Baluchistan, the east of Central India and the greater part of the Peninsula.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 10TH MARCH 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD DECEMBER 1909 TO 10TH MARCH 1910.				
	Average actual rainfall in inches.	Average normal rain- fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Average normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	4.7	0	+4.7	8.4	7.2	+ 1.2	+ 17	- 49
Lower Burma	1.1	0.1	+1.0	3.1	1.1	+ 2.0	+182	+ 90
Upper Burma	0.1	0.1	0	0.9	0.8	+ 0.1	+ 13	+ 14
Assam	0.6	0.7	-0.1	2.4	3.7	- 1.3	- 35	- 40
Eastern Bengal	0.3	0.3	0	2.4	2.1	+ 0.3	+ 14	+ 23
Bengal	0.3	0.3	0	1.9	1.9	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0.4	-0.4	3.3	1.8	+ 1.5	+ 83	+120
Chota Nagpur	0	0.4	-0.4	2.8	2.0	+ 0.8	+ 40	+ 75
Bihar	0.2	0.1	+0.1	0.5	1.4	- 0.9	- 04	- 77
United Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.1	1.7	- 0.6	- 35	- 31
United Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.4	2.8	- 0.4	- 14	- 11
Punjab, East and North	0	0.3	-0.3	4.8	4.0	+ 0.8	+ 20	+ 26
Punjab, South-west	0	0.2	-0.2	1.9	1.9	0	0	+ 5
Kashmir	0.2	0.4	-0.2	5.5	3.8	+ 1.7	+ 45	+ 56
N-W Frontier Province	0	0.3	-0.3	4.2	2.7	+ 1.5	+ 55	+ 75
Baluchistan	0.1	0.3	-0.2	3.2	5.0	- 1.8	- 36	- 33
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.9	- 0.1	- 11	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0.9	0.7	+ 0.2	+ 29	+ 29
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	0.9	+ 0.6	+ 67	+ 87
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	+ 0.1	+ 50	+ 50
Central India, West	0	0	0	1.1	0.6	+ 0.5	+ 83	+ 83
Central India, East	0	0.1	-0.1	1.4	2.0	- 0.6	- 30	- 26
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	4.9	1.4	+ 3.5	+250	+308
Central Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.3	1.5	+ 0.8	+ 53	+ 64
Central Provinces, East	0	0.3	-0.3	1.9	1.3	+ 0.6	+ 46	+ 90
Konkan	0	0.0	0	0	0.2	- 0.2	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	- 0.3	- 60	- 50
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.9	- 0.4	- 44	- 29
Hyderabad, South	0	0.2	-0.2	0	0.6	- 0.6	-100	-100
Mysore	0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.4	- 0.1	- 25	- 25
Malabar	0.1	0.1	0	1.5	2.1	- 0.6	- 29	- 30
Madras, South-east	0	0.1	-0.1	3.5	6.3	- 2.8	- 44	- 43
Madras Deccan	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.6	- 0.6	-100	-100
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	4.0	1.6	+ 2.4	+150	+167

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th March 1910.

Burma.—Heavy showers fell in Mergui and light showers in Thayetmyo. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are almost finished. Sowing and transplanting of spring rice are progressing generally and are completed in places. The harvest of early miscellaneous spring crops has commenced. The condition and prospects of standing crops are satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice is unchanged at the principal export town and is slightly above normal in most districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Light showers which fell throughout the Province benefited the standing crops but more rain is wanted. Ploughing for winter rice and autumn crops is in progress. Sowing of summer rice in the Rajshahi and Assam Valley divisions and of jute in the Rajshahi district has commenced. Potato is being sown in the Khasi hills. Gathering of mustard continues. Harvesting of tobacco has commenced and that of sugarcane is going on. Prospects of spring rice, sugarcane, linseed and flax are good and of wheat and tobacco fair. The average price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease prevails in Backarganj, Malda, Goalpara, Darrang and Nowgong.

Bengal.—Light rain fell in Champaran, Hazaribagh, Cooch Behar and in the Burdwan Presidency and Bhagalpur divisions, excepting Burdwan, Midnapore, Bhulna and Monghyr. Harvesting of oilseeds and pulses is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops is going on. Prospects of spring crops are satisfactory. The price of common rice has risen in Midnapore, Howrah, Murshidabad and Patna, has fallen in Singhbhum and is stationary in the remaining districts. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The fodder and water supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell in two hill districts. Standing crops are excellent. Sowing of sugarcane and extra crops continues. Harvesting is in full swing in many districts. Prospects of poppy are generally good. Extraction of opium is in progress. The condition of agricultural stock continues generally good. Cattle disease is reported in parts of ten districts. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices show a tendency to fall in the Eastern districts but are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rainfall is reported from the hilly tracts of the Ambala and Rawalpindi districts. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts and the outturn is good to average. Standing crops are generally in good condition but rain is wanted for late sown crops in Ambala and Rawalpindi and crops are suffering for want of rain in Mianwali. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in several districts. Damage by rats is reported from Rohtak and Ambala. The recent high wind and low temperature have damaged gram in Rohtak and gram and wheat in Ferozepore. *Mahua* has been injured by frost in Sialkot and *taramira* and *sarson* have been damaged by insects in Ferozepore. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged but in places there is a slight downward tendency. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Jullundur and parts of Ambala, Shahpur and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week except 6 cents in Hazara and 8 cents in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province except that in the Dera Ismail Khan district the crops are reported to be damaged by high winds. Sugarcane pressing still continues in parts of the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu district. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. The water supply and fodder are sufficient except in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. There has been no irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in one village of the Swabi tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices, except those of bajra and barley, are fluctuating. Prices:—Wheat 11½; gram 18½ to 24; maize 18½ to 23½, bajra 17½ to 19 and barley 20½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 11 to 20 and maize from 15 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of milo type prevails in the Ramban tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in good condition. Ploughing for autumn crops is in progress. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is average except in flooded villages. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Spring crops are progressing. Harvesting has commenced in places. Slight damage to crops is reported in places in Mewar, Partabgarh, Jaipur and Bharatpur. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikaner, Marwar, Jaisalmer, Mewar, Shahpura, Kotah and Jaipur and are steady or falling elsewhere.

Central India.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of autumn and irrigation of spring crops continue. Crops have been damaged slightly in Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and are high and stationary elsewhere. Weeding and watering of poppy continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool but the days are warm. Harvesting of spring crops continues everywhere. The condition of standing crops is generally good and prospects are decidedly favourable in all districts. Construction of field embankments and ploughing of fields for the next autumn crops are in progress in seven districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices.—Wheat in Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara fell by 1 to 1½ seers per rupee. *Juar* in Yeotmal and gram in Jabburpore, Chhindwara and Bhandara became cheaper by 1 to 2 seers. The price of rice in Bhandara and of gram in Saugor and Chanda rose by 2 to 3 seers. Elsewhere there were no marked variations in the prices of staple food grains.

Feudatory States.—Cutting of spring crops continues. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in Raigarh, Sarangarh and Udaipur. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices:—The price of wheat in Kawardha, Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Kanker and Sarangarh became cheaper and that of rice in Khairagarh, Kanker and Sarangarh became dearer by 1 to 2 seers per rupee. Rice became cheaper by 4 seers in Sirguja.

Bombay.—Standing crops have been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Hyderabad; by frost in Larkana and Hyderabad and are generally good elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is generally in progress. Threshing continues in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Broach, the Konkan, the Deccan and Palanpur. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, the Konkan and the Deccan. The fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Nasik and Poona. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in the Panch Mahals and Surat, have risen in Karachi and Dharwar and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 42 per cent; in Gujarat 3 to 23 per cent; in the Konkan 2 to 38 per cent; in the Deccan 11 to 32 per cent and in the Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is still in progress and the crop is generally fair to good but poor in parts of the Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Raichur districts. Late rice sowings still continue in a very few parts. The crop is being irrigated and weeded in many places and is generally fair but the area is limited owing to insufficiency of water in tanks. Water scarcity is reported in parts of Linsugur in the Raichur district, Udgir and Janwada in the Bidar district, Ashti in the Bir district, Jintur and Pallam in the Parbhani district, Biloli in the Nander district and Sultanabad and Mahadeopur in the Karimnagar district. The water supply is decreasing in Paloncha in the Warangal district; Deverkonda and Miryalguda in the Nalgonda district; Nizamabad in the Nizamabad district; Parenda in the Osmanabad district; Alpur, Gangawati, Kushtagi and Manvi in the Raichur district and Karimnagar and Jagtiyal in the Karimnagar district. Cattle disease is reported in five talukas and fodder scarcity in nineteen. Prices.—Wheat 7, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee. White and yellow *juar* are selling in Hyderabad City at 13 and 15 seers per rupee respectively. The highest price in districts is 10 seers in Jagtiyal and Jamikunta in the Karimnagar district and the lowest 22 seers in Rajura in the Bidar district.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and threshing of rice are nearly completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, North Arcot, Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central and South have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is insufficient in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tinnevely and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in seven and has risen in seven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows.—*Ragi* is stationary in seven districts, has fallen in two and has risen in twelve. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in one and has risen in seven. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in two and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair though more rain is required in Salem. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
FEBRUARY 1910 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANOHI
MAISE

GRAM AND PULSE
OATS
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (Til or jangli)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (Gur)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
BEAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Burma*														
<i>Tenasserim</i> —														
Mergui . . .	...	...	35 56	41 56	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	26 69	27 59	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	...	...	35 50	39 02	55 65	55 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> —														
Rangoon . . .	...	...	30 92	29 77	45 07	47 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	32 99	34 41	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	..	31 07	47 06	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)</i> —														
Bussada . . .	...	...	32	44 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma</i> —														
Mandalay . . .	...	...	34 41	41 56	44 44	60 38	...	...	...	...	15 76	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	34 22	39 51	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan</i> —														
Akyab . . .	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*														
<i>Eastern</i> —														
Chittagong . . .	...	...	32 5	37 5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	...	30	43 75	36 75	55	..	...	30	27 5	...	...	...	...
<i>Central</i> —														
Fabna . . .	..	..	33 75	47 5	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern</i> —														
Rangpur . . .	...	...	30	60	50	60	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra</i> —														
Goalpara . . .	16 25	25	32 5	45	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	16 25	20	35	32 5	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*														
<i>Deltaic</i> —														
Midnapur . . .	...	...	29 37	38 75	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Calcutta . . .	..	..	45	53 75	46 25	55	..	...	30	30	...	...	31 25	30
<i>Central</i> —														
Bardwan . . .	..	..	35	48 75	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
<i>Orissa</i> —														
Cuttack . . .	..	..	28 18	38 07	50 78	58 59	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south</i> —														
Patna . . .	..	..	30 31	43 75	37 5	49 37	..	...	21 56	23 12	21 37	...	..	..
<i>Bihar, north</i> —														
Bhagalpur . . .	..	..	30	55 94	41 87	48 12	..	...	25 62	32 5	...	...	..	..
Muzaffarpur . . .	..	..	44 37	61 56	40	47 19	..	..	25	33 28	..	...	..	..
United Provinces*														
(a) <i>AGRA</i> —														
Kastern—														
Banaras . . .	23 7	27 18	37 29	45 83	41 3	47 84	45 83	55 31	23 8	26 25	21 61	24 01	22 98	24 01
<i>Central</i> —														
Cawnpore . . .	21 04	29 63	33 07	40	40 99	50 78	41 43	55 16	21 93	24 22	21 98	22 5	24 22	25
Jhansi . . .	..	...	45 62	43 28	45 62	47 66	...	...	16 51	24 22	19 53	20 09	20 75	20 75
<i>Western</i> —														
Mornt . . .	...	..	44 37	57 13	33 91	53 28	45 62	59 37	...	26 25	21 72	25 78	...	26 25
Agra . . .	47 29	42 08	53 33	80	41 04	53 33	46 35	64 01	22 86	25 78	21 61	26 78	24 22	26 2
<i>Mulmontans, west</i> —														
Shanahampur . . .	20	25	..	..	36 25	43 62	...	...	20 94	20 56	22 5	20 94	21 37	20 98
(b) <i>ODDH</i> —														
<i>Southern</i> —														
Lucknow . . .	..	26 67	40	43 44	43 28	46 41	50	57 13	21 61	24 22	22 86	20 94	22 86	21 61
<i>Northern</i> —														
Fyzabad . . .	24 22	26 67	47 08	56 67	41 87	46 25	...	...	21 77	24 37	25	23 44	21 61	24 05

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RICE		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		LINSBED		MUSTARD AND RAPESSEED		DISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Monimau and
...	41.08	40.76	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amherst
...	31.68	48.85	50.89	50.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	63.87	68.87	68.82	68.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangoo
...	...	23.27	...	42.11	56.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauhin
...	Bassein
...	53.78	53.78	46.72	46.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Hennada
...	Toungoo
...	18.71	30.62	40.23	40	62.75	76.19	94.12	...	...	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	28.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	Pakokku
...	50	62.75	66.67	72.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arakan—
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	32.5	55	55	70	...	...	...	...	47.5	70	Eastern—
...	28.75	52.5	35	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	33.12	51.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.25	52.5	Central—
...	Fabna
...	40	57.5	50	65	...	...	...	...	50	60	Northern—
...	41.25	45	Bangpur
...	41.25	45	Brahmaputra—
...	15	41.25	Gosipara
...	Ganhati
...	Bengal—
...	Deltaic—
...	Midnapur
...	Calcutta
...	...	25	30	31.25	42.5	37.5	55	36.25	45	75	50	42.5	52.5	Central—
...	30.62	47.5	44.37	40	...	...	...	...	48.75	65	Barwan
...	28.56	48.40	25.26	38.07	38.07	50.83	...	...	43.54	68.12	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	...	21.28	25	23.44	35	20.57	46.25	...	...	70	60	45	50	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	...	20.94	28.75	25.02	41.37	35	52.5	31.25	49.12	66.25	55	38.75	45	Bihar, north—
...	48.75	57.5	Bhagalpur
...	...	23.28	28.25	28.59	44.37	38.28	50	28.59	44.37	...	...	...	...	Masafpur
...	United Provinces—
...	(a) Agra—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	22.02	23.78	35.78	31.08	48.91	...	...	58.7	47.34	52.4	44.48	Central—
...	Cawnpore
...	...	20	28.54	21.04	34.79	29.68	48.23	...	...	66.67	51.61	43.8	50	Jhansi
...	23.91	21.35	34.06	...	...	...	...	57.19	...	50	...	Western—
...	Meerut
...	...	22.19	26.67	23.44	42.13	...	51.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra
...	...	19.58	25	22.86	45.23	34.79	50.27	...	...	66.67	66.67	46.44	72.71	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	...	20	28.12	24.27	40	30.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Oude—
...	Southern—
...	...	21.31	21.67	23.54	44.48	...	...	...	...	61.51	50	58.23	63.28	Lucknow
...	Northern—
...	...	21.00	24.04	25	46.12	32.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—continued

(DISTRICTS)	BRASSUM (Tel or fmfale)		G. GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gat)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNIP		GRASS	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Biergul	581 82	581 82	...	...	14 71	14 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	583 83	583 83	...	...	20 51	20 51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	400	400	...	...	18 77	18 77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (delta)—														
Rangoon	402 81	396 84	...	...	16 24	16 24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	492 81	492 81	...	...	17 73	22 46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	492 81	492 81	...	...	22 61	22 61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Hansada	320	240 15	...	...	27 83	28 19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loungoo	492 81	...	...	22 61	24 63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	493 81	583 83	...	...	21 88	21 48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	581 82	581 82	...	...	22 54	23 54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	457 14	457 14	...	...	26 67	28 57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	420	380	60	60	15 62	16 25	80	75	...	...	...	...
Dacca	400	380	70	42 5	18 75	20	200	180	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Patna	580	510	56 25	42 5	20	20	132 5	115	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	450	430	65	60	20	21 25	90	100	...	...	5	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara	60	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	60	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Delta—														
Midnapur	{ 370 to 420 }	{ 370 to 400 }	67 5	77 5	17 5	17 5	{ 145 and 160 }	{ 185 and 147 5 }	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	55	51 25	425	410	55	48 75	15	16 94	82 5	82 5	...	...	18 75	...
Central—														
Bardwan	420	850	57 5	55	17 03	17 66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	48 54	65	411 41	475 62	76 15	52 34	21 04	14 37	102 5	69 5	...	...	5	5
Bihar, south—														
Patna	45	55	{ 340 to 360 }	{ 320 to 340 }	45 } to 50 }	45	20	20	40	{ 25 to 50 }	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—														
Bhagalpur	400	830	55	50	17 66	18 91	105	110	...	...	...	...
Munaffarpur	355 62	304 69	50	30 25	19 06	20	290	160	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	48 91	52 4	404 58	391 2	48 91	48 12	22 92	23 65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	57 43	50 01	355 52	336 82	44 48	45 73	17 76	17 76	85	75	100	90	...	...
Jhansi	45 62	...	345 78	320	47 03	63 91	20	...	...	...	100	...	5 02	...
Western—														
Meerut	61 56	...	355 47	37 19	50	...	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	365 73	312 19	59 27	61 51	16 87	17 76	140	120	112 5	85	5 78	...
Submontane, west—														
Bahjhanpur	360	350	...	...	20	20	...	...	{ 90 and 100 }	{ 90 and 100 }	...	...
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
unknown	375	365	44 43	44 43	20	20	...	...	105	85	...	...
Northern—														
Byzabad	360	350	42 03	40	20 94	20 94	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in roubles per ten rounds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26 67	30 78	.	.	39 06	48 44	.	.	22 24	29 06	23 54	26 56	26 56	30 06
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozepur	20 04	26 67	44 43	72 71	38 38	43 49	42 06	53 33	18 18	26 67	19 37	26 67	22 21	27 6
Central—														
Lahore	22 19	34 74	45 78	57 13	34 74	48 49	42 08	53 33	17 4	29 63	19 11	27 6	22 19	28 02
North-eastern—														
Delhi	20	30 78	42 13	42 08	40	53 33	42 08	55 16	20	27 6	21 04	24 22	25	27 6
Submontane—														
Amritsar	25	30 78	48 40	54 22	34 06	47 03	37 19	51 61	.	25	.	26 67	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	25	30 78	...	57 13	35 57	48 44	40	53 33	20 26	29 63	.	29 63	25	26 25
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	50	47 5	34 79	47 5	37 5	52 5	15	30	18 75	27 5	23 5	32 5
Multan	21 56	29 37	.	.	39 37	48 59	...	...	20 62	.	...	...	26 25	32 66
N.-W. Frontier Pro- vinces—														
Peshawar	...	30 78	.	58 75	35 83	49 22	42 08	53 33	19 69	27 92	22 97	31 67	25 42	...
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	61 56	69 58	34 79	44 17	.	48 91	20 47	30 47	20	24 22	24 63	28 5
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	..	..	37 97	45	41 72	47 5	...	.	24 60	28 12	24 64	31 25	30	...
Sukkur	..	..	.	64 37	37 81	47 5	...	...	20 16	32 03	23 75	30	26 25	27 4
Quetta	...	...	..	...	48 12 to 44 37	46 25 to 48 75	72 5	75	26 37	35 62	26 25	32 5	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	.	.	38 38	46 15	...	..	..	..	26 72	30 62	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	..	..	38 8	47 4	...	..	..	..	20 57	26 2	21 09	...
Poona	...	...	47 71	...	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	30 57	35 33
Khandesh and N.-E.														
Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	..	...	41 04	...	55 36	40 48	...	...	...	...	...	24 69	...	26 7
Dhule	..	...	.	.	.	.	...	..	..	..	.	.	...	30 72
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	37 08	...	50 46	46 15	54 06	..	.	20	30	28 12	35 31	30 99	36 6
Ahmadabad	..	...	35	40	.	47 6	.	...	20	30	23 5	29 54	28 25	29 06
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	.	.	34 62	37 5	41 12	47	57 12	61 5	...	.	26 12	30 37	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	..	34 75	36 37	41	45 75	50	53 37	...	...	22 25	28 62	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	30 5	33 5	39	50	50	60	..	...	...	...	...	...
Benar—														
Akhola	..	.	39 62	45	39 62	47 62	.	..	...	...	28 25	24	...	...
Amritoli	.	...	43 62	43 62	45 25	52 37	52	62	...	...	27 37	25 37	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	41 4	29 5	30 5
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	25 1	34 7	...	...
Cuddapah	31 7	45	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	26 9	34 8	28 7	33 1
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	28 9	32 5	33 2	58 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	29 6	35 6	44 1	53 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	.	..	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	28 1	29 1	28 4	29 6
Mysore—														
Mysore	19	31 06	44	54 85	48	61 53	49 01	71 98	...	...	28	35 25	...	...
Bangalore	20	32	49	72	52	64	67 75	67 75	..	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESSEED		DISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern— Ajmer
														Panjab—
														Southern— Ferozpur
														Central— Lahore
														Northern— Amritsar
														Northern— Rawalpindi
														Western— Lyallpur Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Pro- vince—
														Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
														Karachi Shikarpur
														Quetta
														Bombay—
														Dewan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
														Khandesh and N.E. Dewas— Ahmadnagar Dhule
														Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
														Central— Jubbulpore
														Eastern— Raipur
														Berar— Akola Amravati
														Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salom
														Central— Bellary Cuddapah Kannal
														East Coast, central— Nellore
														East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
														Southern— Madras
														Mysore— Mysore Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—1910

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Tol or Jangli)		GRI		SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNIP		GRAMS	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer	61 56	72 66	355 57	336 25	51 2	55 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 34	4 00
Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur . . .	..	76 2	400	376 40	42 08	61 56	16 67	16 67	100	80	94 06	100	10	8 25
Central— Lahore	57 13	66 67	412 86	400	45 73	53 23	14 79	15 99	50	80	100	122 67	10	10
Eastern— Lahore	61 56	66 67	457 13	376 46	41 04	47 08	17 4	17 4	80	77 13	...	100	10	10
Western— Lahore	60 56	66 67	410	410	41 04	44 58	14 22	14 37	...	...	100 67	...	10	...
Northern— Rawalpindi . .	..	88 91	436 67	400	45 73	50	15	16 67	100	...	100	122 23	11 41	10
Western— Lyallpur . . . .	...	...	377 5	360	39 37	42 5	15	15	80	80	105	100	...	5
Multan . . . .	...	60 94	415	...	...	...	15 94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W.-W. Frontier Pro- vince— Peshawar . . .	52 86	57 66	406 35	398 75	45 05	58 75	15 52	15 99	...	...	...	106 67	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan .	57 13	72 76	...	438 91	48 44	47 08	14 27	14 27	63 12	...	...	125 47	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi	60 37	...	490	...	73 5	...	...	...	...	...	93 75	...	...	...
Shikharpur . . .	..	...	411 25	362 5	43 75	32 19	...	...	62 5	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . .	...	...	410 to 460	380 to 430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay— Dewan and Karnatak— Dharwar . . . .	...	...	...	...	66 98	61 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	61 41	...	...	143 85	119 32	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . .	...	...	491 56	410 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-N. Dewan— Ahmadnagar . . .	...	...	400	...	66 67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	50 11	...	391 87	356 77	...	66 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ahmadabad . . .	65	...	370	320	...	71 25	...	...	...	...	...	81 25	...	...
Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur	75 25	66 37	450	433 37	...	...	21 61	21 63	100	100	120	120	8 75	8 75
Central— Jubbulpore . . .	57 12	59 25	380	380	...	...	23 5	22 25	114 25	80	100	80	5	4 5
Eastern— Raipur . . . .	...	...	380	340	...	...	20	20	220	180	90	65	...	...
Berar— Akola . . . .	...	62	405	415	...	...	19	19	94	80 62	89	86	...	...
Amritoli	57 62	63 62	380	360	...	...	18	19	140	120	...	...	7 5	5
Madras— South, central— Coimbatore . . .	67 2	93 2	487 8	487 9	57 6	55 4	22 4	...	...	...	89 6	55 4	...	...
Salem . . . .	...	...	410 9	410 9	...	...	...	...	205 5	184 1	65 1	58 3	...	...
Central— Bellary	58	66 2	412 7	380 9	68 5	47 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uddappah . . .	...	...	394 7	394 8	...	...	1 5	...	...	...	65 2	49	...	...
Karnul . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115 2	74 1	65 8	41 1	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	57 6	59 8	493 7	428	69 1	57 7	12	...	82 3	82 3	65 6	52 7	...	...
Tanjore . . . .	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	540 5	...	...	...	17 5	...	126 6	144 2	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madras	60 9	72 5	473	...	...	...	...	...	106 8	103 7	...	...	...	...
Mysore— Mysore	50	82 25	445 68	471 41	85 08	103 5	...	...	197 18	205 66	111 41	103 5	12 5	11 2
Bangalore . . .	63	56	445 68	445 68	66 41	60	...	...	222 66	205 66	154 27	120	8 65	8 65

*Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 106 per 10 mounds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		FLOUR, BULLOCKS, PER FAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
3.8	4.80	3.8	4.69	...	...	33.33	.	125	125	85	85	2	..	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	...	6.67	..	6.67	10	...	...	85	60	90	90	2.25	...	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	6.67	18.33	19.11	...	140	180	140	200	2.39	..	Central— Lahore
...	...	8.02	10	8.91	...	18.18	...	80	80	140	140	1.64	...	Southern— Dera Ismael Khan
...	10	11.41	14.79	..	120	...	...	...	2.87	...	North— Rawalpindi
...	.	10	11.41	11.04	11.41	...	.	90	90	70	70	...	...	Western— Lahore
...	5	11.25	21.87	...	100	100	140	140	2.5	..	North— Rawalpindi
.	Western— Lahore
.	...	7.71	8.49	.	...	20.81	...	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2.69	...	N.W. Frontier Province— Peshawar
...	120	...	120	2.72	.	Dera Ismael Khan
...	21.25	...	150	151.25	...	120	2.03	..	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.27	..	Karachi
...	8.91	10	24.69	...	{ 140 to 240 }	{ 160 to 200 }	...	...	2.25	...	Shikarpur
...	Quetta
...	2.06	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	2	...	Dharwar
...	2.21	.	Sholapur
...	Poona
...	28.59	...	...	...	...	...	1.81	...	Khandesh and N.E. Ahmadnagar
...	2.19	...	Dhule
...	Gujarat— Sarat
...	22.5	...	.	.	...	...	2.31	...	Ahmadabad
...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	8	10.62	...	...	...	...	60	60	90	90	...	..	Nagpur
...	3.37	...	...	...	...	33.37	...	50	55	60	70	1.37	...	Central— Jubbulpore
...	36	.	.	...	25	30	1.87	...	Eastern— Raipur
...	Berar— Akola
...	...	7	5.5	...	...	...	...	70	57	60	60	1.87	...	Amritoli
...	8	...	...	40	...	50	50	70	70	1.87	...	Amritoli
...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	4	6.3	11.9	...	108.7*	...	80†	80†	50	...	2.25	..	Salem
7.7	7.8	..	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	100	100	2.13	..	Central— Bellary
...	...	5.1	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	Ouddepah
...	Karnal
...	East Coast, central— Nellore
3.6	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54	...	Nellore
...	7.2	...	23.5	.	70†	63.76	...	...	1.59	...	East Coast, south— Madras
...	36.7	...	130†	90†	...	...	1.86	...	Tanjore
...	2.1	...	Trichinopoly
6.4	5.4	...	...	12.5	..	17	...	...	...	40	40	2	.	Southern— Madras
10	11	7.5	8.75	...	...	36.72	...	80	80	100	100	2.44	..	Mysore— Mysore
7.34	7.34	...	...	.	...	33.8	...	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2	...	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B ROBERTSON

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 11, 1910

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1910 [The figures

LOCALITIES	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui					13 7	13 7	14 8	11 3				
Tavoy							14 8	14 8				
Monlmein and Amherst	6 13	6 18			9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4				
Pegu (delta)—					7 18	7 18	8 12	8 12				
Pegu	7 12	8 —			12 2	12 10	11 13	12 11				
Bangoon					9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9				
Manbin					11 13	9 12	12 5	10 —				
Hassan												
Pegu (inland)—					10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —				
Tharawadi					8 9	8 9	11 12	11 12				
Hensala							10 8	10 8				
Prome					10 14	10 14	12 15	12 15				
Toungoo					8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —				
Thayetmyo												
Upper Burma—					8 5	8 5	10 5	10 5	22 3	22 3		
Mandalay	8 6	9 5			10 8	10 8	11 11	11 11				
Bamo					10 7	10 7	11 3	11 3				
Pakokku					14 3	14 —	15 1	15 1	20 —	19 1		
Meiktila												
Arakan—					10 —	10 —	11 10	11 10				
Sandoway	3 3	3 3			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
Kynabpya					9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
Akyab												
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—							12 5	13 —				
Chittagong							12 —	13 —				
Noakhali							13 —	12 —				
Backerganj												
Maimensingh	5 6	5 6	12 8	12 8			10 —	10 —				
Tippora					6 14	6 6	12 —	11 —				
Dacca	10 —	12 4	18 —	17 —			13 —	13 —				
Faridpur	10 —		16 —				12 4	12 4				
Central—												
Fabna	9 —	9 —	14 13	14 12	8 8	8 9	12 —	12 —				
Rajahmali					6 —	6 —	13 14	14 12				
Malda	8 —	9 —	20 —		8 —	7 —	14 —	16 —				
Bogra	9 12	9 6					15 —	15 —				
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	13 8	11 —				
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —					14 6	14 6				
Rangpur	7 12	7 12			8 —		12 —	12 —				
Surma—					10 8	6 8	14 —	14 8				
Sylhet					8 8	7 15	13 —	13 —				
Cooch	6 10	6 10										
Hill tracts—												
Kháisi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —			4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —				
Garo Hills					4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —				
Manipur	7 —	6 —			25 —	24 —	23 —	23 —				
Naga Hills					12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —				
Lushai Hills					4 8	4 8	6 —	6 8				
Bráhmáputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —			4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —				
Kámráp	7 —	7 8			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —				
Darrang	6 —	6 —			7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —				
Nowáong					14 —	4 —	12 —	12 —				
Sibságar					5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —				
Lakhimpur	5 8	5 12			4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —				

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKH OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, GUENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oryza aristatum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ABRAH DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	Burma—
...	Merga
...	Tavny
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	10 4	16 4	Monimela
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 9	Amherst
...	11 10	11 10	...	...	6 13	6 13	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	5 11	5 11	16 5	16 5	5 6	5 6	17 13	17 13	Pegu
...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bangoo
...	Maubin
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Bassein
...	16 9	6 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 2	12 2	Pegu (island)—
...	9 2	11 5	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Tharawadi
...	9 7	9 7	22 9	22 9	8 2	8 2	14 8	14 8	Honsada
...	Prome
...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 5	8 6	17 —	17 9	Toungoo
...	12 13	12 13	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 8	14 8	Thayemyo
...	17 —	17 1	28 3	28 6	9 13	9 13	17 12	17 12	Upper Burma—
...	16 2	16 3	Mandalay
...	2 10	3 4	...	...	4 —	3 8	10 —	12 —	Bamo
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	18 —	Pakokku
...	18 —	13 —	Meiktila
...	Arakan—
...	Bandoway
...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Eastern Bengal and
...	Assam—
...	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	24 —	Eastern—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	Nonkhali
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 4	17 4	Bacherganj
...	18 8	16 —	...	...	10 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	Maimensingh
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	4 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Tippora
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	19 —	19 —	Dacca
...	15 12	15 12	...	...	12 12	12 —	19 8	18 12	Faridpur
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	Central—
...	15 —	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	19 8	19 8	Pabna
...	Rajshahi
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	Malda
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	20 —	20 —	Bogra
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	18 —	16 —	Northern—
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	Jaipalguri
...	9 11	9 11	...	...	8 10	8 6	20 —	20 —	Dinajpur
...	Rangpur
...	Burma—
...	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	Kháisi and Jaintia
...	Hills
...	Garo Hills
...	Manipur
...	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	Brahmaputra—
...	10 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 4	18 —	18 —	Gowalpar
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Kamrup
...	Darrang
...	Newang
...	Shibpur
...	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1910—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR GHOLU (<i>Andropogon sergum</i>)		BAJRA OR GURBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Bengal—												
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 6	...	...	...	...
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 8	8 12	13 —	10 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 —	13 —
Doon	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 11	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 6	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 4	10 —	10 12	21 —	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 2	7 3	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Outback	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 3	...	...	...	...
Balesore	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Bambalpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Mandhum	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Ranohi	8 4	8 2	11 8	8 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Palamanu	10 11	10 2	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	6 8	9 —	13 5	12 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	10 —	10 4	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 15	13 10	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 10	10 15	13 7	17 15	...	...	12 9	12 15	17 4	17 11	...	...
Patna	10 5	10 8	13 4	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 4	18 —	18 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 —	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	15 4	15 4	...	...	13 4	13 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 12	9 14	15 6	15 6	...	...	14 5	15 6	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	9 12	9 8	...	25 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 8	8 —	21 8	21 —	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 —	9 —	13 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Benares	9 5	9 1	16 4	14 10	6 12	6 4	10 —	9 3	17 10	16 —	16 12	15 11
Ghazipur	9 8	9 8	15 4	16 6	6 2	6 2	11 15	11 14	17 —	18 4	15 14	16 2
Jaunpur	9 5	9 6	14 5	15 —	4 6	9 10	10 3	10 15	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 4	8 4	16 —	18 —	4 12	4 12	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 3	17 8	17 8
Central—												
Banda	9 4	8 14	13 12	13 12	3 8	3 8	9 12	9 12	20 12	20 4	17 4	16 12
Fatehpur	8 8	8 4	14 8	14 4	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 8	16 —	16 —
Hamirpur	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 12	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 8	19 4	19 4	16 4	17 —
Jalaun	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	17 8	18 8	16 —	17 —
Cawnpore	9 4	9 4	13 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 8
Jhansi	8 8	8 8	24 —	22 —	5 8	5 12	8 8	8 12	20 4	20 8	16 8	16 4
Kanpur	9 4	9 4	16 4	16 8	3 —	3 —	10 —	11 —	18 —	17 8	17 —	17 8
Farukhabad	9 7	9 2	13 14	17 11	4 3	4 3	9 12	9 2	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5
Meerut	10 4	10 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 8
Etah	10 8	10 8	17 8	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	18 —	16 8	17 8
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	10 4	18 12	18 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Agra	9 8	9 8	17 —	...	7 —	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Muttra	10 —	10 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 8
Aligarh	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bulandshahr	10 12	10 12	17 8	17 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	17 —
Mathura	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	7 8	6 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	15 —	15 —
Meerut, east—												
Bulandshahr	9 12	9 12	14 —	15 12	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —
Meerut	10 7	10 7	18 —	18 11	10 2	10 6	11 11	11 11	18 14	18 14	15 11	15 —
Meerut	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	7 4	7 —	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	16 —

state the number of eern (of 30 tolas) and chittanka sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Flourensia arbuscula</i>)		KANKNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY, OR SUNDRA (<i>Oryza aristatum</i>)		MAHER (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- mo th of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
				10 —	10 —			5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Bengal—
				12 —	11 —			11 8	10 —	22 8	21 8	Dacca—
				10 8	10 8			4 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Khulna
				12 —	12 —			9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
				11 —	11 —			10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
				11 12	11 12	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Howrah
		10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8			10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
				16 —	16 —			8 —	8 6	20 —	20 —	Hooghly
				12 —	12 —			12 —	12 —	23 8	23 8	Nadia (Krishna)
				10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
				13 2	13 —			9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Central—
				12 —	12 —			9 —	9 —	16 —	19 —	Bankura
				18 —	18 —			12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	Bardwan
				12 —	12 —	20 —	26 9	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	Birbhum
12 —	11 —			9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Murshidabad
				12 7	12 7			8 8	8 8	26 10	25 —	Santal Parganas
				15 1	15 1			16 12	15 12	19 —	19 —	Hills—
				11 4	12 —			7 —	8 —	21 4	21 4	Darjeeling
				13 —	13 —			8 8	8 8	16	16	Oryza—
				11 —	11 —			8 8	8 8	16	16	Puri
				14 —	14 —			9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	Cuttack
				13 —	11 8			9 —	9 6	18 —	18 —	Balasore
				12 —	12 —	20 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Bambalpur
25 —	26 —			11 8	12 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Ohota Nagpur—
				13 8	13 8		15 18	11 4	11 4	18 9	19 2	Singbhum
20 —	21 —			12 12	14 8	17 4	19 —	8 12	9 —	18 —	18 —	Manbhum
				16 13	15 12	16 13	19 7	11 9	11 9	21 —	21 —	Eānchi
				14 6	14 14	17 15	18 5	12 7	11 12	21 2	21 2	Palāman
		12 8	13 15	16 12	17 —	18 8	19 8	13 4	13 8	19 8	19 8	Haridibāgh
				16 —	16 —	16 —	16 8	12 8	12 —	21 —	21 —	Behar, south—
				14 —	14 —	20 —		9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	Munghyr
				15 4	16 8	19 —	20 4	11 6	11 6	21 —	20 —	Gaya
				15 6	15 6	20 14	20 14	9 14	9 14	19 12	19 12	Patna
22 8	23 9			14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	Shahabad
				13 8	14 12	16 —	17 9	13 8	13 —	22 —	21 8	Behar, north—
		12 —		16 —	16 —	21 6	22 —	12 8	12 8	20 —	20	Barua
22 8	23 —											Champāra
				10 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	United Provinces
				19 —	14 10	13 —	16 4	11 6	10 5	17 7	16 14	(a) Agra—
				18 8	15 12	15 12	19 10	13 10	12 6	17 8	17 8	Eastern—
				14 11	14 8	16 10		13 6	13 —	18 9	18 9	Mirzapur
				16 4	16 8			14 12	12 12	18 —	18 —	Benares
				19 12	18 1			11 12	10 4	19 2	18 14	Ghazipur
				16 8	16 —	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	Jaunpur
				19 8	19 8			12 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
				18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Central—
				18 8	17 6	19 8	19 8	13 —	12 8	22 —	22 —	Hānda
				18 8	18 4	24 —	22 —	8 8	8 8	19 12	20 —	Hātepur
				15 14	16 4	19 8	18 8	10 7	13 8	19 8	19 8	Hāmīrpur
				13 8	13 5	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Jalaun
				14 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Cawnpore
				15 8	16 —	20 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	22 8	23 —	Jnana
				17 —	17 8	17 8	17 8	12 —	12 —	22 8	23 —	Kānva
				16 8	16 —	20 —		12 8	12 —	21 —	21 —	Kānva
				20 —	19 —			12 —	13 —	24 —	23 —	Parukhabad
				18 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	13 8	13 —	19 —	19 —	Manpur
		11 —	11 —	15 8	16 —	18 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	Etan
				16 4	15 —	17 8	18 12	13 13	13 —	17 8	17 8	Western—
				12 12	12 12	16 8	16 8	11 4	11 4	17 —	17 —	Meerut
21 —	21 11			14 6	13 1	17 9	17 9	13 8	12 12	18 7	18 7	Agra
16 11	18 14			14 —	13 12	20 —	20 —	11 —	10 8	19	19	Matra
												Aligarh
												Bulandshahr
												Supernatant, east—
												Balla
												Asmgarh
												Qazimpur
												Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1910—continued (The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHHBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Agroha, west-	10 12	10 12	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	17 4	18 —	18 —	18 8
Jahangpur	9 10	9 10	15 12	15 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 8	15 8	15 8
Itanagar	10 6	10 6	19 8	18 14	5 3	5 3	11 11	11 5	19 8	19 8	17 8	17 8
Itanagar	9 6	9 6	16 9	16 9	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	17 12	17 12	16 6	16 6
Itanagar	10 5	10 10	16 4	16 8	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 12	19 —	20 —	16 4	17 —
Itanagar	11 4	11 4	20 1	20 14	7 2	6 10	8 4	7 11	18 11	17 1	17 1	15 15
Itanagar	10 6	10 10	20 3	20 3	3 7	3 12	7 12	7 11	18 1	18 1	16 8	17 —
Itanagar	9 8	10 —	17 —	17 —	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 4	16 —	16 —	14 12	14 8
Itanagar	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 8	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Itanagar	8 —	8 —	13 8	—	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 12	—	—	—	—
Itanagar	8 —	8 —	16 —	—	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	9 12	9 12	16 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	17 —	17 8	16 —	17 —
Sultanpur	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	10 —	9 12	11 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Rae-Bareilly	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 —
Lucknow	9 4	9 4	18 8	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 8	17 8	16 4	17 8	16 8
Hardoi	9 4	9 8	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 —	—	—	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Barabanki	10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	4 8	4 —	10 —	10 —	18 8	19 —	17 —	17 —
Gonda	9 14	10 2	18 4	18 4	8 4	8 4	10 12	10 4	18 4	17 8	15 12	16 —
Bahraich	10 4	10 4	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 —	22 —	21 8	21 —	20 8
Sitapur	9 12	9 12	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	19 8	20 —	19 —	19 8
Kheri	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	20 —	20 4	19 —	19 4
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 10	10 10	19 8	19 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 8	—	—
Banswara	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 12	20 5	20 5	13 8	12 14
Mewar (Udaipur)	13 2	13 2	20 5	20 11	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 13	20 5	20 5	13 8	12 14
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	14 8	14 5	24 —	23 —	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 4 1/2	17 —	16 —	15 —	14 —
Ajmer	10 4	10 4	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	7 2	7 2	23 —	24 —	15 —	15 1
Kishangarh	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	23 —	24 —	15 —	15 1
Bundi	12 8	13 12	18 12	20 —	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	17 8	20 —	12 8	13 12
Kotah	10 12	11 —	21 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	17 4	17 8	15 —	15 —
Jhalawar	10 4 1/2	10 9 1/2	18 10 1/2	19 —	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	15 11	16 —	14 9	15 —
Tonk	8 15	9 4	17 1	16 8	5 12	4 10	6 15	5 12	17 11	17 8	17 2	17 2
Jaipur	10 4	10 8	17 4	18 1	5 6	5 6	6 8	6 8	17 4	18 5	15 10	16 1/2
Karauli	11 14	11 9	19 1	18 12	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	17 13	17 13	16 4	15 12
Dholpur	10 14	10 7 1/2	15 —	15 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	18 14	18 8	18 8 1/2	17 10 1/2
Bharatpur	11 4	11 4	19 12	19 12	4 10	4 9	5 8	5 8	19 —	19 —	17 12	16 8
Alwar	11 8	11 5	19 5	19 4	5 8	5 3	6 5	6 3	19 10	19 3	19 10	19 2
Deoli	11 —	11 3	20 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	17 8	17 8	16 8	16 4
Nasirabad	10 8	10 8	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 —
Shahpura	10 8	10 8	11 8	20 10	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 7	19 —	13 —	13 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 —	8 8	18 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	20 8	20 —	14 8	15 —
Jaisalmer	10 2	10 5	—	—	5 1	4 10	7 9	7 15	18 8	18 8	12 8	12 8
Jodhpur	9 13	10 10	—	—	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	19 13	19 13	14 10	14 10
Balmer	11 6	12 —	—	21 11	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	19 13	19 13	13 9	16 —
Erinpura	10 5	11 8	—	—	4 8	4 8	10 5	10 5	—	—	16 8	16 8
Erinpura	10 —	10 12	19 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	13 —	13 —
Sirohi	11 8	11 5	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	13 —	13 —
Sirohi	12 3	12 8	20 —	22 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 8
Anand	11 —	11 —	20 8	20 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	6 4	—	—	11 4	—
Abu	10 6	10 8	19 —	17 8	4 12	4 12	8 —	7 6	—	—	10 11	10 11
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 —	17 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Nimach	11 —	10 12	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Gwalior	8 12	8 —	—	—	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 8	—	—	—	—
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	—	21 8	18 12	—	—	6 —	6 —	17 12	17 12	16 12	16 12
Ferozpur	11 8	11 8	21 —	21 —	—	—	—	—	20 —	20 8	16 8	16 8
Central—												
Lahore	11 —	11 12	22 8	22 12	—	—	8 8	8 12	—	18 12	17 8	16 4
Amritsar	12 —	11 8	22 8	22 8	—	—	9 —	8 12	20 —	20 4	17 —	16 4
Gurda	12 —	11 8	22 —	22 —	—	—	9 —	8 12	20 —	20 4	17 —	16 4
Jalandhar	11 4	11 —	21 —	20 —	—	—	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	15 8	15 8

state the number of score (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR BASI (<i>Blumea coriacea</i>)		KARUN OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNDAY (<i>Oryza aristatum</i>)		MAHUA (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	20 --	20 --	14 8	16 --	20 --	20 --	18 --	12 12	20 --	20 --	United Provinces continued (a) AGRA—center of Shahjahanpur Budaon Pilibhit Moradabad Bijnor Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur Dehra-Dun Hills— Naini Tal Almora Garhwal (b) OUDH— Southern— Partabgarh Sultanpur Bae-Hareli Unao Lucknow Hardoi Northern— Fyzabad Barabanki Gonda Bahraich Sitapur Kheri Rajputana— Eastern— Partabgarh Bardwanah Mewar (Udaipur) Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dangarpur) Ajmer Kishangarh Bundi Kota Jhalawar Tonk Jaipur Karauli Dholpur Bharatpur Alwar Deoli Nasirabad Shahpura Western— Bikaner Jaisalmer Jodhpur Baliar Kripasara Nirohi Anadra Aba Central India— Indore Nimach Gwalior Panaji— Southern— Mysore Pondicherry Central— Lahore Guzerat Gujarat Jhelum
...	...	16 --	16 --	14 8	16 13	20 8	20 12	11 --	11 --	20 6	20 6	
...	14 --	16 13	21 6	20 12	12 6	13 1	20 6	20 6	
...	...	10 --	18 --	16 4	15 8	20 --	20 --	12 --	12 --	20 --	20 --	
...	15 4	15 12	16 8	16 8	6 10	6 10	20 14	20 6	
16 --	16 --	19 2	21 4	17 1	17 1	17 9	18 1	8 6	8 --	21 4	21 13	
15 --	15 --	...	...	17 8	17 4	18 8	17 --	11 --	11 --	18 --	18 --
...	16 --	16 --	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 --	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 --	13 --	7 --	8 --	13 --	13 --
12 --	...	12 --	...	10 12	...	...	...	7 --	...	13 --	...
12 --	8 --	...	...	...	5 8	...	10 --	...	
...	15 --	14 --	17 --	14 --	10 8	10 8	20 --	20 --	
30 --	20 --	14 --	14 --	13 4	13 --	...	...	13 --	12 8	21 --	21 --
...	13 --	14 --	16 --	16 --	10 --	11 --	20 --	20 --	
...	15 8	15 --	16 --	16 --	10 --	10 --	20 --	20 --	
18 --	18 --	20 --	20 --	17 --	14 8	18 8	18 --	13 --	12 --	19 --	19 --	
...	14 12	14 8	22 --	20 --	10 --	10 --	20 --	20 --	
...	13 14	14 4	18 8	18 8	12 4	12 --	18 8	18 8	
...	14 --	14 --	18 8	19 --	14 --	13 --	20 --	20 --	
17 --	16 --	14 --	14 --	14 12	14 12	18 4	19 4	13 4	12 4	18 12	19 4	
...	14 --	14 --	20 8	21 4	14 --	13 8	18 8	18 8	
24 --	24 --	23 --	23 --	15 --	15 --	20 --	20 --	13 --	13 --	20 --	20 --	
32 --	22 --	...	...	14 --	13 8	20 12	20 8	12 --	12 --	20 --	20 --
...	16 5	16 4	16 8	16 8	8 --	8 --	19 2	19 --	
...	21 2	20 10	20 8	21 2	6 --	6 --	18 --	18 --	
...	...	10 8	10 15	14 1	13 11	21 1	20 11	8 3	8 3	18 5	18 12	
...	20 12	...	...	17 4	16 11	25 --	24 11	...	...	18 4	16 11
...	...	8 --	8 --	17 8	16 8	16 8	15 12	...	...	23 --	23 --
...	20 --	21 --	17 --	20 --	...	...	24 --	24 --	
...	15 12	20 --	21 --	20 --	...	...	19 11	19 11	
...	18 4	18 4	21 --	21 --	8 --	8 --	20 --	19 --	
...	16 2	15 8	22 4	23 6	7 4	7 4	18 --	18 --	
...	16 8	16 4	16 8	16 4	...	...	23 2	23 2	
...	17 18	17 18	17 4	17 18	21 9	21 9	25 14	25 5	
...	...	11 5	11 5	18 14	18 14	18 12	20 --	...	...	19 6	19 6
...	...	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 4	18 12	20 --	12 8	12 8	21 8	21 13	
...	...	10 12	10 8	16 8	16 --	15 8	15 8	7 12	7 12	22 8	22 8	
...	...	7 12	7 12	18 13	18 12	18 4	18 6	23 8	23 11	24 6	24 6	
...	...	14 --	14 --	18 1	18 2	18 4	18 6	...	...	...	...
...	17 --	16 8	16 9	17 2	7 8	7 8	21 8	21 12	
...	18 8	18 --	...	...	8 8	8 8	25 --	25 --	
...	18 --	18 --	17 --	16 6	...	...	20 7	19 10	
...	18 8	18 --	...	...	7 --	7 --	22 8	22 8	
...	18 2	18 5	...	...	...	...	21 --	21 --	
...	19 8	21 2	...	...	8 7	8 7	16 8	16 8	
...	14 --	14 --	...	...	...	...	16 --	16 --	
...	17 --	17 13	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	
...	...	16 --	16 --	14 8	14 --	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 --	24 --	25 --	
...	15 --	15 8	14 --	15 --	...	...	21 --	20 --	
...	15 3	15 3	13 6	13 6	8 9	8 3	20 --	20 --	
...	15 8	15 --	20 --	20 --	8 --	8 --	20 --	20 --	
...	15 --	15 --	...	...	9 --	9 --	22 --	22 --	
...	...	12 --	10 --	17 --	16 --	...	...	12 --	12 8	20 --	20 --
...	22 --	22 --	18 8	19 8	...	...	21 --	21 --	
...	...	14 --	14 --	22 --	20 8	18 8	17 4	...	...	23 --	23 --
...	22 8	19 4	18 8	17 4	11 12	11 --	25 --	25 --	
...	20 12	20 4	18 8	17 --	...	...	26 --	26 --	
...	19 --	17 --	16 8	16 --	...	...	27 --	27 --	
...	24 8	17 12	18 --	18 --	8 --	8 --	28 --	28 --	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1910—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHURU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort	Common	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Amritsar	10 12	10 8	19 8	18 12	...	...	8 8	8 -	18 -	18 -	18 8	17 8
Montgomery	10 10	10 -	19 -	19 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	18 8	18 8	18 8	15 8
Jalandhar	9 8	9 8	17 -	16 -	...	...	6 -	6 -	19 8	18 8	17 8	17 -
Lyallpur	10 -	10 -	20 -	20 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	18 -	18 -	15 -	15 -
Rawalpindi	10 12	10 11	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 -	15 8	17 8
Attock	5 11	10 10	21 -	21 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	21 8	21 -	17 8	16 8
Shahpur	12 -	12 -	18 19	17 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	20 -	20 8	16 -	15 -
Gujranwala	18 -	12 8	18 -	16 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	18 8	18 8	15 -	15 -
Amritsar	11 8	11 8	22 -	22 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	15 -	18 -	18 8	18 -
Sialkot	12 -	12 -	20 -	20 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	18 -	19 8	18 -	17 -
Hills—												
Simla	9 8	10 -	14 -	13 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	13 -	14 -	11 8	11 -
Kangra	13 -	13 -	24 -	26 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 4	11 4	19 12	20 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	16 -	17 -	16 -	16 12
Attock	12 -	12 -	19 -	18 -	...	...	6 -	6 -	18 -	18 -	17 -	16 -
Western—												
Shahpur	12 -	11 8	20 -	20 -	...	...	6 -	6 -	15 -	15 -	16 -	15 -
Jhang	11 4	11 2	22 -	22 8	...	...	8 -	8 -	19 -	19 -	17 4	16 -
Lyallpur	11 -	10 12	24 -	22 -	...	...	8 8	9 8	20 -	19 -	16 -	15 -
Multan	10 -	9 12	18 12	18 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	17 -	17 -	14 8	14 8
Montgomery	11 4	11 -	18 -	17 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	16 -	16 -	15 -	16 -
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 2	16 6	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	14 -	14 -
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 -	10 10	20 -	17 -	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 -	17 8	16 4	16 4
L. W. Frontier Province—												
Hakara	10 12	11 4	19 12	19 12	3 4	3 4	9 -	9 -	...	...	15 -	15 -
Peshawar	11 -	10 -	20 -	19 -	5 4	5 8	7 14	7 13	17 -	17 -	15 -	15 -
Kohat	11 1	11 -	18 -	17 7	4 10	4 10	8 15	8 15	19 10	19 10	18 9	17 14
Bannu	14 1	14 6	25 12	21 11	3 12	3 12	9 6	8 7	25 -	24 6	17 8	18 2
Dera Ismael Khan	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 -	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 10	20 -	21 4	16 4	16 9
Tochi	15 -	15 -	14 -	24 -	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Kurram	16 -	16 -	22 -	23 -	10 -	10 -	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Malakand	10 -	11 -	18 -	20 -	4 -	4 -	5 -	5 -	...	...	...	...
Wano	10 -	9 14	11 2	10 4	3 8	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 -	7 -	9 8	9 -	14 -	14 -	13 -	13 -
Hyderabad	8 -	8 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	9 -	9 -	13 -	13 -	18 -	18 -
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 -	9 -	...	...	11 -	11 -	12 -	12 -	...	...	18 -	18 -
Shikarpur	10 -	10 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	8 -	8 -	13 -	13 -	15 -	15 -
Upper Ind Frontier	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 -	7 -	8 -	8 -	15 -	15 -	15 -	15 -
Quetta	9 4	9 4	18 10	18 7	8 -	8 -	7 -	7 -	13 15	13 10	13 1	13 1
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 5	7 13	...	...	7 -	7 -	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	11 11	11 11	11 15	11 15
Alibag	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 6	11 6
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	7 -	7 -	9 7	9 7	11 -	11 -	11 4	11 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 4	12 4
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	10 14	10 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 2	11 2	15 5	16 3	15 10	16 9
Belgaum	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 1	10 1	14 8	14 8	14 13	15 13
Satara	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 9	8 9	14 3	14 3	13 9	13 9
Sholapur	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 15
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	16 10	16 10	17 6	17 6
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 5	8 5	13 13	15 10	13 13	14 6
Khandesh and N.E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	16 8	16 8	15 6	15 6
Nasik	8 13	8 7	...	...	6 4	7 8	8 14	8 8	...	...	16 13	16 1
Dhule	7 7	7 -	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jaigaon	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	14 12	14 12	14 13	14 13
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 2	6 15	7 14	8 5	14 13	14 13	12 15	12 8
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 -	10 -	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
Kaira	9 -	9 -	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 -	15 -	14 -	14 -
Baroda	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 -	7 -	7 8	7 8	14 -	14 -	11 8	12 -
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 -	9 -	10 -	10 -	16 -	16 -	13 -	13 -
Godhra	8 -	8 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 -	13 -
Diam	9 12	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 -	7 -	15 8	15 -	18 -	12 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	10 -	9 8	...	...	6 -	6 -	8 -	8 -	16 -	16 -	12 -	12 -
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 6	8 5	...	...	6 6	6 5	8 12	8 12	15 9	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 9	9 -	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	17 -	17 -	...	...
Betul	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	17 5	17 5	...	...
Ujjain	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 10	6 11	10 8	10 8	19 -	19 -	...	...
Wardha	8 2	8 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	13 13	14 15	...	...

states the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Echinochloa</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, OHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cyper</i> <i>aristatum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANNA DAI		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	17 8	16 8	16 —	16 —	10 8	9 8	20	20 —	Punjab—continued
...	17 8	17 8	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	22	22 —	South-eastern
...	20 —	17 8	...	...	...	...	21	21 —	Gurgaon
...	17 —	18 —	17 8	18 —	12 —	11 —	20	20 —	Delhi
...	Rohtak
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	19 8	20 —	...	...	...	...	Karnal
...	...	13 —	13 —	20 8	20 —	20 —	19 8	...	...	...	...	Submerged
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 4	19 —	18 8	18 —	...	...	...	...	Ludhiana
...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 8	18 —	17 8	...	...	...	...	Jalandhar
...	...	12 8	11 —	19 4	19 —	17 —	18 8	9 8	9 8	27	27 —	Hoshiarpur
...	17 —	16 8	18 —	17 —	...	...	29	29 —	Gurdaspur
...	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	7 —	7 —	18	18 12	Amritsar
...	13 —	14 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	22	22 —	Sialkot
...	17 4	17 12	19 —	19 8	...	...	26	26 —	Hills—
...	...	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 8	18 8	18 —	...	...	25	25 —	Simla
...	20 —	18 —	15 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	24	24 —	Kangra
15 —	15 —	18 —	16 4	19 4	14 4	19 8	18 8	...	...	23	23 —	Northern—
...	...	11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —	19 8	19 8	...	...	25	25 —	Rawalpindi
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 12	17 12	19 8	17 8	...	...	24	24 —	Attock
...	20 8	20 8	18 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	22	22 —	Western—
...	16 4	16 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	21	21 —	Shahpur
...	15 12	15 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	25	25 —	Jhang
...	13 12	13 —	15 —	17 —	...	...	19 6	19 6	Lyallpur
...	...	18 —	16 —	16	18 —	19 —	19 —	13 2	12 —	25	25 —	Multan
...	15 15	15 —	17 14	17 14	...	...	30	30 10	Montgomery
...	20 6	21 4	22 13	22 3	...	...	28	28 —	Muzaffargarh
...	20 —	18 12	17 —	15 —	7 8	7 8	20	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	8 8	8 6	22 —	22 —	...	...	16	16 —	N. W. Frontier Province—
...	12 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	19	19 —	Hazara
...	12 12	12 1	...	...	...	...	Peshawar
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	46	46 —	Kohat
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	24	24 —	Banna
...	6 8	6 8	26	26 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22	22 —	Tochi
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14	14 —	Kurram
...	12 1	11 15	12 1	12 5	6 —	6 —	16	16 —	Malakand
...	Wano
...	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	Karachi
...	Hyderabad
...	Thar and Parkar
...	(Unarkot)
...	Shikarpur
...	Upper Sind Frontier
...	Quetta
...	Bombay—
...	Konkan—
18 8	12 8	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	8 9	8 9	19 8	19 3	Karwar
12 15	11 12	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 2	8 2	22 12	24 2	Ratnagiri
9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	20 6	20 6	Alibag
10 14	10 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 10	7 10	16 13	16 13	Bombay
...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 12	7 12	24 8	24 8	Tanna
...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 7	8 —	19 15	19 15	Deccan and Kar Sát—
...	11 7	11 15	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 7	21 7	Dharwar
15 12	15 12	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 8	9 9	19 9	19 9	Belgaum
...	13 10	13 2	...	...	11 3	10 6	19 8	19 8	Satara
...	11 5	11 5	...	...	9 3	9 3	20 8	21 5	Sholapur
...	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 3	9 3	22 —	22 —	Bijapur
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 3	17 3	Poona
...	14 2	14 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	23 10	24 10	Khandesh and N.-W.
19 —	19 —	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 2	20 2	Deccan—
...	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 2	17 2	Ahmadnagar
...	14 13	13 14	...	...	10 10	11 2	26 6	26 6	Nasik
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 9	24 9	Dhule
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	26 8	26 8	Jalgaon
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Gujarat—
17 8	17 8	...	...	13 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	26 8	26 8	Surat
14 —	14 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	Kaira
...	10 5	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	100	100 —	Baroda
...	Ahmadabad
...	Godhra
...	Dise
...	Kutch—
...	Malhot
...	Central Provinces—
...	Western—
...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 —	17 6	17 5	Nimar
...	18 —	14 10	...	...	10 2	10 2	18 5	18 5	Hoshangabad
...	13 15	13 15	...	...	9 5	8 6	15 4	15 4	Betul
...	13 13	11 11	...	...	8 10	7 2	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	13 10	13 11	...	...	11 —	9 13	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	10 14	10 14	...	...	11 14	10 11	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1910—concluded [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central— Jabalpur	10 2	10 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
— Itanagar	9 10	8 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 2	9 2	22 10	20 8	...	...
— Madras	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	22 5	22 5	...	...
— Bengaluru	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 11	17 —	17 —	...	...
— Bellary	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
— Bhandara	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 9	11 9	18 —	18 —	...	...
— Chanda	7 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	18 —	18 —	...	...
— Chanda	8 14	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern— Bilaspur	10 10	9 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
— Raipur	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
— Drug	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 10	11 11	12 6	12 8	...	...	...	...
Berar— Buldana	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 11	6 11	9 6	9 6	16 —	18 5	...	...
— Akola	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 13	8 13	14 3	16 —	...	...
— Amravati	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 11	9 13	14 1	14 1	...	...
— Yavatmal	8 8	8 2	...	...	4 5	4 —	11 10	11 10	18 3	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories Secunderabad	6 13	6 13	10 7	10 7	4 10	4 10	8 2	8 2	12 12	12 15	14 15	15 9
Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
— S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
— South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 11	15 11	18 11	18 11
— Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 —	12 9	12 8	10 15	10 15
— Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	12 9	12 8	10 15	10 15
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 13	14 13	...	...
— Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 4	14 1	15 1	14 14	14 14
— Uddappah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	15 5	14 15	14 14	14 14
— Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	17 9	17 9	...	...
East Coast, north— Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	16 12	16 12
— Vinagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	16 12	16 12
— Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	16 5	14 14	...	...
East Coast, central— Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 10	13 15	...	...
— Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 —	13 9	13 9	12 —	12 —
— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 8	11 7	12 —	12 —
East Coast, south— Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
— Chinglepat	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
— N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 10	11 10
— S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 15	10 15
— Janjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 8	...	...	10 15	10 15
— Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15	11 10
Madras— Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	15 11	13 —	12 5
— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 2	14 2	12 5	12 5
Mysore— Mysore	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
— Bangalore	7 8	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
— Kolar	...	...	7 —	7 —	4 4	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
— Tumkur	7 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
— Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
— Badur	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	20 —	...	...
— Channarayana	6 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
— Chitaldrug	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg— Coorg	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 12	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	6 12	...	...	7 —	6 12	8 10	9 8	11 12	11 8	12 7	11 12

* Including Solaram

state the number of sacks (of 80 lbs) and cattaacks sold for one rupee]

MANGA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KANKUN OR KAKUN, ITALIAN WHEAT (Asteris italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNDARA (Cicer arabianum)		MAISE (Zea Mays)		ANWAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 1	...	...	10 2	9 —	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces— continued Central— Narsinghpur Saugor Dewar Jabalpur Mandla Seoni Balaghat Bhindara Chanda
...	...	...	...	20 8	15 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 5	18 5	
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	
...	...	...	...	17 5	15 6	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	
...	...	...	...	18 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 13	...	...	6 12	6 15	17 11	15 12	
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 4	17 4	
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 10	9 14	14 8	14 8	Eastern— Bilaspur Raipur Durg
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 8	15 8	
...	...	...	...	14 —	...	...	...	11 —	9 —	15 4	15 4	
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	21 13	21 13	Berar— Buldana
...	...	...	...	13 1	12 1	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 1	17 1	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	18 —	18 —	Amratoli Yestmal
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 3	18 3	
16 5	16 4	...	...	11 4	11 10	...	...	14 5	14 15	14 —	14 —	Nizam's Territories— Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 14	Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar S Canara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	22 3	
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	South, central— Coimbatore Nilgiris Salom
18 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 3	Central— Bellary Anantapur Cuddalore Karnul
14 14	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 5	
13 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	
4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	22	
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	
11	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	23 5	East Coast, north— Channarayana Visakhapatnam Godavari
16	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	
10	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	East Coast, central— Kistna Guntur Nellore
12 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	
12 11	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	
11 5	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 10	East Coast, south— Madras Chingleput N Arcot S. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 3	
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 —	23 11	
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	19 15	
14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 4	Tanjore
14 13	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	Tiruchinopoly
17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Southern— Tinnevely Madura
13 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	23 13	23 13	
14 —	12 —	...	...	9 12	10 12	...	...	7 4	7 —	17 —	16 4	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	17 8	15 12	
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	20 —	18 —	Kolar
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 —	16 —	Tumkur
14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Hassan
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	18 —	Kadur
20 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Shimoga
16 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Chitaldrug
16 —	16 8	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	19 —	Coorg— Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 3	...	...	11 3	10 8	22 —	22 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 11, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)
[In thousands of Rupees]

		IN THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY, OF									
		1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
SEA CUSTOMS											
IMPORTS											
Special Import Duties		2,58	3,76	3,28	3,17	3,81	3,77	4,09	5,12	4,81	4,53
on opium, and military stores											
on sugar, porter, cider and other		1,85	2,09	2,19	2,30	2,60	2,77	2,80	3,39	4,76	4,88
on fermented liquors		58,12	59,16	63,20	68,21	69,24	84,35	70,66	84,16	86,18	85,75
on spirits and liqueurs		3,28	3,19	3,60	3,46	3,37	3,61	3,49	3,71	3,01	3,58
on wines		62	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
on opium		42,82	49,30	49,13	39,41	42,00	33,94	33,89	41,55	47,49	41,45
on petroleum		18,87	34,85	16,85	2,1	12	1	1			1
on sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)				3,26	19	9	1				
on sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)											
General Import Duties											
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)		14,98	13,96	13,26	14,21	16,53	17,62	18,09	22,66	24,21	22,30
on sugar (ordinary duties)		27,11	28,75	22,95	26,83	29,88	33,95	41,56	41,00	48,15	51,60
on chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials		9,88	10,97	10,84	12,55	12,49	13,11	13,81	16,86	15,29	17,32
on cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey		44,16	46,07	47,36	41,02	51,14	58,60	58,91	61,54	47,30	55,69
" white		18,42	25,37	15,17	18,38	25,17	26,33	4,66	36,12	25,05	23,70
" coloured		18,28	22,02	20,34	25,10	24,74	30,15	30,31	31,56	31,22	27,70
Other goods		2,34	2,59	2,13	3,38	4,65	5,18	5,55	5,77	5,42	5,78
on metals and manufactures of—											
Silver, bullion and coin		11,25	28,11	34,76	35,01	38,42	25,96	37,76	46,26	60,75	50,78
Other metals and manufactures of metals		19,02	21,25	27,29	30,37	32,21	28,15	31,47	40,38	43,19	41,52
on oils (excluding petroleum)		1,40	1,74	1,29	54	89	1,16	1,74	2,49	1,24	1,40
on manufactured articles		53,29	56,56	55,22	64,25	74,89	75,19	76,91	89,87	87,50	85,25
on raw materials and unmanufactured articles		9,22	8,64	8,11	8,47	9,21	10,90	10,41	13,40	14,87	13,53
TOTAL IMPORTS		357,79	418,51	400,26	399,29	445,48	454,79	464,15	548,78	551,07	530,75
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS		10,65	15,83	16,34	18,40	20,44	23,89	24,69	28,42	30,12	31,27
EXPORT DUTIES—											
Rice and Rice-flour		70,71	74,25	1,03,47	99,84	1,07,91	97,11	83,94	81,65	62,17	78,37
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS		7,03	2,81	7,77	8,44	8,81	8,08	8,70	9,38	8,01	9,22
GRAND TOTAL		446,18	516,40	5,27,84	5,25,97	5,82,64	5,83,87	5,81,48	6,68,23	6,51,37	6,55,36
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports											
Bengal	Imports	141,50	153,74	146,08	137,78	158,20	164,43	161,93	200,54	175,38	191,26
	Exports	19,38	14,42	15,23	16,24	18,69	21,98	10,79	6,66	8,18	12,45
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	Imports	1,12,70	1,53,78	1,55,28	1,56,49	1,69,33	1,71,22	1,76,14	2,05,20	2,08,54	1,99,46
	Exports	2,69	2,37	3,07	2,30	4,19	1,84	1,85	1,51	2,18	2,80
Sind	Imports	32,27	46,30	35,19	29,64	35,44	40,53	43,96	47,10	54,79	47,63
	Exports	1,00	1,95	1,30	1,31	1,67	1,66	3,92	3,17	2,09	2,40
Madras	Imports	29,50	35,42	34,62	36,83	39,44	35,85	37,54	42,99	50,76	45,11
	Exports	2,51	5,37	6,74	8,92	6,55	4,16	9,10	11,27	8,86	5,91
Burma	Imports	31,36	29,27	29,09	38,55	43,07	42,74	58,28	59,03	40,82	54,66
	Exports	45,13	50,14	77,13	71,07	78,81	67,47				

FREDERICK NOBL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 5th March 1910, is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants and ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	120	93
		Ahmedabad Town	53	24
		Ahmedabad District	128	74
		Kaira District	13	7
		Bulsar Port	92	53
		Surat District	51	27
		Palanpur Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Mahl Kantha Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein Port	9	3
		Kalyan "	7	7
		Bhiwandi Port	3	8
		Thana "	4	1
		Vesava "	11	10
		Agashi "	80	26
		Bandra "	278	174
	Central	Thana District	3(a)	3(a)
		East Khandesh District	21	11
		West Khandesh District	2(a)	2(a)
		Nasik District	3	1
		Poona City	81	55
		Poona District . . . . .	...	...
	Southern	Satara "	1	...
		Ahmednagar District	5	3
		Alibag Port	12	5
		Panvel "	1	...
		Kolaba District	3	3
		Dabhol Port	30	22
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	...	...
		Bolgaum "	27	11
		Hubli Town	24	17
		Dharwar District . . . . .	...	...
	Sind	Bijapur "	80	78
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Karachi District	4	4
		Mandvi Port	3	2
		Cutch State . . . . .	...	...
		Veraval Port . . . . .	...	...
		Porbandar "	74	60
		Jamnagar Town and Port	7	3
Political Charges		Kathlawar Agency	4	1
		Kolhapur Town	72	53
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	6	6
		Sakasa Agency . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Import Districts N. and IF	Political Chargon	Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Haroda State	207	160
		Surat Agency	10	8
		Poona Agency	2	2
		TOTAL	1,486	1,008
		Salem District . . . . .	...	2(b)
		Coimbatore Town	2	1
		Coimbatore District	17(a)	10(a)
		Ootacamund Town . . . . .	..	...
		Nilgiris District	1(c)	...
		Mangalore Port	11	10
		Malabar District	1	1
		Nellore District . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District	8(c)	5(c)
		TOTAL	35	29
	Burdwan	Calcutta	38(b)	29
		24-Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town	1	1
		Hooghly District	1(c)	1(c)
BENGAL. UNITED PROVINCES.	Patna	Saran District	1,605	1,408
		Champaran District	12	9
		Shahabad District	562	421
		Muzaffarpur District	23	22
		Darbhanga District	186	126
		Patna District	270	174
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	17	16
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur District	9	4
		Monghyr Town	110	105
		Monghyr District	332	233
		TOTAL	3,111	2,544
	Meerut	Meerut City	34	33
		Meerut District	87	82
		Saharanpur City . . . . .	..	...
		Saharanpur District	6	6
		Musaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District	283	238
		Aligarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Mathras City	133	122
		Aligarh District	3	3
		Bulandshahr District	9	2

(a) Imported.

(b) One imported.

(c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Agra	Muttra District	535	524
		Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District	128	128
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	175	153
		Mainpuri District	189	186
		Agra City	1	1
		Agra District	227	223
		Etah "	180	183
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	5	8
		Bareilly District	14	8
		Budann " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	6	1
		Shahjahanpur District	1	1
		Moradabad City	6	3
		Moradabad District	75	64
	Allahabad	Allahabad City	1	...
		Allahabad District	97	97
		Fatehpur District	10	5
		Cawnpur City	66	53
		Cawnpur District	363	368
		Jalaun "	17	18
	Benares	Benares City	55	43
		Benares District	5	5
		Ballia District	1,817	1,377
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Ghasipur "	447	460
		Mirzapur "	59	54
	Gorakhpur	Asansgarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Asansgarh District	1,789	1,744
		Gorakhpur City	1	1
		Gorakhpur District	815	795
		Basti District	22	21
	Lucknow	Unao District	778	692
		Rae Bareilly District	292	101
		Gonda "	102	37
		Hardoi "	109	89
		Kheri " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and ports.	Plague measures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Aynabad	Bahraich District	26	17
		Sultampur District	15	9
		Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	29	21
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	237	220
		Partabgarh "	94	60
	TOTAL		8,768	8,200
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	1,052	1,026
		Delhi "	518	328
		Rohtak "	591	288
		Meerut "	538(b)	538(b)
		Karnal "	457	398
		Ambala "	...	...
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Ludhiana "	53	41
		Jullundur City	1	1
		Jullundur District	71	51
		Hoshiarpur District	51	54
	Lahore	Deronapur "	513	476
		Montgomery District	...	...
		Lahore City	13	7
		Lahore District	427	336
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	770	770
RAWALPINDI	Rawalpindi	Gurdaspur	195	195
		Gujranwala "	42	42
		Sheikot "	66	66
		Shahpur District	14	12
		Jhelum	1(a)	...
		Gujrat "	2	1
	Faisalabad	Jhang District	9	3
		Lahore District	97	61
		Patiala City	19	19
		Patiala State	1,168	1,166
		Kapurthala State	117	74
		Malot Kotla State	24	33
BURMA	Pegu	Nabha State	38(c)	38(c)
		Kalsia State	3	3
		Larkot State	...	...
		Ind State	486	202
		TOTAL	7,339	6,227
	Prome	Rangoon Town	9	8
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	14	15
		Tharrawa City	27	23

(a) Indicated (b) Figures for the week ending 26th February 1910
(c) Figures for the two weeks ending 5th March 1910

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Irrawaddy	Bassau District	28	26
		Maubin "	32	29
		Pyapon District	2	2
		Hemada "	4	4
		Myaungmya "	5	4
	Tensar-	Toungoo District	15	15
		Thaton " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	9	...
		Amherst (Moulmein) District . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	9	...
		Magwe " . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	50	58
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay District	1	4
		Katha " . . . . .	...	...
		Bhamo "	2	2
	Sagaing	Shwabo District	10	13
		Sagaing District	10	17
		Lower Ohindwin District	48	26
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . . . .	...	...
		Meiktila "	24	24
		Yamethin "	7	6
	TOTAL		328	300
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BEHAR)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	5(a)	5(a)
		Kamptee Town	55	57
		Nagpur District	129	128
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha District	175 (c)	135(c)
		Balaghat District . . . . .	...	...
		Bhandara Town	3	3
		Bhandara District	171(b)	120(b)
		Chanda " . . . . .	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	3 (d)	3(d)
		Jubbulpore Town	48	41
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	81	81
		Jubbulpore District	180	154
		Mandla District . . . . .	...	...
		Seoni "	3(d)	3(d)
		Damoh District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Four imported

(b) Fifteen imported

(c) One imported

(d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MAHARASHTRA (UNION OF PROVINCES IMPORTANT and (IN THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE)	Chhattishgarh	Raipur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	..
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	28(a)	22(a)
		Narsingpur Town		1
		Narsingpur District	44	24
		Betul District . . . . .		...
		Nimar "	1	1
		Chhindwara District	65	60
		...	98	87
	Berar	Akola Town	254(a)	192(a)
		Akola District . . . . .		...
		Buldana Town . . . . .	...	...
		Buldana District	271	174
		Amraoti Town . . . . .	...	...
		Amraoti District	70	59
MYSORE STATE.		Yeshmal District . . . . .		...
		TOTAL	1,629	1,300
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	13	17
		Bangalore City	1	12
		Bangalore District	19	...
		Mysore City . . . . .	..	...
		Mysore District	13	8
		Hassan " . . . . .	.	1
		Kadur " . . . . .	...	.
		Kolar " . . . . .	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .		...
		Tumkur District . . . . .	..	...
		Shimoga "	3	4
		Chitaldroog "		
HYDERABAD STATE.		TOTAL	51	48
		Usmanabad District	7	3
		Raichur District	4	4
		Aurangabad District	34	80
		Nizamabad District	1	1
		TOTAL	45	88

(a) One reported.

(b) Figures for the period from 21st to 27th February 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	20(a)	10(a)
		Indore Residency	"	...
		Ujjain City . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain District . . . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	1(a)	2(a)
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	1 } (a) 7 }	... } (a) 5 }
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)		
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)		
		Piploda State . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora State . . . . .	...	...
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	...
		Manpur . . . . .	...	...
		Malwa State . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa State	36(a)	21(a)
		TOTAL	65	38
RAJPU- TANA AND AJMER MARW, RA		Mewar State	45	28
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City	163	191
		Chitor (Udaipur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State	85	22
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	276	230
		Jaipur City	428	436
		Jaipur State	237	211
		Kishangarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Bikaner State . . . . .	...	...
		Jhalawar . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah . . . . .	...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 26th February 1910.
 (b) Figures for the week ending 4th March 1910.

Presidency of Province	Division.	Districts, States, and towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
RAJ- P S WARA		Sirohi State	77(a)	59(a)
		Shahpura , . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur „ . . . . .	..	..
		Alwar City . . . . .	..	..
		Alwar State	92(a)	50(a)
		Beawar . . . . .	...	..
		Merwara State . . . . .	..	...
		Banswara Town . . . . .	..	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	..	..
		Bharatpur City	25	14
		Bharatpur State	233	241
		Ajmer City	6	5
		Ajmer District . . . . .	..	...
		Deoli	9	7
		Abu Road . . . . .	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara District	265	218		
		TOTAL	1,941	1,708
N.-W. P. PROVINCE		Nowshera Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	36	19
		Mirpur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kathua „ . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	36	19
BALU- CHISTAN	a	Sonmiani . . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	..	..
		Fort Sandeman . . . . .	...	...
		Las Bela State . . . . .	...	..
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	24,834	21,514

(a) Figures for the week ending 4th March 1910.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT
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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1910.

No. 212.—The services of Captain J. M. A. Macmillan, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 213.—The services of Major H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

No. 218—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces:—

Captain J. K. S. Fleming, I.M.S.

Captain E. C. Hepper, I.M.S.

The 10th March 1910

No. 231.—The services of Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 233—Captain D. McCay, M.B., I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted study leave for nine months, with furlough for three months in continuation, with effect from the 1st July 1910

JUDICIAL.

The 7th March 1910.

No. 336—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 24th March to the 8th September 1910, both days inclusive.

No. 337—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitty, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 31st March to the 8th September 1910, both days inclusive.

No. 338—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Caspersz, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 24th April to the 8th September 1910, both days inclusive.

No. 339—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen having been granted furlough from the 24th March to the 8th September 1910, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Richardson, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, or until further orders.

No. 340—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitty having been granted furlough from the 31st March to the 8th September 1910, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. I. P. E. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitty, or until further orders.

No. 341.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Caspersz having been granted furlough from the 24th April to the 8th September 1910, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Caspersz, or until further orders.

The 8th March 1910.

No. 350.—In pursuance of section 5, clause (b), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

The Schedule.

1. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855 (XXXII of 1855), sections 16 and 17.
2. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.
3. The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866), section 41.
4. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.

5. The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (II of 1867), sections 4, 11 and 13.
6. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.
7. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), section 70, clauses (1) and (2).
8. The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (Bengal Act III of 1876), section 93.
9. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.
10. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under section 41 for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
11. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.
12. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bombay Act V of 1878), sections 43 and 48.
13. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), section 77.
14. The Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
15. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (Madras Act I of 1886), sections 55 and 58.
16. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (Bombay Act IV of 1887), sections 5 and 12.
17. The Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888), sections 46, 53, 65, 71, 72 and 75.
18. The Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (Madras Act III of 1889), sections 3 and 5.
19. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bombay Act IV of 1890), sections 62, 70 and 71.
20. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.
21. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.
22. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.
23. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
24. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.
25. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.
26. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.
27. The Cantonment Code, 1899, section 66.
28. The Burma Gambling Act, 1899 (Burma Act I of 1899), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.
29. The Rangoon Police Act, 1899 (Burma Act IV of 1899), sections 30, 31 and 42.
30. The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900 (Punjab Act II of 1900), section 19.
31. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay Act IV of 1902), section 122.
32. The Burma Forest Act, 1902 (Burma Act IV of 1902), section 55, clause (b).
33. The Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), section 39, sub-section (2).
34. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.
35. The Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), sections 46 and 52.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1910.

No. 263—149-2—The services of Mr W. J. E. Lupton, I C S, Settlement Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 31st March 1910.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 11th March 1910.

No. 284—27-4.—Captain M. O' C. Tandy, R E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General, with effect from the 27th February 1910 until further orders.

GENERAL.

The 8th March 1910.

No. 432—365-12—Mr. A. R. Tucker, Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is permitted to retire from the service of Government at his own request, with effect from the 16th March 1910

No. 433—365-12.—Mr. J. D. Shapcott, a senior Superintendent in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed Registrar of the Department, with effect from the 16th March 1910.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th March 1910.

No. 759-*Est A*—Major E. St. A. Wake, Cantonment Magistrates' Department on foreign service in the Hyderabad State, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days combined with special leave for three months and three days, with effect from the 24th September 1909

No. 760-*Est A*.—The services of Major E. St. A. Wake, Cantonment Magistrate Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 8th November 1909.

The 9th March 1910.

No. 804-*Est A*—Mr. C. Latimer, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th February 1910

The 10th March 1910

No. 816-*Est. A*—Major A. D. Macpherson, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days combined with furlough on medical certificate for 3 months and 16 days, under Articles 233 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th February 1910

No. 817-*Est A*—Captain R. H. Chenevix-Trench, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 28th February 1910.

No. 510-*G*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. W. Macdonald as Consul for Belgium at Rangoon

The 11th March 1910.

No. 515-*G*—*Erratum*—In the Foreign Department Notification No. 2429-G dated the 30th November 1909, making certain amendments to the Indian Arms Rule 1909, for the word "supercession" occurring in line 2, read "modification"

S. H. BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1910.

No. 1144-*F O & A*.—Mr. C. W. Lauder, Issue Officer, Bombay Currency Office has been granted privilege leave for 3 weeks, with effect from the 4th February 1910, and Mr. A. H. King, a Superintendent in that office, has been appointed to act as Issue Officer during Mr. Lauder's absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.**MINT.***The 11th March 1910.*

No. 1325-A.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

I. Statement of receipts, charges and balances of the Reserve on the 30th September 1909.

Dr.

	£		
Opening Balance	18,578,171	Closing Balance	
Net profit on Coinage during quarter ending 30th September 1909	Nil.		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills)	57,738		
TOTAL	18,635,909	TOTAL	18,635,909

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 30th September 1909.

	£
1. As a book credit	344
2. Rupees in India equivalent to	7,786,734
3. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	668,666
4. British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock, 3 per cent. Local Loan Stock, 3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock, 2½ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock, Canada Treasury Bills, 2½ per cent. National War Loan Stock and Bonds, British Treasury Bills, New Zealand Treasury Bills and Natal Government Treasury Bills of the nominal values of £4,665,770, £200,000, £1,092,023, £138,720, £1,500,000, £867,563, £1,393,000, £30,000 and £500,000, respectively	10,180,165
TOTAL	18,635,909

J. S. MESTON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.****NOTIFICATIONS.****CUSTOMS.***Calcutta, the 7th March 1910.*

No. 1828—23.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Article 60 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Balliaghatta-Pattipukur Extension of the Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway shall be deemed to be included in that Article.

GENERAL.*The 8th March 1910.*

No. 1850—36.—Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., is placed on special duty in this Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd March 1910

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.**POST OFFICE.***The 8th March 1910.*

No. 1855—62.—Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Postmaster, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd February 1910 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. M. P. C. Byrne on privilege leave.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 10th March 1910.

No. 1920-3.—The following officiating promotion and reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the 19th February 1910 :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.
A S Judge .	Collector, Class II .	Collector, Class I, officiating	Officiating promotion.
Mr. S A Wistrop,	Collector, Class I officiating	Collector, Class II, substantive	Reversion
Mr. G A. Thomas, I.C.S.	Collector, Class II, officiating	Collector, Class III, officiating	Ditto
Mr W D R Prentice, I.C.S.	Collector, Class III, officiating	Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating	Ditto

No. 1928-3 — The services of Mr W D. R Prentice, I C S , an Assistant Collector, Class II (officiating in Class I), in the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 13th May 1910

No. 1939-1 — Mr. P. Eccles, I C S , is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 25th February 1910, and is posted to Bengal.

INDUSTRIES.

The 11th March 1910

No. 1953-4 — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. Charles Harbes of the Badulipar Tea Company, Limited, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the death of Mr. Gerald FitzGerald

EXPLOSIVES.

The 11th March 1910.

No. 1995-3.—*Corrigendum*—In the Notification in this Department No 1686-3, dated the 3rd March 1910, published at page 223, Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th March 1910, for the figures "4551-4" in the twenty-third line read "4555-4."

EMIGRATION.

The 11th March 1910.

No. 2024-100 — In pursuance of section 103 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that on and from the date of this Notification a native of India departing by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in the States of Kedah and Perlis on the West and the State of Kelantan on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, being protected Native States adjoining the Straits Settlements, shall not be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of the said Act.

B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th March 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.**CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.**

No. 191.—The services of Captain H J Cotton, 99th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 192.—The services of Lieutenant H F W Paterson, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.**

No. 193.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1059, dated the 3rd December 1909, Major R L Morris, Indian Army, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 20th February 1910.

No. 194.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 810, dated the 27th August 1909, Captain W C. Anderson, Indian Army, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 25th March 1910.

ORGANISATION.**ARMY RESERVES**

No. 195.—Isaac Penry Chambers Williams to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry, Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PROMOTIONS.**INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 196.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

6th February 1910.

Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

11th February 1910.

Guy Hudleston Boisragon, B.C., Commandant, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

13th February 1910.

Frederic Alexander Smith, Commandant, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

25th February 1910.

Reginald Edward Harry Dyer, Commandant, 25th Punjabis.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

11th March 1910.

Frank Hailstone Malyon, 21st Punjabis.

Edward Seymer Woodward, 97th Deccan Infantry.

James Augustus Warwick Footitt, 17th Cavalry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 197.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

and Class Assistant Surgeon Francis William Anthony Coshan (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*),

and Class Assistant Surgeon Robert Bernard Pereira (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*),

and Class Assistant Surgeon Daniel Randolph Gonsalves, F.R.C.S.E., (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*),

A and Class Assistant Surgeon Felix George deCruz (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*),

and Class Assistant Surgeon Lambert Kenneth Rodriguez, F.R.C.S.E., (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*), and

and Class Assistant Surgeon Edward Julian Christopher Pereira to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Hiscox Williamson, retired ; with effect from the 11th September 1909.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 198 —The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Butler Gardiner to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon John William Greahy to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 31st January 1910.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 199 —2nd Class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Abdullah (*E*) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 602, 1st Class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Kázim (*E*) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st Class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Hans-raj, superannuated ; with effect from the 1st February 1910.

(*E*) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 200.—The following promotions are made :—

4th Cavalry.

Jemadar Ram Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mulchand, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th November 1909.

Kote-Dafadar Udmi to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1909.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Supernumerary Ressaidar Moghal Bas Khan to be Risaldar, supernumerary ; with effect from the 11th March 1910.

36th Sikhs.

Havildar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Uttam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1910.

41st Dogras.

Havildar-Major Jaisi to be Jemadar, *vice* Sakat Singh, transferred to the 91st Punjabia (Light Infantry) ; with effect from the 16th July 1909.

67th Punjabis.

Color-Havildar Budh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakim Singh, seconded for service with the Nyassaland Contingent ; with effect from the 5th February 1910.

74th Punjabis:

Quarter-Master-Havildar Bhagat Singh to be Jemadar. *vice* Rijah Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1909.

Jemadar Dost Muhammad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Hashim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 15th January 1910.

80th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Abdus Samad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Karim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Eshwant Bhosle to be Subadar and Quarter-Master-Havildar Sirpati Kadam to be Jemadar, *vice* Aba Nikam, deceased, with effect from the 23rd January 1910

110th Mahratta Light Infantry

Jemadar David Samson to be Subadar and Havildar Saiyid Razak to be Jemadar, *vice* Haidar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January 1910.

SPECIAL.

No. 201.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates specified —

Major George Batthyany Sanford, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade,—12th March 1910

Captain John Clayton Coldstream, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade,—14th April 1910.

PENSIONS

WARRANT OFFICERS

No. 202.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Conductor William Knight, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle ; with effect from the 31st January 1910

Sub-Conductor William Clarke, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle ; with effect from the 16th November 1909.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

Bombay Establishment.

N. 203.—4th Class Assistant Surgeon Frank Muller is permitted to resign the service ; with effect from the 14th March 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 204.—Colonel Somerset Henry Paul Graves, Unemployed Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st January 1910.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 205—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 20th February 1910—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain John Gibb.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Class
or

United Provinces Horse (Southern Regiment).

No. 206—Lieutenant Farquhar Mackinnon, V D., to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910.

Second Lieutenant Harris Grant Warburton to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910.

Second Lieutenant William Edger Marmaduke Campbell to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910.

Herbert James Hoare to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. E. M. Campbell, promoted. Dated 1st January 1910.

Maurice Turner to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1910.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery

No. 207.—Captain Constantine George Nomico resigns his commission. Dated 19th January 1910.

Lieutenant Alan Saunders to be Captain, *vice* C. G. Nomico, resigned. Dated 19th January 1910.

Second Lieutenant Bridson Kermode Goldsmith to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. Saunders, promoted. Dated 19th January 1910.

Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieutenant William Henry Leach to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 19th January 1910.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

No. 208—The first christian name of Lieutenant H. P. Farrell is "Harry" and not "Harvy," as notified in Army Department Notification No. 773, dated the 13th August 1909.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 209—Harold Whayman Meakins to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. D. Green, promoted. Dated 15th January 1910.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 210—Second Lieutenant John Simpson Wilson resigns his commission. Dated 4th February 1910.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 211—David Young Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. E. Penny resigned. Dated 1st January 1910.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles

No. 212—Louis Hilgrove Sewell to be Second existing Lieutenant, to fill an vacancy. Dated 10th February 1910.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 213.—Thomas Rowan to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 14th February 1910.

Charles James John Foxt to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. E. St. J. Clifford, promoted. Dated 7th February 1910.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 214.—Charles Newton Davis, M.B. (London), B.S. (London), M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* A. G. Newell, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1909.

John Myddelton-Jones to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* I. P. C. Williams, promoted. Dated 2nd November 1909.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 215.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Behar Light Horse.

Surgeon-Major Edwin Hindmarsh.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant (Quarter-Master) Thomas Stewart.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th March 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 3rd and 9th March 1910.

Corps.	Rank and name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Indian Civil Veterinary Department.	Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Joslen, F.R.C.V.S.	28th February 1910.	Bombay	...	Was Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th March 1910

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 24.—Commander W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, is granted a further extension in that appointment up to the 15th September 1910.

No. 25.—Chief Engineer H. Johnston, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, is granted a further extension of one year in that appointment ; with effect from the 11th May 1910

No. 26.—Mr. R. F. Smith, Chief Clerk to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and officiating Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Mr. A. E. Nash, retired, with effect from the 22nd January 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 27.—Chief Engineer W. Torrie, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service; with effect from the 1st May 1910.

No. 28.—Mr A. E. Nash, Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, is placed on the Retired List; with effect from the 22nd January 1910.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

geon,
as

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1910

No. 67.—The undermentioned Executive Engineers are permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction at Chatham —

Captain G. R. Hearn, R.E.

Captain E. N. Manley, R.E.

The 11th March 1910

No. 68.—Mr. N. Pearce, Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge Project, is granted combined leave for 6 months (privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period) under articles 233, 260, and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1910, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 69.—Major W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Bengal State Railway (whose services are temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India), is appointed Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway.

No. 70.—Mr C. E. Spurgeon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the 23rd December 1909, and until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1909.

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1245 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th March 1910:—

No. 118 of 1910.—Arthur Bergtheil, electrical engineer, of 12 Camomile street, in the city of London, England, and Louis Bertram Cousans, of 7, South Park, in the city and county of Lincoln, England. *An improved apparatus for generating a stream of moistened air.*

No. 119 of 1910.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in and connected with railway, road, water, and like traffic systems.*

No. 120 of 1910.—Ernest Alfred Wilderspin, manufacturer, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to brazing cast iron and other metals*

No. 121 of 1910.—Feodor Lehmann, merchant, Claudiustrasse, No. 5, Berlin N.-W., in Germany. *Improvements in processes of manufacturing vegetable glue.*

No. 122 of 1910.—John Peart, mechanical engineer, of 16, Noble Terrace, late of 4, Abbey Terrace, Gateshead, in the county of Durham, England. *Improvements in and relating to draw gear for railway and the like vehicles.*

No. 123 of 1910.—John Fitzgerald Lee, army tutor, Rawal Pindi, British India. *A mono-wheel cart.*

No. 124 of 1910.—Alexander John Arbuckle, mechanical engineer, of 1, Main street, Belgravia, near Johannesburg, Transvaal. *Improvements in apparatus for the treatment of crushed ore products for the recovery of the metal contents.*

No. 125 of 1910.—Midas Limited, manufacturers, of 73, Leadenhall street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to a method of and materials for the production of a coating of polish upon articles of leather and other materials.*

No. 126 of 1910.—F. H. Schule, G. m. b. H. (Ltd.), rice-mill engineers, 5, Spark street, Rangoon. *An improved paddy steaming or cooking machine.*

No. 127 of 1910.—Charles Thomas Cox, inspector of signals and interlocking, Burma Railways, Rangoon. *Checking the action of signals on railways, tramways and the like, against improper use and unauthorized conditions*

No. 128 of 1910.—Emil Gustav Stark, manufacturer, of 41, Schulstrasse, Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany, Kommerzienrat. *Process of treating vegetable fibres known as cotton silks.*

No. 129 of 1910.—Robert Gerrard Pierpoint, picker maker, of Marlfield, Latchford, Warrington, in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in pickers for looms for weaving.*

No. 130 of 1910.—Charles Bell Walker, electrical engineer, of "Amesbury", Alderbrook road, Solihull, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements connected with the generation, storage, and use of electric power particularly for lighting purposes.*

No. 131 of 1910.—Henry William Handcock and Alfred Herbert Dykes, consulting engineers, both of 1, Victoria street, Westminster, S. W., in the county of London, John Joseph Rawlings, electrical engineer, of 82, Gloucester road, South Kensington, S. W., in the county of London, and William Dieselhorst, civil engineer, of 182, Victoria road, Old Charlton, in the county of Kent. *Improvements in or relating to the sheathing of electrical conductors.*

No. 132 of 1910.—Edward Brice Killen, engineer, of 52, Queen Victoria street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to endless inwardly flanged steel rims.*

No. 133 of 1910.—Edward Brice Killen, engineer, of 52, Queen Victoria street, London, England. *Improvements in wheels with detachable rims or tyres.*

No. 134 of 1910.—Ela Bert White, engineer, of 1707, Railway Exchange, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America (temporarily residing at 186, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, England) *Improvements in systems of and apparatus for washing and refilling locomotive boilers.*

No. 135 of 1910.—Thomas James Hutchinson, consulting and analytical chemist, of 54, Arcade Chambers, Manchester, and the United Railway and Trading Company, Limited, of 251, Winchester House, London, England, inventors *Improvements in the treatment of "bagasse" (sugar cane after the extraction of the sugar).*

No. 136 of 1910.—Percy Gwynedd Porteous, district loco superintendent, and Richard Dermott Thompson, assistant loco superintendent, both of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., of Perambur, Madras, British India *Improvements in or connected with the couplings of railway vehicles.*

No. 137 of 1910.—George Angus Spence, mill manager, of Titaghur House, Titaghur, British India. *Improvements in apparatus for combing or carding jute and other fibres.*

No. 1246 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses copying:—

No. 219 of 1909.—Edward Brice Killen, engineer, of 52 Queen Victoria street, London, England *Improvements in or relating to wooden wheels* (Specification filed 26 February 1910)

No. 315 of 1909.—Carl Jost, engineer, of Standard Buildings, Hornby road, Bombay British India. *Improved means for driving and keeping wet screens used for moistening and cooling the draught of air caused by a fan or otherwise* (Specification filed 25 February 1910.)

No. 333 of 1909.—John Scott, quarry master, of the Green, Wishaw, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, and Christian Mollmann Gottschau, engineer, of Saucelbank, Blackhall, Paisley, in the County of Renfrew, Scotland. *Improvements in cam and tappet valve gear for fluid pressure engines* (Specification filed 26 February 1910)

No. 346 of 1909.—Samuel Stewart Harper, a citizen of the United States, having a post office address at No. 5751 Market street, city and county of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America *Wind mill.* (Specification filed 1 March 1910.)

No. 363 of 1909.—Pirojshaw Burjorji Godrej, safe maker, of the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co., Parel, Bombay *Improvements in the insulating materials of safes.* (Specification filed 28 February 1910.)

No. 364 of 1909.—Pirojshaw Burjorji Godrej, safe maker, of the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co., Parel, Bombay. *Improvements in locks.* (Specification filed 28 February 1910.)

No. 366 of 1909.—De Dion Bouton (1907) Limited, of 10 Great Marlborough street, London, W., England. *Improvements in or relating to oil pumps for explosion engines.* (Specification filed 28 February 1910.)

- No. 367 of 1909.—De Dion Bouton (1907) Limited, of 10, Great Marlborough street, London, W., England. *Improvements in or relating to oil pumps for explosion engines.* (Specification filed 28 February 1910)
- No. 374 of 1909.—Harry Edward Gresham, engineer, of Ordsal lane, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.* (Specification filed 26 February 1910.)
- No. 375 of 1909.—Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie, engineers, of Baden, Switzerland. *Improvements in or relating to the regulation of electric installations.* (Specification filed 26 February 1910.)
- No. 376 of 1909.—Aktiengesellschaft Brown Boveri & Cie, engineers, of Baden, Switzerland. *Improvements in and relating to the control of dynamo electric machinery in electric lighting installations worked with accumulators.* (Specification filed 26 February 1910)
- No. 377 of 1909.—Albert Charles Jones, lamp manufacturer, trading as Messenger & Sons, of Broad street, Birmingham, England. *Improvements in hurricane or wind-proof lamps or lanterns.* (Specification filed 1 March 1910).
- No. 378 of 1909.—Thomas Henry Kane, mechanical engineer, of Youngstown county of Mahoning and state of Ohio, United States of America. *Process for forming expanded metal.* (Specification filed 1 March 1910).
- No. 399 of 1909.—Max Mederer, tile manufacturer, residing on the farm Hohenschwangau, in the district of Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, South Africa, P. O. address Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, South Africa, Box 553. *Improvements in chilling and preserving chambers.* (Specification filed 25 February 1910.)
- No. 421 of 1909.—Henry William Tristram, saddler, and harness maker of Napier Park, Madras, Southern India. *An improvement for slinging horses cattle, ponies and other animals of a similar kind during sickness or for transshipment or for operating and inspecting purposes.* (Specification filed 25 February 1910)
- No. 452 of 1909.—John Tayler, engineer, partner in firm of Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., Howrah, India. *A double lever press.* (Specification filed 1 February 1910)
- No. 475 of 1909.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, 9, Meadows street, Bombay. *A system for the production and supply of electricity at given tensions by means of a variable-speeded axle-driven dynamo, in conjunction with a storage battery, for railway carriages, and other suitable applications.* (Specification filed 24 January 1910)
- No. 567 of 1909.—Ella Rosalie Forbes, widow, Azamgarh, residing at the Sanatorium, Puri, British India. *A safety nut and bolt whereby the nut is prevented from loosening.* (Specification filed 31 January 1910)
- No. 631 of 1909.—Raymond Edward Korts, oil well driller, of Yenang Yaung, Upper Burma. *An improvement in and relating to bits used in mining or boring by means of the American cable tools or any churn motion.* (Specification filed 24 February 1910.)
- No. 31 of 1910.—Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, engineer, of Brant Rock, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in methods of utilising radiant energy.* (Specification filed 26 February 1910)
- No. 32 of 1910.—Herman Diamant, physician, of 2, Church Court, Clements Lane, London, England. *Process of and apparatus for obtaining on a screen luminous projections visible in full light.* (Specification filed 26 February 1910.)
- No. 33 of 1910.—Samuel John Earl, Engineer of 265, Strand, London, W. C., England. *Improvements in and connected with compounds for treating the surfaces of and making roads, paths, and the like.* (Specification filed 26 February 1910.)
- No. 35 of 1910.—Fred Herbert, consulting engineer and foundry expert, of 853, South Seventh street, Coshocton, county of Coshocton, state of Ohio, United States of America. *Pipe foundry plants.* (Specification filed 24 February 1910.)

No. 1247 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 331 of 1899.—John James Marsland. *An improved seat and shoot for a latrine or privy to be called "The aryan combined privy seat and shoot."* (From 13 March 1910 to 13 March 1911.)
- No. 216 of 1900.—Arthur Boyd Price and John James Marsland. *Improvements in roofing slabs and tiles and methods of laying same, to be called "The simplex Patent flat roof covering"* (From 27 March 1910 to 27 March 1911.)
- No. 303 of 1900.—William Wilson and Thomas Bennett. *Improvements in or in connection with life saving guards for tramcars and like vehicles.* (From 6 March 1910 to 6 March 1911.)
- No. 417 of 1902.—Georges Baum and Fernand Boyer. *A loom designed for the manufacture of oriental carpets.* (From 21 April 1910 to 21 April 1911.)
- No. 203 of 1904.—Edward Shaw. *Improvements in the treatment or preparation of sugar and in machinery or apparatus for use therein.* (From 2 December 1909 to 2 December 1910.)
- No. 353 of 1904.—Albert Toisoul, Eugene Auguste Fradet and Louis Piedefert. *An improved crematorium or crematorium gas furnace and method of working the same.* (From 28 March 1910 to 28 March 1911.)
- No. 22 of 1906.—Heinrich Colloseus. *Improvements in apparatus for pulverising blast-furnace slag.* (From 4 April 1910 to 4 April 1911.)
- No. 23 of 1906.—Heinrich Colloseus. *Improvements in the manufacture of cement from furnace slag.* (From 4 April 1910 to 4 April 1911.)
- No. 420 of 1903.—John Parker. *Improvements in the jointing of drain pipes, conduits, and the like.* (From 9 February 1910 to 9 February 1911.)
- No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *An improved automatic low water alarm apparatus.* (From 5 February 1910 to 5 February 1911.)
- No. 541 of 1904.—John Russel Little. *Improvements in and relating to fireproof floors and like structures.* (From 10 March 1910 to 10 March 1911.)

No. 1248 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

- No. 239 of 1905.—Henry Garner. *Improvements in or connected with vehicle wheel tyres.* (Specification filed 4 December 1905.)
- No. 250 of 1905.—New Century Engine (Foreign Patents) Company Limited. *Improved method of and means or apparatus for preparing and applying as motive fluid a heated mixture of steam and a gaseous medium.* (Specification filed 1 December 1905.)
- No. 453 of 1905.—Bhagat Ram. *An improved hockey stick* (Specification filed 28 November 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

- No. 398 of 1902.—Alfred Godfrey. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of cases or shells for cigarettes and the like.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)
- No. 77 of 1903.—Lewis Peter Ford. *Mould for the manufacture of large blocks of artificial stone.* (Specification filed 1 December 1903.)
- No. 431 of 1903.—James Keith. *Improvements in apparatus for moistening air and saturating the same with vapours.* (Specification filed 2 December 1903.)
- No. 450 of 1903.—William Charles Stephens. *Improvements in rock drills.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 60 of 1899.—Charles Daniel Theobald. *A simplex lock block or train key apparatus for regulating traffic on single or double lines of railway* (Specification filed 27 November 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (g) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.**THE PATENT OFFICE.**

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d.).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. Publications on sale at the Patent Office.—

	Price. Rs a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " " 1909	1 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows:—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities Rs 10 per lb. Carriage extra.

Quinine—	{	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.
		" 1 " "	50 "
		" 1/2 " "	30 "
		" 1/4 " "	30 "
		" 1 oz. "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	{	In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs.
		" 1/2 " "	30 "
		" 1/4 " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above Rs 15 per lb. By post 6 annas or every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are : —

	R	a.	p.	Post-free.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	7 14 0
8 " "	3	12	0	4 0 0
4 " "	1	14	0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9 6 0
8 " "	4	8	0	4 12 0
4 " "	2	4	0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee,

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March, 1910.

[illegible]

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th March 1910.

↑ The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th March 1910 consisted of —

(d) One lobe, the commonest nucleus of the silver trachea.

(b) 126 lakh, representing payment into the Reserve of the proceeds of Starting Bills on London, less amount remitted to England for 'eventment,'

218 bbb.

O. T. BARROW,
Chief Commissioner of Paper Currency.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 1ST TO 7TH MARCH 1910.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.															COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.	
NAME OF MINTS.	RECEIPTS.		COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.						Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Closing balance of Bullion paid over.	Receipts of Bullion for Subsidiary coinage.	Closing balance of coins consigned and paid over.			
	Purchased Silver	Withdrawn and un-issued current coins from Treasury, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasury or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	TOTAL.	New coins ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.					Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	TOTAL.	
Calcutta	1	...	1	1	200	11	18	7	237	..	..	...
Bombay	4	..	4	...	..	2	200	...	...	20	7	229	..	...	18	

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th March 1910

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price Rs 3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High School Entrance examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price Rs 3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price Rs. 2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian, obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs 7-8 per copy

"Dewan-i Andaliḥ," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

“Nazm-i-Muntakhab,” one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners’ office, price Rs 5 per copy.

• *N B* — The languages in which specimen papers are published are — Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

**D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.**

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th March 1910.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th March 1910.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.
 Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
 Percentage 28'30.

By order of the Directors,
C. L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.**NOTICE.**

Calcutta, the 8th March 1910.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. J. B. Spicer to be Agent at Simla *vice* Mr. Allen.

Mr. B. P. Willis to be Agent at Lucknow *vice* Mr Spicer.

Mr. A. C. Brown to be Agent at Benares *vice* Mr. Willis.

Mr. J. R. G. Allen to act as Agent at Delhi Branch *vice* Mr W. A. Gibbs proceeding on furlough.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 8th March 1910

No. 471.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 27th February 1910, *vice* Major W M. Coldstream, R E, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, proceeded to Chatham —

Captain H. Wood, R E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain C. M Browne, D S.O, R E, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant S. W. S Hamilton, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 7th March 1910.

No 1.—Mr R. E Saubolle, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1910, or any subsequent date as his services can be spared.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
for Deputy Surveyor General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE.****NOTIFICATION.**

Mussoorie, the 21st February 1910.

No. 3.—Mr. F. Byrne, Extra Assistant Superintendent (New Provincial Service) attached to No 15 Party (Northern Circle) Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 22nd February 1910 or any subsequent date.

W. J. BYTHELL, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 18th February 1910.

No. 420-S. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan proposes to make the following addition to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2306, dated the 29th April 1909:—

"Provided also that in case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
First Assistant.

The 1st March 1910.

No. 562-S.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pushtu Language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta on Monday, the 4th April 1910, and following day.

By order,

H. V. BISCOE, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent, Governor General

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 18th February 1910.

No. 421-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan proposes to make the following addition at the end of rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909:—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft amendment before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order

A. L. JACOB, Major,
Secretary.

SURVEY OF INDIA—BURMA SURVEYS OFFICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Bangalore, the 3rd March 1910.

No. 3.—Mr. O. D. Smart, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India is granted privilege leave for one month and 2 days from 31st January 1910 under Article 260 and 246, Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. GORDON, Lt.-Col., I A.,
Superintendent in charge Burma Surveys

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN BALUCHISTAN.****NOTIFICATION.**

The 2nd March 1910

No. 584-S —The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Inspector-General of Police in Baluchistan is pleased to grant six weeks' privilege leave to Lala Ganesh Dass, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Quetta, with effect from the 1st March 1910, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

By order,

H. V. BISCOE, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent Governor General.

**ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.****NOTIFICATION.**

Camp Ajmer, the 5th March 1910.

No. 276-C. —Mr. H. A. C. Williams, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Ajmer, is granted combined leave for one year, with effect from the 24th March 1910, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations

Mr. S. V. L. de M. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Indore, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Ajmer, during Mr. Williams' absence on combined leave.

Mr. J. W. Kemp, Assistant Superintendent of Police, U P, on his services being placed at the disposal of this administration, is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Government Railway Police, and is posted to Indore.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,
Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana, Criminal Branch.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.**NOTIFICATIONS.****BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.****APPOINTMENT.**

Bangalore, the 2nd March 1910

No. 21.—The Reverend Bertram Mitford Morton to be Honorary Chaplain *vice* Heycock resigned. Dated 15th February 1910.

The 2nd March 1910.

No. 23.—The licenses issued under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), to the Reverend Johannes Rudolf August Ferdinand Kabis, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar, in notifications Nos. 6 and 7, dated the 20th January 1908, to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriage within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are hereby cancelled.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I B, dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Kuppusami David, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar, authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 25.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I, dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Kuppusami David, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar, authorising him to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 28th November 1909 the undermentioned treasure was found on land belonging to Sri Margasagayayeswaraswami temple of the village of Muvalur in the Mayavaram taluk.

44 small gold coins weighing 17½ tolas, valued at Rs 14.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

(ILLEGIBLE),
for Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 25th February 1910.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found out on 10th January 1910, while repairing Sri Tiyyagarajaswami temple in the village of Tirukkaravasal of the Negapatam taluk.

Description.		Weight in seers.		Approximate value.	
1.	Chandrasekarar (copper)	.	35½	100	0 0
2.	Ditto Amman	.	210	60	0 0
3.	Bull (Vrishapam)	.	163½	40	0 0

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

(ILLEGIBLE),

for Collector

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 26th February 1910

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC

Sealed tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1910-1911 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday, the 21st March 1910:—

		Probable quantity required for the year.
1. Ink powder, black, in packets, to yield 12 ounces of ink	Doz	10,000
2. Ink, black, registration	Jars	6,000
3. Ink powder, red, in packets, to make one quart of ink each	Packets.	1,000
4. Twine, country, fine	lb.	10,000
5. Glue, ordinary	"	3,500
6. Penknives, desk	Doz.	200
7. Scissors, large and small	"	40
8. Silk thread in skeins	No	200
9. Rubber rollers for finger-thumb impressions	"	500
10. Tin slabs for finger-prints	"	100
11. Delf bottles	Doz.	75
12. Paper, country, demy, 22½" X 17½"	Reams	2,000
13. Do. do. foolscap, 17½" X 13½"	"	1,000
14. Paste boards, thin, rough, 25" X 20"	Doz.	1,500
15. Nails for packing (Europe, of sizes)	lb.	350
16. Jute ropes (24 feet long each)	No	1,000
17. Gum	lb.	20,000
18. Padlocks, 1", with four levers (with duplicate keys)	No	20
19. Do 1½" do. do	"	300
20. Do 2", with five levers do	"	350
21. Do. 2½", with six levers do	"	500
22. Do. 3", do. do	"	120
23. Do. 3½", do. do	"	20
24. Do. 4", do. do	"	20
25. Cupboard locks, 3", do. do	"	30
26. Do. 3½", do. do	"	6
27. Cupboard locks, special, 4", with six levers	"	50
28. Do. do. 2½", do.	"	20
29. Box locks, 3½"	"	5
30. Do. 3" do.	"	20
31. Do. 2½" do.	"	10
32. Do. 2" do.	"	10
33. Drawer locks, 2½"	"	40
34. Do. 3" do.	"	8
35. Do. 3½" do.	"	6
36. Iron mortise latch locks, 4", with brass handles with 4 levers and with duplicate keys	"	2
37. Postal scales with tola and ounce weights	"	80
38. Tola weights for Postal scales	"	20
39. Ounce weights do.	"	20

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery articles, etc", and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Except in the case of tenders for locks and scales, samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles other than locks may be inspected at the Stationery Office.

3. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder.

4. Standard samples of locks are in the custody of the Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, and the locks to be supplied should be in accordance with them. The outer case and the whole internal mechanism should be of brass, the shackles of the padlocks only being of mild steel. Unless locks with common keys are ordered, the key of one lock should not ordinarily open any other of the same description. An examination fee of rupee one will be required in respect of each of the descriptions of locks contained in each consignment which the successful tenderer makes in pursuance of his contract.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

6. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate, the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the date fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

7. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

STATIONERY OFFICE, MADRAS,
22nd February 1910.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 7th day of March 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 8252, Private, Hilary A. Smith.	Parish and County in which born—Marylebone, London.
Age—20 years 2 months	Date of desertion or absence—28th February 1910.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches	Place of desertion or absence—Quetta.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, brown; eyes, grey	Marks—Mole left side of neck. Dots left forearm.
Trade—None. Bandsman	On furlough at Lahore.
Date of enlistment—30th March 1905	Under 5 years' service.
Place of enlistment—London.	

E. C. COBBOLD, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Agra, this 4th day of March 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—55515, Driver, Sylvester Larkins.	Place of enlistment—Sunderland.
Age—20 years 8 months.	Parish and County in which born—Stafford
Height—5 feet 3½ inches.	Date of absence—21st February 1910.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, brown.	Place of absence—Jhansi.
Trade—Driver.	Marks—F. A. left forearm.
Date of enlistment—11th February 1909.	Under two years' service.

A. W. HEWETSON, Major, R.F.A.,
Commanding 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—24249, Gunner, William Pearson.
Age—23 years.
Height—5 feet 9 inches
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—14th March 1906.

Place of enlistment—West Hartlepool, Durham.
Parish and County in which born—St. Hilda's, Hartlepool, Durham.
Date of absence—10 P.M., 1st March 1910.
Place of absence—Bombay.
Marks—Scar left side head.
Total service 4 years.

H. P. SHAW, Lieut., R. G. A.,
Comdg. 64th Company, R. G. A.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—28617, Gunner William John Wright
Age—23 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Kitchen Porter.
Date of enlistment—16th March 1908.

Place of enlistment—New Cross, London.
Parish and County in which born—Peckham, London, Surrey.
Date of absence—12-5 A.M., 2nd March 1910.
Place of absence—Bombay.
Marks—Cross, dot crossed flags, crossed swords, clasped hands, over heart, bracelet, star back of right hand
Under 2 years' service.

H. P. SHAW, Lieut., R. G. A.,
Comdg. 64th Company, R. G. A.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th March 1910.

No. 5—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on general leave out of India under the leave rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, i.e., 1st March 1910.

Commander W. Mitchell, R.I.M., 6 months.

No. 6—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, i.e., 5th March 1910.

Lieutenant C. E. Edmonds, R.I.M., 12 months

A. W. MCARTHUR,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 7th March 1910.

No. 769-Ap.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 2nd March 1910 *vide* Mr. C. J. E. Clerici, Personal Assistant to the Director-General in the grade of R400—500, reverted as Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade :—

Mr. C. G. Hamilton to be Personal Assistant to the Director-General in the grade of R400—500 ;

Babu Manindra Nath Banerji to be Personal Assistant to the Director-General in the grade of R300—400.

No. 773-*Ap*—Mr M. P. C. Byrne, Deputy Postmaster-General officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 5 weeks, with effect from the 23rd February 1910.

Mr P. G. C. Currie, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr M. P. C. Byrne.

The 10th March 1910.

No. 819-*Ap*—Consequent on the revision of the pay of the postmasterships of Tuticorin, Mysore and Tanjore from the 1st April 1910, the following appointments are made with effect from that date :—

Mr. V. Narayanasawmi Mudaliar, Postmaster, Tuticorin, pay R300, to be Postmaster of the same office, pay R200—300,

Mr G. G. H. Combes, Postmaster, Vizagapatam, pay R150—200, to be Postmaster, Mysore, pay R200—300;

Mr S. Narasinga Row, Postmaster, Salem, pay R150—200, to be Postmaster Tanjore, pay R200—300

^{tenu}
No. 825-*Ap*—Mr J. P. Barker, Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days combined with furlough for 6 months and 12 days, with effect from the 1st April 1910, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd February 1910.

No. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner proposes to add the following proviso to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II, of the new Petroleum rules published in Notification No. 62, dated the 17th April 1909 —

“Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° F, the license may contain in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives ”

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft proviso before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order, etc.,

S. E. PEARS,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 7th March 1910.

No. 21.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Indian Press Act (No. 1 of 1910) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, shall be the officer to whom and Peshawar the place at which copies of newspapers published in the North-West Frontier Province shall be delivered as prescribed in that section

F. W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province

**OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 3rd March 1910.

No. 252-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1915), as amended and extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Notification No 780, dated the 19th February 1907, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Sheikh Seraj-ud-Din, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in cases under section 43 in respect of the Canals in the Bannu District.

The 4th March 1910.

No. 131-L. F.—The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations should be made in North West Frontier Province Notifications Nos 77, 79 and 80 L. F., dated the 16th February 1910, published on pages 292 and 293 of *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated 26th February 1910.—

(1) *Notification No. 77*—

Insert North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 1153-A., dated 31st October 1903, after Punjab Government Notification No. 783, dated 27th November 1889.

(2) *Notification No. 79*—

Insert sections 79 and 80 between sections 76 and 86.

(3) *Notification No. 80*—

For Punjab Government Notification No. 1281, dated 7th September 1875, referred to in line 5, read North-West Frontier Province Notification No 79-L. F., dated 23rd February 1910.

The 7th March 1910.

No. 261-G—With reference to Notifications Nos 97 and 160 dated the February 4th, 1893, and March 15th, 1896, by the Government of the Punjab in the Forest Department, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province directs under section 70 of the Forest Act, VII of 1878, that in lieu of the fines fixed by the 12th section of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, fines not exceeding those mentioned below shall be leviable for each head of cattle seized and impounded for trespassing within the limits of the Kurd and Khowaja Khidar Military Rakhs which are managed by the Kohat Cantonment Authorities:—

	<i>R a. p.</i>
For each buffalo or camel	1 0 0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	0 8 0
For each calf, ass, ram, ewe, sheep, goat or kid	0 4 0

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST
FRONTIER PROVINCE**

NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 8th March 1910

No. 13.—APPOINTMENT.—Khan Sahib Hafiz Zainulabdin, Inspector, 2nd grade, Provincial No. 14 of the Peshawar district, is appointed a Deputy Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, with effect from the 23rd February 1910, *vice* Khan Sahib Jalalud Din Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, retired

No. 14.—POSTING.—Khan Sahib Hafiz Zainulabdin, Deputy Superintendent of Police is posted to the Peshawar district.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,

Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. F. Province.

EXAMINER OF TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS.

(ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of security deposits in Government Promissory Notes deposited with the Comptroller General, by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts on 31st December 1909.

Serial No.	Name of person on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT						Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.	
		3½ per cent.					Deben- tures.		
		1842-43	1854-55	1865.	1879.	1900-01			1896-97
1	Thakur Datt Mukerjee	—	...	500		..	...	..	Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.
2	Nrisingha Das Chatterjee			.			500	...	Ditto ditto.
3	Upendranath Ghosh			1,500	...		3,500		Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
4	Kashinath Vithal			500	.	..			Officer in charge, Telegraph Stores, Bombay
5	Dhanjibai Dorabji Mistry			2,500	500		..		Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay
6	Romesh Chunder Mitter			...		..	1,000		Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops.
7	Nilmadhab Chackerbutty						1,500		Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.
8	Auddyto Charan Dutta			2,000				..	Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.
9	C. Balasubramania Iyer		..	..	.		1,000		Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Madras
10	Kunjo Behari Dutta	1,000	..			..			Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
11	P. C. Paul & Co				..		300		Superintendent, Telegraph Stores and Workshops, Alipore.*
12	Calcutta Boat Supply Company						500		Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.*
13	P. C. D'Souza	..		.		1,000			Officer in charge, Karachi Office.
14	Montajalli					200			Superintendent, Central Office, Calcutta.
15	P. Sivarama Mudaliar			1,000					Officer in charge, Rangoon Office.
16	Akhil Chander Banerjee		500				...		Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.*
17	Baikanta Nath Mittra						500	...	Ditto ditto.*
18	Gobindopada Bose			.		...	500	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.*
19	Kherode Chander Mukerjee & Co	...		..			100		Ditto ditto.*
20	Moll Schutte & Co	.	2,000						Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta
21	Kilburn & Co		.			500			Ditto ditto.
22	Hadenfeldt & Co.	700				...	800		Ditto ditto.
23	E. D. Sassoon & Co.		..	...		.		2,000	Ditto ditto.
24	Shaw, Wallace & Co	1,500	500		2,000	500			Ditto ditto.
25	Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co, Ltd				..		3,000		Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
26	Glazebrook & Co	500					...	..	Ditto ditto.
27	Graham & Co			.	...	1,000			Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta
28	Gladstone Wyllie & Co.				...		1,000		Ditto ditto.
29	The International Banking Corporation, Bombay.		2,000		...				Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
30	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co	.		3,000	.	...		...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta
31	Ralli Brothers					15,000		...	Ditto ditto.
32	Reuter's Telegram Co., Ltd			5,000	.			...	Ditto ditto.
33	George Henderson & Co	5,000				...		...	Ditto ditto.
34	Kailash Chandra Nandi		..				100		Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.*
35	Harrisons and Crossfield & Co	.			...	...		500	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
36	Becker Gray & Co	2,000			.	2,000			Ditto ditto.
37	The Proprietors, "Times of India," Bombay			1,000		..	1,000		Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay
38	The "Empire," Ltd	1,000		...	.				Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
39	The Proprietor, "The Bombay Samachar"			500	..	.			Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
40	N. C. Kar				...	500			Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.*
41	A. G. Ahmed & Co				...	...	100		Ditto ditto.*
42	The Proprietors, "Madras Mail," Madras.		100		..	1,000		..	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Madras.
43	The "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore			1,300	...	..	...		Superintendent, Punjab Division.
44	The Trustees, Tribune Press and Newspaper, Lahore					400	.	...	Ditto ditto.
45	Manager, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika," Ltd		500						Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
46	F. F. Gordon & Co Bombay					1,100	...	..	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
47	E. C. Cotes, Esq			700	..	.		...	Superintendent, Punjab Division.
48	The Proprietors, "The Associated Press Agency," Calcutta.				..	.	600		Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.*
	TOTAL	11,700	5,600	19,500	2,500	23,300	16,000	2,500	

* Notes are deposited for safe custody, no interest drawn.

G. C. WOLFE,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

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List No. 1 of 1909, dated 30th June 1909, of Addenda et Corrigena to List of General Rules and Orders. 3p (1a)

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The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), as modified up to 1st September 1909. 6a. 6p. (1a.)

The Vaccination Act, 1880 (Act No. XIII of 1880), as modified up to 1st September 1909. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as modified up to the 1st September 1909 10a (1a)

Act No. III of 1898 (Lepers), as modified up to 1st September 1909. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Act No. XXI of 1850 (Removal of Caste Disabilities) with footnotes. 1a. 6p (1a.)

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, edition 1909 Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

Act No. 10 of 1899 (Northern India Canal and Drainage), with footnotes. 1a. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 10, corrected to 1st October 1909. Royal 8vo. Board 11s. or 1s (2s)
- The Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8s or 9d (2s.)
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- State Railway Construction Code, First Edition 1909 (Ordinary)** R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (8s.)
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- Rajputana Gazetteer—**
- Volume II A. Mewar Residency and Volume II B together** Cloth Royal 8vo R5-10 or 8s. 6d. (7s.)
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- History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal.** corrected to 1st July 1909. Part I Royal 8vo Board. R2 or 1s (8s.) Part II. R2 or 3s (6s.) Complete R4 or 6s (14s.)

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- Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 9, A Polyglot List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese,** by E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., at R4 each.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at As. 10 each.
- Godadhar Poddhati Acharasar, Vol. 2, Fasc. 4. By Pandit Sadasiva Misra, at Rs. 4 each.
- Nityacara Pradip, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1. By Pandit Binoda Behary Bhattacharjee, at As. 10 each.
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- Haralata. By Pandit Kamala Krishna Smritibhusana.
- History of Gujrat. By E. Denison Ross, Ph.D.
- Rasarnava, Fasc. 1. By Dr. P. C. Ray.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

- Monthly Weather Review, September 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, October 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates) Quarto Paper cover. Price Rs. 2.
- Monthly Weather Review, November 1909. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Rs. 1.
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER AND 25TH DECEMBER 1909.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1908. The Mineral Production of India during 1908. Re 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVIII, Part III. By the Director, Geological Survey of India. Rs. 1.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica. New series. Vol. III. Memoir No. 1. By M. Cossmann and G. Pissarro. Rs. 2.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXVII, Part IV. By L. Leigh Fermor, A.R.S.M., D.Sc. (London), F.G.S. Rs. 5.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

Estate, G. S. Oddie, I.C.S., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George Scudamore Oddie, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Naraingunge on the 27th August 1909, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant, Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 6th April next to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,
Administrator to Estate, G. S. Oddie, I.C.S., decd

CALCUTTA,
22nd February 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 1 OF 1910.

In the matter of V. C. Dooray Rajah Moodaliar, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by V. C. Dooray Rajah Moodaliar, son of N. V. Cunda-sawmy Moodaliar, residing at Kalabusti, Rangoon, clerk to Mr. C. Hamlyn, on the 13th day of January 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 14th day of January 1910 against the said V. C. Dooray Rajah Moodaliar.

RANGOON ;
The 26th January 1910

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 200306, dated 11th December 1909—3½ per cent of 1865 for Rs 27-4 4.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

SASHI BHUSANA DAS,

Address—199, Shibpur Road, Shibpur District, Howrah,

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 064352 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs 1,000 only, originally standing in the name of Babus Narendra Krishna Ghosh and Rajendra Krishna Ghosh, executors of Kaliprasanna Ghosh, and last endorsed to Babu Amarendra Krishna Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—AMARENDRA KRISHNA GHOSHA,

Residence—1, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.**Insolvency Jurisdiction.****CASE NO. 3 OF 1910****In the Matter of Shaik Lala, Insolvent.**

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Lala, son of Shaik Subhan Saheb, of No. 27 in 16th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 11th day of February 1910 against the said Shaik Lala.

RANGOON,

The 14th day of February 1910

J. HORMASJI,

Assistant Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE,**Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.****INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 9 OF 1910.**

A. C. Seymour (petitioner) residing in No. 5, Carley Street, Richmond Town Bangalore, Berahum & Co., and others (creditors).

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 16th March 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

BANGALORE ;

The 28th February 1910.

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,

District Judge

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 104718 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Babu Girish Chandra Chatterjee deceased on the 27th of January 1908, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the executors to the estate of the late Girish Chandra Chatterjee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—PHANINDRA NATH MUKERJEE,

One of the executors estate GIRISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, deceased.

Residence—69, Panchanantolla Road, Howrah.

Estate Major-General W J Ward deceased

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William John Ward, a retired Major-General of the Bengal Staff Corps, who died on 9th October 1909 at Croft Lodge, Moat Croft Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 23rd instant to the said Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G R JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate Major-General W J Ward, deceased

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd March 1910



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1910.

No. 19.—Mr. Lindsay J Robertson, Barrister-at Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted leave from the 19th March to the 15th July 1910, or until further orders.

No. 20—Mr. W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. J. Robertson, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1910.

No. 260.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Calvert, M.B., I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician to the College Hospital, with effect from the 1st March 1910.

SANITARY.

The 16th March 1910.

No. 524—Captain F. P. Mackie, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., was granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st December 1909.

The 18th March 1910

No. 540—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Chaytor-White, M.D., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India on medical certificate for nine months in continuation, with effect from the 25th March 1910.

No. 541.—Major J. C. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Chaytor-White, M.D., I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 543.—Captain T. H. Gloster, M.B., I.M.S., is granted an extension of furlough for six months in continuation of the furlough granted to him in the Home Department Notification No. 746, dated the 7th May 1909.

JAILS.

The 17th March 1910.

No. 90—The services of Captain F. H. Salisbury, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th March 1910.

No. 389—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Parlett, I.C.S., at present acting as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, to be a temporary Additional Judge of that Court, with effect from the 25th April 1910.

The 18th March 1910.

No. 415.—Mr. A. B. Miller, Official Trustee, Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave for one year, with effect from the 1st April 1910 or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it, under Articles 658 and 332 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 417—Mr. C. E. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Official Trustee of Bengal during the absence on extraordinary leave of Mr. A. B. Miller, or until further orders.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1910.

No. 238—58-3—Mr E. Shearer, M A, B Sc (Edm.), Assistant Inspector General of Agriculture in India, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Indian Agricultural Service owing to ill-health with effect from the 4th May 1910.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1910

No 18.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 18th February 1910.—

Names.	From	To
Lees, O. C	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Chief Engineer, 1st class, permanent
Bird, W. J. A	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent
Gwyther, F E	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent
Purves, R E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class,	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank
Clayton, F	Offg Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank

No. 19.—The services of Mr G. B. Goyder, Examiner of Accounts, Nagla Muttra Railway, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Siamese Government.

No. 20—Mr V. C. French, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, in addition to his own duties

The 16th March 1910

No. 21—CORRIGENDUM—In paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Resolution No 154-73-E, dated 11th February 1910, regarding the revised rates of pay to be drawn by Royal Engineer officers in the Public Works Department, published under Notification No 9, dated 11th February 1910, for the words in addition to the new scale of pay at the end of the paragraph substitute the words on promotion to the administrative grades.

The 18th March 1910

No. 22.—Mr C. C. S. Clark, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Burina, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary with effect from the 14th March 1910, during the absence of Mr. G. G. White on privilege leave, and until further orders

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort William, the 16th March 1910

No 898-Est.-A—Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, combined with furlough for 1 year and 6 months under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th February 1910.

No. 899-Est.-A.—Captain R. Garratt, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent, Tochi, with effect from the 24th February 1910.

No. 900-*Est-A*—Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 1 year and 6 months under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1910.

No. 901-*Est-A*—Mr S E Pears, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Political Agent, Kurram, with effect from the 1st March 1910

No 905-*Est A*—Mr H A F Gibbon officiating Superintendent of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Rai Bahadur Pandit Nand Lal, or until further orders.

The 17th March 1910.

No. 576-*G*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Boris Arseniell as Consul-General for Russia at Calcutta

No. 579-*G*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr B. J. B. Stephens as Consul for Siam at Rangoon

S H BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1910

No. 1457-*F. O. & A.*—Mr K L Datta is appointed Deputy Auditor General with effect from the 3rd of March 1910, and is placed from the same date on special duty for an enquiry into prices.

The 18th March 1910

No. 1476-*F. O. & A.*—With effect from the 1st March 1910—

Mr. K B Wagle, Deputy Comptroller General, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks,

Mr N G Basu, C I E., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, and

Mr. S K Datta Gupta, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent in that office.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th March 1910

No. 1467-*Exo.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications or petitions of objection referring to any entry made, or proposed to be made in—

- (a) a draft record of rights prepared under Chapter XII of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 (Bengal Act VI of 1908),
- (b) a draft record of preclial conditions, prepared under section 107 of that Act,
- (c) a draft statement prepared, or a tenant's *khatian* written up under section 111 of the same Act,
- (d) a draft record of landlord's privileged lands, prepared under Chapter XIV of the same Act, or
- (e) a draft record of rights and obligations, prepared under Chapter XV of the same Act

Provided that such applications or petitions are presented—

- (i) in the case of the documents referred to in clauses (a), (d) and (e)—before the publication of the draft under sub-section (1) of section 83 of the said Act.
- (ii) in the case of the documents referred to in clause (b)—Before the publication of the draft under sub-section (1) of section 108 of the said Act, and
- (iii) in the case of the documents referred to in clause (c)—before the publication of the draft under clause (5) of section 111 of the said Act.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 18th March 1910.

**No. 1478-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments
at Civil Treasuries in India.**

February 1910.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	FEBRUARY.		TO END OF FEBRUARY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1909-1910.	1908-1909	1909-1910	1908-1909.	Budget, 1909-1910.	Actuals, 1908-1909.
Civil Revenue						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4.93	5.06	25.46	23.50	32.97	31.18
Opium	84	51	7.51	8.35	6.63	8.83
Salt	37	33	4.31	4.22	4.08	4.91
Stamps	55	52	6.04	5.71	6.71	6.52
Excise	87	82	8.74	8.56	10.16	9.57
Provincial Rates	3	3	72	70	80	80
Customs	67	59	6.55	6.52	7.54	7.28
Assessed Taxes	16	17	1.97	1.97	2.28	2.17
Forest	24	25	2.00	1.94	2.69	2.55
Registration	5	5	59	58	60	65
Tributes from Native States	5	5	64	65	84	88
Other Civil Revenue	44	44	3.44	3.23	4.42	4.17
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	9.20	8.84	67.07	65.93	80.60	79.58
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-54	-33	-4.33	-4.30	-4.45	-4.39
Opium	-3	-2	-1.64	-1.83	-1.64	-1.25
Famine Relief	-	-2	-8	-91	-75	-1.30
Other Civil Expenditure	-2.80	-2.92	-31.22	-31.72	-37.55	-37.48
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	-3.37	-3.29	-37.27	-38.70	-44.30	-45.02
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from these Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
<i>(The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.)</i>						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, - Receipts less than issues)	+1	+4	+1.17	+9	+1.60	+32
Marine	-4	-3	-36	-33	-34	-33
Military Receipts	+4	+14	+72	+1.08	+88	+1.59
Military Issues	-1.77	-1.94	-18.67	-19.26	-21.16	-21.23
Public Works Department -						
Receipts						
Ordinary Branches	+62	+79	+4.70	+4.54	+51.25	+47.29
State Railways	+3.47	+3.14	+34.54	+31.20		
East Indian Railway	+58	+57	+6.29	+6.21		
Telegraph	+2	+6	+21	+57		
TOTAL	+4.69	+4.56	+45.74	+42.52	+51.86	+47.93
Issues						
Ordinary Branches	-1.97	-1.14	-10.59	-11.57	-44.26	-44.31
State Railways	-2.03	-2.17	-23.71	-23.68		
East Indian Railway	-27	-30	-3.37	-3.59		
Telegraph	-11	-12	-1.19	-1.14		
TOTAL	-3.48	-3.73	-38.86	-39.98	-45.08	-45.65
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-55	-96	-10.26	-15.88	-13.14	-17.97
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, - Receipts less than payments)		-2	+2.28	+1.75	+2.31	+1.74
Temporary Advances from Gold Standard Reserve	-2.03	+75		+4.50		+22
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	-11	-4	-8	+14		-3.31
Currency Transfers for Gold in England				-3.31		
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit						+4
Exchange on Remittance Accounts		-3		-1		
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	-1.58	-4.23	-23.98	-17.74	-24.10	-17.74
Sale of Demand Drafts on London			+23	-10		
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+40	+47	+1.40	-3.05	+1.70	-1.47
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	-3.23	-3.10	-20.15	-17.82	-20.09	-20.52
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1.96	+1.47	+29	-6.53	+1.64	-2.93
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13.68	11.28	15.35	19.28	15.35	19.28
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15.64	12.75	15.64	12.75	18.39	15.35

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1910.

No. 2158—3 —Mr P Eccles, I C S., an officiating Assistant Collector in Class III of the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate in Class II with effect from the 4th March 1910

No 2162—3 —Mr. R F L. Whitty, I. C S., an Assistant Collector in Class III (at present officiating in Class I) of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eight months and fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd April 1910 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 18th March 1910

No. 2240—3 —Mr G N Bower, an Assistant Collector in Class V of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st April 1910 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave

POST OFFICE

The 17th March 1910.

No 2180—40 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions be made, with effect from the 1st April 1910, in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August 1908 —

(1) The following shall be inserted below rule 112 —

“ 112-A Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India (including Burma) for the head post office at Aden or from the head post office at Aden for any post office in India (including Burma). The limits of value and the other conditions laid down in the foregoing rules relating to inland telegraphic money orders shall apply to such telegraphic money orders

Provided that the fees for such telegraphic money orders shall be made up of (1) the money order commission at the rates applicable to inland ordinary money orders, and (2) a telegraph charge at the rate of Rs 1 a word for every word included in the telegram advising the remittance, except the name of the telegraph office of origin

Provided also that telegraphic money orders for repayment to the remitters shall be returned *by post* to the offices of issue ”

(2) After the words “ additional words ” in the second sentence of rule 98 as revised by Notification No. 7339—216, dated the 1st October 1909, the following shall be added, namely —

“ in excess of twelve ”.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 17th March 1910.

No. 2221—55 —Mr R. R. Simpson, Inspector of Mines, No. 3 Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

POST OFFICE.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

The 18th March 1910.

No. 2248—77.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Post Office consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. T. van Someren, C.I.E., Deputy Postmaster General, 1st grade, with effect from the 25th February 1910 —

Rai Chandra Kant Dutt Bahadur, offg Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, to be provisionally appointed to that grade.

Mr. P. G. C. Currie, provisional Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, to be confirmed substantively in that grade.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.*The 18th March 1910.*

No. 2252—5.—Mr. I. H. Burkill, Assistant Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, officiating as Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with study leave for two months and furlough for one month with effect from the 23rd April 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same

No. 2253—5.—Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S., F.L.S., Curator of the Indian Museum, Industrial Section, is appointed to officiate as Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India during Mr. Burkill's absence on leave or until further orders.

B. ROBERTSON,*Secretary to the Government of India.***ARMY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 18th March 1910.***FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.****CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.**

No. 216 —Major N T Parker, Indian Army, has been granted privilege leave for 45 days combined with furlough for 10 months and 15 days; with effect from the 23rd February 1910.

No. 217 —Captain E. G. S. Trotter, Indian Army, is granted furlough on private affairs for one year; with effect from the 10th February 1910.

PROMOTIONS**INDIAN ARMY**

No. 218 —The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

*Captains to be Majors.**12th March 1910*

Hyla Napier Holden, 5th Cavalry

John Thomas Graves Adamson, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Alfred Albert James, 29th Punjabis.

Horace Charles Oakes, 28th Light Cavalry.

*Lieutenants to be Captains**14th March 1910*

Wilfred Clyde Richmond Savage, 22nd Punjabis.

16th March 1910.

Robert Hodgins, Civil Employ.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 219.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Francis Angelo Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., *vice* Colonel Roderick Macrae, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, retired. Dated 1st March 1910.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 220.—Sub-Conductor Robert Sheret to be Conductor and Sergeant Aldworth Marnock Walker to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Ronald Archibald Davis, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 14th December 1909.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

32nd Lancers.

No. 221—Jemadar Sunder Singh, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 965 dated the 6th December 1907, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 11th December 1907.

No. 222.—The following promotions are made :—

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kote-Dasadar Kaim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Shirin transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st December 1909.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

Jemadar Taj Muhammad to be Subadar and Havildar Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahimullah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th January 1910

Jemadar Bhagat Bir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Man Bir to be Jemadar, *vice* Khutia Pun, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th January 1910

21st Punjabis

Jemadar Hira Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Isar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st November 1909

121st Pioneers

Subadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Shaikh Yunus to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Niyamatollah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Dadu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1909.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry

Jemadar Ali Nazar to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 1st January 1910

Havildar Sartaraz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardan Gul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1910.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

54th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 223—Quarter-Master-Daladar Wazir Beg, appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 25th January 1909

10th Mule Corps.

No. 224—Jemadar Ranbaz Khan to be Ressaidar, on augmentation of establishment; with effect from the 16th December 1909.

51st Silladar Camel Corps

No. 225.—Ressaidar Jodh Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Sher Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1910

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 226.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date specified —

Conductor, Ronald Arthibald Davis, India Miscellaneous List, with effect from the 14th December 1909.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 227.—The date of retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, is " 1st January 1910 " and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 39, dated the 14th January 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 228.—Colonel Roderick Macrae, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bangal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st March 1910.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 229.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th February 1910

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Septimus George Jackson.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, INDIA.

No. 230.—Sub-Conductor Edward James Wallace, Supervisor, 1st Grade, United Provinces Public Works Department, is, on appointment to the Provincial Engineer Service, permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 6th October 1909, under the provisions of paragraph 163, Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery

No. 231.—Noel Robertson-Glasgow (Lieutenant, R. A.) to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 28th September 1909.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles

No. 232.—Army Department Notification No. 212, dated the 11th March 1910, should read " Louis Hilgrove Sewell to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th February 1910."

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 233.—In Army Department Notification No. 213, dated the 11th March 1910, for " Charles James John Foxt " read " Charles James John Fox."

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 234.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles

Captain Robert Alexander Scott.

JUDICIAL.

No. 235.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. Cap. 58), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 130 of the Rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India, published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Army Department, No. 921, dated the 20th November 1908, the words " during meals " and " except so far as is allowed," shall be omitted.

R. I SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 18th March 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 10th and 16th March 1910.—

Corps	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Cantonment Magistrates' Department.	Major William Sebastian Eardley-Howard	14th March 1910	Kamptee	...	..
57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain James David Stirling, D.S.O.	11th March 1910.	I akki Marwat (Bannu District).	..	Was killed in action against raiders
India Miscellaneous List.	Sub-Conductor Samuel Gifford	21st January 1910.	Purandhar	..	...

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th March 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 29 — Commander N. F. J. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Port Officer, Karachi, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Commander G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th February 1910.

No. 30 — The services of Commander T. A. L. deBerry, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for appointment as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, *vice* Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st March 1910.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1910.

No. 71 — Mr G. A. Meade, Storekeeper, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Wadley, Chief Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

No. 72.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, four months and

seventeen days furlough on Medical Certificate and one month and fourteen days Extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of the leave granted in Railway Board Notification No. 291, dated the 28th September 1909.

No. 73.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 370, dated the 14th December 1909, Mr. W. J. Carroll, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment during the absence of Mr. N. C. Halder, District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 74.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 73, dated the 15th March 1910, and Notification No. 10, dated 14th January 1910, Mr. W. A. Bain, Superintendent, Office of the Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, will continue to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway.

No. 75.—Mr. N. A. Todd, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 13th February 1910, during the absence of Mr. S. D. Manson, on language leave.

The 16th March 1910

No. 76.—Mr. N. D. Calder, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment during the absence on combined leave of Mr. W. J. Collett-White, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent.

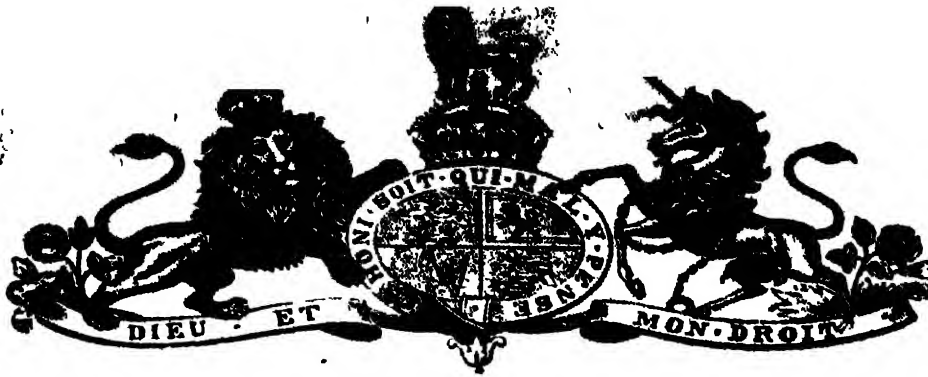
The 18th March 1910.

No. 77.—Mr. G. B. Barton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 4th September 1909.

No. 78.—Mr. G. Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 25th February 1910.

No. 79.—Mr. D. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1909

From the 13th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to the extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.**

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1268 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th March 1910:—

- No. 138 of 1910.—John Anderson Sandeman, tea planter, of Ghazipur Tea Estate, Kalaura P O, A B Railway. *Improvements in rotating cylindrical driers*
- No. 139 of 1910.—John Fitzgerald-Lee, army tutor, Rawal Pindi, British India. *A wigwam tent for bivouacking purposes*
- No. 140 of 1910.—Ernest Alexander West, general manager and attorney in India of West's Patent Press Company, Limited, presently residing at Cawnpore, in the United Provinces, British India. *Improvements in presses for baling hay or other fodder for transport.*
- No. 141 of 1910.—Nicola Pavia, engineer, residing at Turin, Corso, Saccardi N. 51 and Giacomo Casalis, employe, at Turin, Corso Principe Oddone N. 23. *Improvements in automatic couplings for railway vehicles and the like*
- No. 142 of 1910.—Max Ulrich Schoop, chemist, of Villa Plaisance, Garenne-Colombes, near Paris, France. *An improved method of applying metallic coatings*
- No. 143 of 1910.—Arthur Robert Hubbard, engineer, of 1, Peckham road, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in spring wheels*
- No. 144 of 1910.—Thomas Arblaster Cooke, manufacturer, trading as Henry Blunn & Company, of Brereton Works, Rugeley, in the county of Stafford. *Improvements in cash boxes and the like.*
- No. 145 of 1910.—Josef Weiser, engineer, chief manager of the Petroleum Distillery in Mährisch-Schönberg, in the empire of Austria. *Process and apparatus for manufacturing asphalt and coke by distillation.*
- No. 146 of 1910.—James Martin, engine fitter, of 17, Adelaide street, Bradford, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *A self-lubricating picker spindle for looms.*
- No. 147 of 1910.—Rosa Lamp'l (nec Muller) and Paul Julius Lamp'l, portrait painters, of 47 Bahnstrasse, Schöneberg near Berlin, in the German Empire. *Improvements in and relating to the production of inimitable graphic impressions*
- No. 148 of 1910.—John MacLaren Malloch, consulting engineer, 8 Panmure street, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. *Improvements in shuttle box fronts for lays of looms.*
- No. 149 of 1910.—William Gough Firman, tea garden manager, of Borelli Tea Company, Tezapore, Assam, British India. *Improvements in tea breakers and the like*
- No. 150 of 1910.—Samuel Taylor, jute merchant, Nalgola, Dacca, E. Bengal. *An improved process for decorticating jute.*
- No. 151 of 1910.—Arthur Manuel del Espino, engineer, Bengal Assam Steam Ship Company, of 6 Chapel road, Hastings in the town of Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved method of an apparatus for removing scale from the boiler tubes and tube plates of marine boilers and the like.*

No. 1269 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily, and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 348 of 1909.—John Collins Dallas, engineer, of 47 Middle road, Barrackpore, in Bengal British India *Improved method of an apparatus for sterilizing the effluent of latrines, septic tanks and the like.* (Specification filed 5 March 1910)
- No. 350 of 1909.—Percy Beattie-Crozier, Lieutenant, 4th (P. A V.) Rajputa, Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan *Keeping the protective rubber rings, used on polo-sticks to lessen concussion, in their correct position on the stick* (Specification filed 7 March 1910)
- No. 379 of 1909.—William Wilson Bond, master, S S "Workman," of 9 Kidderpore Dock, near Calcutta, British India *Improvements in golf clubs and the like* (Specification filed 1 March 1910)
- No. 380 of 1909.—Ignaz Etrich, engineer, of Oberstadt, in the kingdom of Austria. *Improvements in spindles for spinning flax, hemp, jute and other fibres* (Specification filed 1 March 1910)
- No. 393 of 1909.—Anne of Lowenstein Wertheim, a Princess of the German Empire, of 8 Upper Belgrave street, London, England. *Improvements in self-levelling cots, bunks, couches and the like, for use on ship-board.* (Specification filed 11 January 1910.)
- No. 439 of 1909.—William Rees Bevan, mechanical engineer, of No 13 Upper Holly Hill road, Belvedere, in the county of Kent, Alfred Blackmore, insurance broker, of No. 2 St Michael's House, St Michael's Alley, in the city of London, William James Harvie, bank clerk, of Bank House, The Broadway, Bexley Heath, in the county of Kent, Daniel Thomas Morley, engineer, of "Leumbrah," Dover road, Welling, in the county aforesaid, and Walter Sheard Watney, florist, of Bostal Nursery, Bexley Heath, in the county aforesaid, all in England. *Improvements in nut locks.* (Specification filed 4 March 1910)
- No. 440 of 1909.—Alfred Blackmore, insurance broker, of No 2 St Michael's House, St Michael's Alley, in the city of London, England, Daniel Thomas Morley, engineer, of "Leumbrah," Dover road, Welling, in the county of Kent, England, and Walter Sheard Watney, florist, of Bostal Nursery, Bexley Heath, in the county aforesaid. *Improvements in nut locks* (Specification filed 4 March 1910.)
- No. 441 of 1909.—Robert French Thompson, engineer, of 88 Cromwell road, Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, England *Improvements in and connected with the smoke boxes of boilers of the locomotive type.* (Specification filed 4 March 1910.)
- No 470 of 1909.—Richard Joseph Sharp, solicitor, of 16 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, and Malcolm Quelch, solicitor's clerk, of 34 Sydney street, Brighton, England *Means for automatically indicating the approximate number of words and other characters written by type-writing machines.* (Specification filed 12 January 1910)
- No. 497 of 1909.—Charles Walke, inspector of Steam Boilers, the Town Customs House, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in rollers of cotton gins.* (Specification filed 3 March 1910.)
- No. 506 of 1909.—Charles Dutton, signal superintendent, London Brighton and South Coast Railway, Engineer's Office, London Bridge Station, London, England, and McKenzie and Holland, Limited, railway signal engineers and contractors, of 58 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England *An improvement in signalling and interlocking for railways and tramways* (Specification filed 4 March 1910)
- No. 607 of 1909.—Friedrich Schnapp, Royal Councillor, of Alvenslebenstrasse 2, Berlin, W. Germany. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically regulating the discharge of water and water-courses, reservoirs and the like with variable liquid-levels.* (Specification filed 3 March 1910)
- No. 646 of 1909.—Albert Edward Van Ristell, signal and interlocking inspector, E I R., Allahabad *An automatic signal wire compensator.* (Specification filed 16 February 1910.)

- No. 26 of 1910.—Clancy Metals Process Company, engaged in the business of treating ores, of No. 170 Broadway, in the city of New York (Borough of Manhattan), county and state of New York, United States of America. *Treatment of precious metalliferous ores.* (Specification filed 1 March 1910.)
- No. 28 of 1910.—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German empire. *Improvements in the absorption of oxides of nitrogen.* (Specification filed 4 March 1910.)
- No. 40 of 1910.—Hydrocarbon Converter Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Delaware, with a place of business at No. 37 Wall street, in the city of New York, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of gas from hydrocarbon oils and the like.* (Specification filed 4 March 1910.)
- No. 44 of 1910.—Alexander McLennan, manufacturer, of 165 Bermondsey street, Bermondsey, London, England. *An improved process for the treatment of leather.* (Specification filed 3 March 1910.)

No. 1270 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 285 of 1899.—Sri Krishna Joshi *The utilisation of solar heat for culinary, industrial and other purposes, to be called the Bhanu-tap or the Heliotherm* (From 15 March 1910 to 15 March 1911.)
- No. 323 of 1902.—Arthur Kitson. *Improvements in or pertaining to vapor-burning apparatus* (From 17 March 1910 to 17 March 1911.)
- No. 376 of 1903.—Hans Siegwart *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for cutting beams, girders and other structures particularly to those made of artificial stone or the like* (From 11 May 1910 to 11 May 1911.)
- No. 377 of 1903.—Hans Siegwart *Improvements in or relating to cores or formers for use in the manufacture of hollow girders or structures.* (From 11 May 1910 to 11 May 1911.)
- No. 476 of 1903.—C. W. Lamb *Lamb's improved light weight harness saddle.* (From 10 March 1910 to 10 March 1911.)
- No. 55 of 1905.—John Taylor. *Improvements in or relating to humidifying apparatus.* (From 4 April 1910 to 4 April 1911.)
- No. 582 of 1905.—George Dubern. *An improved duplex lighting microscope.* (From 15 March 1910 to 15 March 1911.)
- No. 140 of 1906.—The Ore Concentration Company (1905), Limited *Improvements in processes for separating certain constituents of finely divided material by causing them to rise or float in a liquid.* (From 25 April 1910 to 25 April 1911.)

No. 1271 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 219 of 1905.—Benjamin Thomas Lindsay Thomson. *Improvements in tyres for wheels of vehicles.* (Specification filed 6 December 1905.)
- No. 246 of 1905.—Jay van Tuyl Daniels *Improvements in vibrating machines for therapeutic and like purposes.* (Specification filed 9 December 1905.)
- No. 293 of 1905.—Daniel Hall. *A cotton gin.* (Specification filed 11 December 1905.)
- No. 350 of 1905.—Charles Frederick Strauss *An improved lever gripper and attachments for ore feeders and the like.* (Specification filed 9 December 1905.)
- No. 373 of 1905.—Victor Joseph Kuess. *Improved method of manufacturing soap or the like or briquettes from petroleum and other mineral oils.* (Specification filed 7 December 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 463 of 1904.—George Looms. *Improvements in or relating to boots and shoes* (Specification filed 6 December 1904.)

No. 468 of 1904.—Freeman Hines, Limited. *Improvements in pipes and in the method of jointing the same* (Specification filed 6 December 1904.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 173 of 1902.—Christopher Rawson. *Improvements in indigo manufacture* (Specification filed 10 December 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 5 for the above invention.

NOTICES.**THE PATENT OFFICE.**

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

* Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs 1 or 1s 6d.).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth Schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. Publications on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. R s.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " " 1909	1 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

etct

H G GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1909 are as follows.—

For original sealed cases containing not less in one delivery than the undernoted quantities or for any larger quantities R10 per lb. Carriage extra.

	In 4 lb. tins	48 lbs.
Quinine—	" 1 " "	50 "
	" 1/2 " "	30 "
	" 1/4 " "	30 "
	" 1 oz. "	60 "
	" 1/2 " "	60 "
Cinchonidine—	In 1 lb. tins	50 lbs
	" 1/2 " "	30 "
	" 1/4 " "	30 "

For any less quantity in one delivery than the above R15 per lb. By post 6 annas for every lb. and 4 annas for every half or quarter lb. extra.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are . —

	R s. p.	Post-free R s. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	7 14 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 0 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R s. p.	Post-free R s. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 6 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 12 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Scaled tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1910-1911 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday, the 21st March 1910:—

		Probable quantity required for the year.
1. Ink powder, black, in packets, to yield 12 ounces of ink	Doz.	10,000
2. Ink, black, registration	Jars.	6,000
3. Ink powder, red, in packets, to make one quart of ink each	Packets	1,000
4. Twine, country, fine	lb.	10,000
5. Glue, ordinary	"	3,500
6. Penknives, desk	Doz.	200
7. Scissors, large and small	"	40
8. Silk thread in skeins	No	200
9. Rubber rollers for finger-thumb impressions	"	500
10. Tin slabs for finger-prints	"	100
11. Delf bottles	Doz.	75
12. Paper, country, demy, 22½" × 17½"	Reams	2,000
13. Do. do foolscap, 17½" × 13½"	"	1,000
14. Paste boards, thin, rough, 25" × 20"	Doz	1,500
15. Nails for packing (Europe, of sizes)	lb.	350
16. Jute ropes (24 feet long each)	No	1,000
17. Gum	lb	20,000
18. Padlocks, 1", with four levers (with duplicate keys)	No	20
19. Do 1½" do do	"	300
20. Do 2", with five levers do	"	350
21. Do 2½", with six levers do	"	500
22. Do 3", do. do	"	120
23. Do 3½", do. do	"	20
24. Do 4", do do	"	20
25. Cupboard locks, 3", do. do	"	30
26. Do 3½", do. do	"	6
27. Cupboard locks, special, 4", with six levers	"	50
28. Do do 2½", do	"	20
29. Box locks, 3½" do	"	5
30. Do 3" do	"	20
31. Do 2½" do	"	10
32. Do 2" do	"	10
33. Drawer locks, 2½" do	"	40
34. Do 3" do	"	8
35. Do 3½" do	"	6
36. Iron mortise latch locks, 4", with brass handles with 4 levers and with duplicate keys	"	2
37. Postal scales with tola and ounce weights	"	80
38. Tola weights for Postal scales	"	20
39. Ounce weights do.	"	20

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery articles, etc.", and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Except in the case of tenders for locks and scales, samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender, they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles other than locks may be inspected at the Stationery Office.

3. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder.

4. Standard samples of locks are in the custody of the Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, and the locks to be supplied should be in accordance with them. The outer case and the whole internal mechanism should be of brass, the shackles of the padlocks only being of mild steel. Unless locks with common keys are ordered, the key of one lock should not ordinarily open any other of the same description. An examination fee of rupee one will be required in respect of each of the descriptions of locks contained in each consignment which the successful tenderer makes in pursuance of his contract.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender, will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

6. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the date fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

7. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

STATIONERY OFFICE, MADRAS,
22nd February 1910

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price Rs. 3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price Rs. 2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian, obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price Rs. 6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price Rs. 5 per copy.

* N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are —
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th March 1910.

No. 15.—The services of No. 237 1st class Hospital Assistant Sulaiman Gulab, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent General in India for British Protectorates in Africa, for employment in the Nyasaland Protectorate, with effect from the 5th February 1910.

B. G. SETON, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th March 1910.

\$12,70,537 8 0

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 27.65.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

(a) Photo-Mechanical and; Lithographic Work.
(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 10th March 1910.

No. 437-C.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Mahabir Prasad, Nayab-Tahsildar of Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class, to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer.

By order,

W. H. J. WILKINSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana, and
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th March 1910.

No. 10.—Mr F. V Tayler, Deputy Manager, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave on medical certificate for seven months in continuation of that notified in Manager's Notification No. 47 of 3rd December 1909.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 14th March 1910.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 10th March 1910.—

Commander C. J. C. Kendall, Royal Indian Marine . . . 12 months

A. W. MCARTHUR,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire
Regiment, dated at Fyzabad, this 11th day of March 1910.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—8529, Barman, John Cuthbert Wilson. Age—17 years 4 months. Height—5 feet 8 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair light brown; eyes, blue Trade—Musician. Date of enlistment—20th June 1907</p>	<p>Place of enlistment—Stratford Parish and County in which born—Brantham, Manningtree, Essex Date of absence—Midnight, 10th March 1910. Place of absence—Fyzabad Marks—Scar left side of forehead. Under 3 years' service.</p>
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R. E. BENSON, Major,
Commanding 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment

**Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment,
dated at Fyzabad, this 11th day of March 1910.**

Number, Rank, and Name—6679, Private, Joseph French
Age—27 years 7 months
Height—5 feet 3 inches
Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, dark brown; eyes, brown
Trade—Forgeman
Date of enlistment—7th May 1901

Place of enlistment—Sheffield.
Parish and County in which born—Wadsley, Sheffield, Yorkshire
Date of absence—12 midnight, 10th March 1910.
Place of absence—Fyzabad.
Marks—2 scars right forearm and elbow.
Under 9 years' service

R. E. BENSON, Major,
Commanding 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 14th March 1910.

No 857-*Ap*—Babu Abinash Chandra Ghosh, Postmaster, Chapra, pay Rs200—300, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 24 days with effect from the 26th March 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Babu Gopal Chandra Mukherji, sub-postmaster, Bow Bazar, pay Rs150—200, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Chapra, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Abinash Chandra Ghosh, or until further orders

The 16th March 1910

No 872-*Ap*—Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough out of India for 9 months with effect from the 5th March 1910.

Mr. F. H. Hebbard, probationary Superintendent of post offices, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. R. W. Hanson, or until further orders

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd February 1910.

No. II—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner proposes to add the following proviso to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II, of the new Petroleum rules published in Notification No. 62, dated the 17th April 1909 —

“Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° F, the license may contain in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives ”

This draft is published under the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and it is hereby notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft proviso before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order, etc.,

S. E. PEARS,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 10th March 1910.

No. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (I) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to invest the subordinate judges at Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan with jurisdiction under that Act in all classes of cases

F. W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province

**OFFICE OF INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH-
WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 11th March 1910

No. 245-M — Corrigendum.—In paragraph (3) of Notification No 196-M., dated 1st March 1910, for "to be" please read "to act as"

No 247-M—Lieutenant T. Milne, 55th Coke's Rifles, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, for employment with the North-West Frontier Militia, is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master, Northern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1910.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Peshawar, the 9th March 1910.

No. 4.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned surveys being made by the Agency of the North-Western Railway, of a line of railway on the 2'-6" gauge from Mardan to Swabi and from Mardan to Utmanzai or Charsadda.

2 These surveys will be known as the Mardan to Swabi survey and the Mardan to Utmanzai or Charsadda survey

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
Public Works Department.

**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.**

NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 9th March 1910.

No. 1041-W I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the Indus Branch at end of the Machai Branch of the Upper Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected
Peshawar	Swabi	Maneri Bala	4.43	A strip of land of varying widths from R. D. O to R. D. 1,000 running generally in a south-easterly direction, as Lockspitted on the ground.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat River Canal at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

TRANSFER.

Lahore, the 9th March 1910

No. 1439-E. I. F.—Mr. A. P. Levingstone Learmonth, Assistant Engineer, from the 2nd Division, Upper Jhelum Canal, which he left on the afternoon of the 31st January 1910, to the Lower Swat River Canal Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 6th February 1910.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 9th March 1910.

No. 138-L. F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail Khan district :—

1. Nawab Sir Hafiz Mohammed Abdulla Khan, K.C.I.E.
2. Nawabzada Ahmad Nawaz Khan Saddozai
3. Sardar Allahdad Khan Alizai.
4. Qazi Abdus Samad.
5. Shah Nawaz Khan Saddozai.
6. Ahmad Khan Khwajikzai.
7. Ghulam Yaqub Khan Alizai.
8. Sayad Jalal Husain Shah.
9. Chowdhri Jiwan Das.
10. Lala Mool Chand.
11. R. S. Pandit Parma Nand.
12. Gussain Mokand Lal.
13. Lala Beli Ram, M.A.
14. R. S. Malik Takht Ram.
15. Bhai Vallabh Das Marchinda.
16. Bhai Utti Chand, Anda.

Reappointed.

No. 141-L.F.—The following bye-laws framed at a special meeting held on the 17th December 1909, by the Municipal Committee of Peshawar, under section 25 of Act XX of 1891, have been approved by the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and are hereby published for general information, in supersession of the rules published in Commissioner and Superintendent, late Peshawar Division's Notification No. 7, dated the 29th December 1894.

These bye-laws will come into force in the Municipality of Peshawar six weeks from the date of publication of this Notification.

(1) All meetings of the Municipal Committee whether ordinary or special shall be held in the Town Hall or at such other place as the Chairman may direct and at such hours as the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President may direct, provided that General Meetings shall generally be held on the last Saturday of the month

Section 25 (1) (a) time and place of meeting.

2. The President or in his absence the Vice-President may, whenever occasion requires, convene an emergent, ordinary or special meeting, at any time or place

3. (a) Notice of an ordinary meeting shall be given at least 48 hours, and of special meeting at least 3 days, before the date fixed, and a copy of the same shall be posted at the Town Hall

Section 25 I B. The manner in which notice of ordinary and special and adjourned meetings shall be given

(b) Notice of an adjourned meeting shall be given at the time of adjournment by the Chairman, members absent from the meeting being informed.

(c) In cases of emergency twelve hours' notice will be sufficient for either an ordinary, or special meeting.

(d). Every notice of a meeting shall be signed by the Secretary and be accompanied by a list of the business to be transacted there at. Such notice and list shall be circulated to each member.

4. (a) No business shall be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless at least 5 members are present.

Section 25 I. C. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary or special meetings. See section 21 (1) and (2).

(b) The quorum for the transaction of business at a special meeting shall be 7 members.

5. Copies of the minutes of all meetings shall be circulated to members, if possible, previous to the next following meeting. Where this has been done, the minutes of the previous meeting shall be taken as read and confirmed.

Section 25 I D. The conduct of proceeding and the adjournment of meetings.

Provided that it shall be open to the confirming meeting to raise an objection if any resolution has not been properly recorded.

Where such circulation has not been carried out the minutes of the previous meeting shall be read and then confirmed or amended as the case may be.

6. The Chairman of the meeting may give priority to any item or items of business, irrespective of the order in which such item or items stands or stand on the list of business circulated under Rule (3) d.

The Chairman may also bring up before the meeting any matter of importance which he considers desirable to bring up, and which has not been included in the agenda circulated under the above rule.

7. The proceedings shall be conducted in the vernacular and shall be recorded in both English and Urdu minute books. Provided that a member unable to express himself in the vernacular may address the meeting in English, the purport of his remarks being interpreted.

8. No written speeches shall be read *without the consent* of the meeting.

9. The Chairman shall decide all points of order or procedure and shall decide who has the ear of the meeting.

10. Only one member shall speak at a time. Speakers shall address themselves to the Chair.

11. A member who proposes to move any substantive motion or resolution shall intimate the fact in writing (attaching a copy of his proposed resolution) to the Secretary, at least five clear days before the date of the meeting at which such motion or resolution is to be brought forward, in order to admit of the inclusion of the said proposition in the list of the business to be transacted at the said meeting. A record of such proposal shall be entered in a register which shall be laid upon the table at every ordinary meeting of the Committee.

12. Every such motion or resolution shall be read and if seconded, shall be considered to be before the meeting for discussion. The mover shall, if he desires, speak first in

support of the motion. The seconder may then speak but the seconder may, if he desires reserve his speech for a later period of the debate.

13. Members shall speak only once to each motion, but the mover or seconder of a substantive motion may reply at the conclusion of a debate thereon, provided that the Chairman, at his discretion, may at any time allow a member who has already spoken to make a brief explanation.

14. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, any member may propose an amendment thereto.

An amendment must be seconded or it falls through.

Any number of amendments may be before the meeting at the same time but they shall be put to the vote in the reverse order in which they have been moved.

15. A member who has already spoken to a motion before the meeting, is not thereby debarred from speaking to an amendment to the motion, provided that in so doing, he confines himself strictly to the fresh matter introduced by the amendment.

16. Every question voted on shall be put both for and against

17. Unless a poll is demanded by any member present at a meeting, a declaration made at the meeting by the chairman that a resolution has been passed, shall be sufficient warrant for the making of an entry to that effect

If a poll is demanded by any member present it shall be taken by show of hand, and the result of such poll as declared by the Chairman shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Committee

Opposing members' names shall be written below the resolution, as a note, if they so desire it

18. No subject on which the Committee has passed a resolution shall be reopened except —

- (i) With the permission of the President or in his absence or if specially empowered in this behalf by him of the Vice-President, or
- (ii) In compliance with the express wishes of the Local Government or Revenue Commissioner, or
- (iii) Upon the written request of at least one-half of the members of the Committee, provided that it shall have been circulated in the Agenda paper under Rule 3 and that 3 months shall have elapsed from the date of disposal

19. All meetings shall be public provided that the public may be required to withdraw if it should be deemed necessary by the meeting that any particular matter should be discussed with closed doors.

20. No person from the public shall be allowed to speak on any matter at a meeting

21. The Chairman may cause to be summarily removed, from the building or place in which the meeting is held, any person not being a member of the Committee, who interrupts the business of the meeting or makes any noise or expression of approval or disapproval or conducts himself in any unseemly manner

22. The common seal shall be affixed to the following documents, and shall remain in the custody of the Secretary —

Section 25 (e) The custody of the common seal and purpose for which it shall be used

- (a) All deeds and plans whether relating to moveable or immoveable property executed by or on behalf of the Committee
- (b) All written contracts and deeds entered into, and leases given by, the Committee
- (c) All copies of the Committee's orders granted on behalf of the Committee.
- (d) All notices issued under the Municipal Act and the rules thereunder.
- (e) All certificates for good conduct or sanads granted by the Committee.
- (f) All other documents on which the Committee or President may direct the seal to be affixed

Executive Administration.

(1) *The President and his powers.*

23. The President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President is authorized to disburse —

Section 25 I. F. Executive Administration

- (1) The fixed salaries of all sanctioned establishment.
- (2) All sanctioned Educational grants-in-aid and scholarships, contributions payable to Government or the Deputy Commissioner and ordinary contingent charges within budget limit.
- (3) All expenditure duly sanctioned in accordance with any rule or bye-law in force

24. The President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President is authorized to order the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs100 on any urgent matter up to a limit of Rs800 per mensem, provided there is budget provision for the expenditure.

All such expenditure shall be placed before the next General Meeting for information.

25. The President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President may if he deems it necessary send any paper or question to any Standing Sub-Committee or member for report or enquiry.

(ii) *Sub-Committee- their procedure, powers and duties.*

26. The following Standing Sub-Committees shall be appointed by the President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President at a General Meeting by casting lots. The number of Hindus and Mohammedans in each Sub-Committee shall be equal :—

		Members.
1. Sanitation	Sub-Committee	4
2. Octroi	"	6
3. Lighting	"	2
4. Finance	"	6
5. Education	"	2
6. Public Works	"	4
7. Roads and Gardens	"	2
8. Water Works	"	2

27. Members of Standing Sub-Committees shall, unless otherwise ordered by the President, or in his absence or if specially enforced by him, the Vice-President hold office for six months provided that a member ceasing to be a member of the General Committee shall also vacate his seat on the Sub-Committee

28. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* a member of every Sub-Committee, and the Secretary shall act as its Secretary

29. The President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President may appoint any other Sub-Committee of not less than two members to report on any special matter, not within the province of any Standing Sub-Committee

Such a Sub-Committee shall dissolve as soon as the object of its being nominated has been disposed of by the General Committee or by the President

30. The Standing Sub-Committee may, if deemed necessary, appoint temporary Sub-Committees from their own members for investigation and report on any matter.

31. If a proposal, which requires the sanction of the General Committee, is negatived by the Sub-Committee, it shall not be brought up in discussion before the General Committee unless specially introduced into the Agenda by order of the President or under Rule 17.

32. Every Sub-Committee shall exercise a general supervision in respect of the matters placed under its control, subject to any special or standing orders of the Committee, and shall report upon questions connected therewith either on its motion, or on a reference made to it by the General Committee or the President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him by the Vice-President

33. Each Sub-Committee shall pass its own Budget Estimate in October of each year and submit the same to the Finance Sub-Committee

34. Papers connected with any matter placed under the control of the Sub-Committee shall be open to inspection of all members at the Municipal Office during office hours, but in times of urgency the members may send for the papers from the office to their own home or to the Town Hall.

35. Standing Sub-Committees have power to spend up to Rs50 in case of emergency and to report the matter to the President, or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President through the Secretary for the information of the General Committee, provided that, such expenditure is within budget limits and a maximum expenditure of Rs100 per mensem is not exceeded

36. Standing Sub-Committees will meet as given in Rules 39, 44, 45 and 46 at such dates and hours as may be fixed by the members of the Sub-Committees, and their meetings shall be held at the Town Hall or at such place as may be agreed on by the members of the Sub-Committee

37. The quorum for a Standing Sub-Committee shall be two members, except for the Finance Sub-Committee for which three members will form a quorum.

38. (i) No expenditure shall *ordinarily* be incurred unless a proper estimate has been framed for it and approved by the sanctioning authority under Rules 24, 35 and 58. In cases of *emergency* this rule may be relaxed.

(ii). All other estimates exceeding Rs100 shall ordinarily be taken before the General Committee for sanction before work is commenced.

39. The Sanitation Sub-Committee shall dispose of all questions arising under Chapters VI and VII of the Municipal Act, excepting sections 82 to 95, 120 A to 120 H, 137 and 137 A, 139, 140, 141, 142 and 145 acting in accordance with such orders as may be issued by the Committee from time to time. The Sanitation Sub-Committee shall be responsible for the proper up-keep of conservancy carts, animals, etc. They will also distribute the salaries of the Conservancy Staff at the Municipal Office, or such other place as the General Committee may direct. The Sanitation Sub-Committee shall meet at least once a week. All the papers in connection with the Sanitation will be produced before them. Besides all the reports of the Conservancy Daroghas against the conservancy staff as well as breach of rules will be placed before them for disposal.

40. The Octroi Sub-Committee shall report upon or dispose of all matters connected with the imposition and remission, the collection and refund of the octroi tax. They will distribute the pay of the Octroi Establishment at the Municipal Office or wherever they think proper, and shall act in accordance with such orders as may be issued by the Committee from time to time. The Octroi Sub-Committee will meet at least once a week. All the papers in connection with the same and all reports against persons at fault will be laid before the Sub-Committee. The monthly transfer of the octroi staff will be in the hands of this Sub-Committee.

41. The Lighting Sub-Committee will be responsible for the lighting arrangements of the Municipal Committee and will distribute the salaries of the lighting staff at the Municipal Office or wherever they think proper.

The Lighting Sub-Committee will meet at least once a fortnight.

42. The Finance Sub-Committee shall enquire into and will make a report or dispose of the questions affecting receipts and expenditure, the imposition and remission of taxes other than octroi and all other matters affecting the finances of the Committee. It shall also be responsible for the preparation and submission of the Budget. It shall meet at least once a fortnight.

43. The Educational Sub-Committee shall report upon or if empowered by the General Committee dispose of all questions relating to education. It shall meet at least once a month. All questions in connection with Education will be laid before the Educational Sub-Committee who will report and give their opinion thereon which will be laid before the General Committee for sanction.

The Head Master, M. B. High School, shall be an ex-officio member of this Sub-Committee.

44. The Public Works Sub-Committee shall report upon or if empowered by the General Committee dispose of all matters relating to the Public Works buildings and lands in charge of the Committee and in regard to sections 85 to 90, 120 A to 120 H and 172 to 175 of the Municipal Act. All estimates for works and repairs will first be laid before the Buildings Sub-Committee for submission to the General Committee for sanction.

(2) When the estimate has received the sanction of the General Committee, the Sub-Committee shall be responsible to have the works done either by the direct agency of the Committee or by the contract as the General Committee may direct.

(3) Contracts are of two kinds major and minor. Minor contracts are those the value of which is less than Rs50. Major contracts are those the value of which exceeds Rs50. Tenders should be always invited for major contracts except in the case of urgency, but for minor contracts it is optional with the Secretary to invite tenders or not as he may think fit.

(4) The Sub-Committee in consultation with the Secretary will be competent to give or cancel all contracts (major or minor). All contracts will subsequently be laid before the General Committee for sanction.

(5) The following procedure will be adopted in giving contracts for major works.

Tenders will be invited which should be sent to the Secretary to the Municipal Committee in closed covers. The Secretary will in the presence of the Sub-Committee at the Municipal office open the envelopes, and the latter will in consultation with the former decide the same.

(6) Any work which the General Committee may direct to be carried out under direct management will be done under the supervision of the Sub-Committee and the Secretary.

(7). After a contract has been sanctioned and given, the Secretary shall send a vernacular copy of the estimate to the Public Works Sub-Committee, who will inspect all materials to be used in the work, before work is commenced and shall inspect the work from time to time. In the case of unsatisfactory material or any defective constructions, the Public

Works Sub-Committee will at once stop the work and report to the Secretary with the object of cancelling the contract or imposing a fine, which questions will be laid before the General Committee for sanction. The Sub-Committee will be competent to examine the plans of any work at the Municipal Office at any time during office hours or at the time of necessity send for the same for examination completion certificates of all works must be endorsed by at least two members of the Public Works Sub-Committee and the Secretary in token that the work has been inspected and has been completed according to specifications (estimate).

(8) No work duly sanctioned in accordance with the bye-laws foregoing which has not been commenced within 12 months of the date of sanction shall be taken in hand, unless a renewal of sanction to proceed with it has been made by the Committee.

The Public Works Sub-Committee will meet at least once a week.

45. The management of the Gardens, Arboriculture Agricultural lands and roads shall, subject to the control of the Committee and any orders of the President, be vested in the Sub-Committee, provided that the Shahi Bagh will remain under the direct management of the Secretary.

The Roads and Gardens Sub-Committee shall meet at least once a month. All papers in connection with the expenditure and promotion of mals and any other thing relating thereto will be laid before the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee will regularly supervise the gardens and roads.

46. The Water Works Sub-Committee shall report upon or if empowered by the General Committee dispose of all matters relating to the water works in charge of the Committee. The procedure in connection with the water works estimates will be the same as explained in paragraph 44. They will also be responsible for the proper supervision of the water works establishment. The Water Works Sub-Committee will meet at least once a week.

47. There shall also be a Legal Adviser appointed by the President with the approval of the General Committee, whose duty it will be to enquire into and advise the General Committee on all legal questions.

48. For the purposes of administration the City shall be divided into wards. These wards shall be seven in number. Each ward will have two Municipal Commissioners as ward-members. They shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the General Committee. (One shall be a Mohammeden and the other a Hindu.)

All matters relating to sections 91 to 95, 127, 128 and 164 shall be enquired into and disposed of by the ward members.

49. In the event of a ward member's absence from any cause, the other ward-member shall carry on the absentee's duties.

50. A wardmember shall hold office for six months provided that in vacating his seat in the General Committee he shall cease to be a ward member.

51. Ward-members will be responsible for the conservancy of their wards. All points requiring attention will be reported by them to the Secretary.

52. All applications under the Municipal Act relating to buildings shall be received and forwarded by the Secretary, to the ward-members who shall themselves pass orders or submit a report on the case for the orders of the Committee within ten days from receipt of the application.

If the ward-members grant permission they shall supervise as far as possible all buildings or other operations, and will make a final report when the work is completed.

In case the applicant is himself a ward-member and the building concerned is situated in his ward, the application shall be forwarded to the other member.

53. It shall moreover be the duty of the ward-members to see—

(i) that proposed buildings do not encroach upon the street or upon any public or nazul property or interfere with public drains unless sanction has previously been obtained,

(ii) that means of access to such proposed buildings are provided which will obviate the necessity for subsequent applications to build stairs or ramps projecting into the streets.

(iii) that all permissions and directions given by them under bye-law 52 are in accordance with the standing orders of the Committee in this behalf.

(iii) Secretary's duties and powers.

54. The Secretary will attend all meetings of the Committee.

55. The Secretary shall be the executive officer of the Committee and shall discharge his duties subject to the control and the immediate orders of the President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him of the Vice-President.

56. The whole of the Municipal Establishment shall be subject to the orders of the Secretary who shall conduct all the office duties of the Committee and shall be responsible that

- (1) All orders and resolutions of the Committee are duly carried out ;
- (2) No money is expended without proper sanction ;
- (3) All monies are paid to the right parties on bills properly drawn and checked ;
- (4) Registers and records are properly kept up and accounts and returns punctually submitted ,
- (5) All subordinate officials carry out their duties.
- (6) The income from all sources is duly realized and credited in the accounts ;
- (7) All cheques are initialled by him before submission for signature by the President and member.

57. All correspondence in municipal matters shall be received by the Secretary, who shall himself dispose of all matters of ordinary routine, forward for report or disposal to ward-members and Sub-Committees, matters falling within their cognizance and take the orders of the President on all other matters.

58. The Secretary is empowered to incur expenditure from the permanent advance not exceeding Rs 50 on any one work for urgent repairs or for any emergent work or purpose within budget limits, provided that a maximum expenditure of Rs 200 is generally not exceeded in any one month and the expenditure is placed before the next General Meeting for information.

59. The following persons are authorized to grant receipts for money received on behalf of the Committee.—

Section 25 (1) J (G). The persons by whom receipt shall be granted on behalf of the Committee for money received under the Act

1. Secretary
2. Head Clerk.
3. Octroi Superintendent.

4. Members of the Committee either individually or as a member of a Sub-Committee provided that the power is ratified by a Resolution of the General Committee.

60. The appointment, promotions, reductions of salary, degradation, suspension and dismissal of all servants drawing salaries of Rs 50 and over shall vest in the General Committee

61. (i) The appointment, promotions, reductions of the salary, degradation, suspension and dismissal of all servants whose salary does not exceed Rs 50 shall vest in the President.

(ii). A similar power is vested in the Secretary as regards servants drawing less than Rs 15 and the same powers will be exercised by the Sub-Committees

62. The President may in cases of urgent necessity suspend any servant of the Committee

63. The following may inflict fines :—

- (1) The President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President on any servant of the Committee not exceeding one month's pay.
- (2) The Secretary on any servant of the Committee not exceeding two week's pay subject to appeal to the President.
- (3) Standing Sub-Committees on servants under their control not exceeding two week's pay subject to appeal to the President.
- (4) Ward-members on servants in the Conservancy Department not exceeding one week's pay, subject to appeal to the President. All fines inflicted will be immediately reported to the Secretary.

64. Subject to the control of the President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him of the Vice-President the Secretary may grant leave to any servant of the Committee up to any period permissible under the Civil Service Regulations, provided that any additional expenditure involved shall require the sanction of the General Committee.

65. All servants of the Committee shall be entitled to leave in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force for servants of Government.

66. The duties of servants shall be regulated by such orders as may from time to time be issued by the General Committee the President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President, Sub-Committees or the Secretary.

67. Subject to the control of the President or in his absence or if specially empowered by him the Vice-President the Secretary may transfer any servant from one Department to another if he deems it necessary in the interests of the service.

68. All Sub-Committees formed, ward-members nominated or servants appointed before or hereafter shall be deemed to have been formed, nominated and appointed subject to the provisions of these bye-laws.

The 12th March 1910.

No. 145-L. F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Choudhri Bhawani Das, | } re-appointed. |
| 2. Malik Atta Mohammed, | |
| 3. Bhai Kanhya Singh, | |
| 4. Jalal Khan of Bahadurket <i>viz</i> Pir Azizud-Din | |

A. L. P. TUCKER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-west Frontier Province.

**OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 14th March 1910.

No. 151-L F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to notify that the following persons are members of the District Board of the Dera Ismail Khan District :—

Dera Ismail Khan Tehsil

1. Nawab Sir Hafiz Abdul-lah Khan, C I E.
2. Ahmad Nawaz Khan Saddozai.
3. Ahmad Khan Khojakzai
4. Sohba Ram Zaildar
5. Rai Sahib Misar Parma Nand
6. Said Khan Marwat
7. Gul Mohammed Khan of Rodi Khel
8. Mehrban Khan Lambardar
9. Mohammed Akbar Khan
10. Sheikh Katal Khan Zaildar of Chahiken
11. Alladad Khan, Alizai
12. Ghulam Mohammed Shah

Re-appointed

Kulachi Tehsil

13. Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohammed Afzal Khan, Gandapur of Kulachi
14. Mausam Khan, Gandapur.
15. Maulvi Ghulam Isa Khan
16. Nawab Lieutenant-Colonel Hafiz Mohammed Niwaz Khan, Sardar Bahadur
17. Hayat Ullah Khan Ustrana.
18. Sikandar Khan of Gandi Umar Khan.
19. Sayed Mohammed Akhundzada, Babur of Chaudhwan

Re-appointed

Tank Tehsil.

20. Khan Bahadur Azim Khan Kundi
21. Ghulam Mohammed Khan of Fatch Chadhar
22. Malik Hakim Molana.
23. Talab Din Khan Marwat.
24. Shah Alam Khan of Daraki.

Re appointed.

A. L. P. TUCKER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 19th February 1910

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	1		1																15		1
2		Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114	2	2	4	1	1										1	1		1	51	13	2
3		Butla	7,029	17	24	41	11	5	6					7				4	3	3	6	304	82	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	2	5	2	2						1		1						47	19	4
5	{ Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	12	20	32	26	13	13		3		11		5			7	1	1	2	23	18	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area)	9,663	6	2	8	1	1						1								43	5	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	6	13	8	5	3				8						3		3	37	23	7
8	{ Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	1	4	4	1	3															
9		Lakki	5,218	1	1	2	5	3	2									2		1	1	21	21	8
10		Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	5	9	14	11	7	4					5		3		3		2	1	20	50	9
11		Kulachi	9,125				1	1	1							1						3	26	20	10
12	{ Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (notified area)	4,402																					
13		Becket Gany-Khwaja Gany (notified area)	5,566	2		2	1			1														
	Mardan Sub-Division.	TOTAL	183,882	59	67	126	71	39	32		3		36		14		18	10	6	16		36	20	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 19th February 1910. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 126 births were registered (59 males and 67 females), giving a birth-rate of 36 per mille of population, 71 deaths were registered (39 males and 32 females), giving a death-rate of 20 per mille of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 9th March 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 26th February 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15	..	1
2		Navabshahr (notified area).	4,114	5	2	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	..	2	2	89	51	2
3		Butla	7,029	5	2	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	52	15	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	28	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	20	19	39	39	22	17	..	2	...	16	1	9	...	...	11	5	6	11	28	28	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	5	1	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	32	11	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	1	5	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	17	9	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	2	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	1	26	21	8
9		Lakki	5,218	6	3	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	20	9
10		Dera Ismail Khan	25,267	8	3	11	11	7	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	5	20	20	10
11		Kulachi	9,185	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
12	Mardan (Sub-Division).	Lank (notified area)	4,402	..	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	12	12
13		Becket-Ganj-Khwaja Ganj (notified area)	5,566	5	2	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	66	19	13
		TOTAL	183,882	59	45	104	73	42	31	2	...	39	2	9	1	20	14	8	22	29	...	21			

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 26th February 1910. Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 104 births were registered (59 males and 45 females), giving a birth-rate of 29 per mille of population, 73 deaths were registered (49 males and 24 females), giving a death-rate of 21 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 12th March 1910.

G. W. P. PENNY, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 8TH TO 15TH MARCH 1910.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.															COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS		SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT	
NAME OF MINTS	RECEIPTS			COINAGE.					BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN					Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Conversion.	Dollar Closing balance of Bullion paid over.	Receipt-Subsidiary (losing coin, balance of Bullion for Subsidary and paid over.		
	Purchased Silver	Withdrawn and un-current coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	TOTAL	New coin ready for delivery	Gold Standard Reserve	Currency Bullion	Other Government Bullion	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	TOTAL					
Calcutta	1	1		1	3	...	3	2	200	11	17	5	235			...		
Bombay . . . . .						...		2	200		24	2	228		2	1 17

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint ;
Calcutta, the 18th March 1910.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of books published in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 31st December 1909.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
KANNADA—FICTION.					
2	Narasimhachar, R.—M.A., M.R.A.S.—ನರಸಿಂಹಚಾರ್. Nagegadalu (Sea of laughter) A book consisting of humorous narrative, Pp 112. Published by the author, 1909 (7th December 1909). 8vo., Crown, 2nd edition. Price, 6 annas. (1st edition was not printed in the C and M Station Bangalore.)	K. Narayana Iyengar, Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station Bangalore	1,000	7	Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., M.R.A.S.

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

BANGALORE,
The 24th February 1910

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 17th March 1910.

No. 44-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 2nd March to 15th March 1910:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices</i>			
Kyaukkyi	Burma	1st March 1910	Opened.
Pataudi	Punjab	8th	"
Rajpur	Bengal	26th February 1910	"
Sirsi	Bombay Presidency	27th "	"
Utraula	United Provinces	4th March "	"
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Khambhalia	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	24th February 1910	Opened
Vadia Devli	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad Porbandar Railway	15th "	"

The following alterations in the names of Telegraph Offices are notified:—

"Pyu Toungoo" instead of "Pyu."

"Rajim C. P." instead of "Rajim."

"Taranga Hill B. B. Ry" instead of "Varetha Quarry Siding B. B. Ry"

R. O. LEES,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 16th March 1910.

No. 98-G—Under the re-organisation scheme of the Indian Telegraph Department sanctioned by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, in their Resolution No 913-918—115, dated Calcutta, the 2nd of February 1910, the administration of the Telegraph Department will, with effect from the 1st of April 1910, be decentralised and administered by Directors in charge of Circles the area of which will generally correspond with that of existing Provinces. Particulars regarding the new Circles and the number of new Divisions there will be in each are given below :—

The public are requested to address Circle Directors from 1st April 1910 on all matters that cannot be attended to by the Local Superintendent of Telegraphs.

BENGAL CIRCLE.

Head Quarters—Calcutta

Divisions	(1) Calcutta Office.	Head Quarters, Calcutta.
	(2) Calcutta	" " Calcutta.
	(3) Cuttack	" " Cuttack
	(4) Bankipore	" " Bankipore.
	(5) Darjeeling	" " Darjeeling.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Head Quarters.—Bombay.

Divisions.	(1) Bombay Office	Head Quarters, Bombay
	(2) Bombay	" " Bombay
	(3) Belgaum	" " Belgaum.
	(4) Ahmedabad	" " Ahmedabad.
	(5) Karachi	" " Karachi.

BURMA CIRCLE.

Head Quarters—Rangoon.

Divisions	(1) Rangoon	Head Quarters, Rangoon
	(2) Akyab	" " Akyab
	(3) Maymyo	" " Maymyo.
	(4) Moulmein	" " Moulmein.
	(5) Monywa	" " Mandalay (temporary).

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Head Quarters.—Kamptec.

Divisions.	(1) Nagpur	Head Quarters, Nagpur
	(2) Jubbulpore	" " Jubbulpore.
	(3) Ajmer	" " Ajmer.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM CIRCLE.

Head Quarters.—Shillong

Divisions	(1) Shillong.	Head Quarters, Shillong.
	(2) Dacca	" " Narayanganj.
	(3) Chittagong	" " Chittagong.
	(4) Dibrugarh	" " Dibrugarh.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Head Quarters.—Madras.

Divisions.	(1) Madras Office.	Head Quarters, Madras.
	(2) Madras	" " Madras.
	(3) Trichinopoly	" " Trichinopoly.
	(4) Vizagapatam	" " Vizagapatam.
	(5) Bangalore	" " Bangalore.
	(6) Calicut	" " Mangalore (temporary).

PUNJAB CIRCLE.

Head Quarters.—Lahore.

Divisions. (1) Lahore. Head Quarters, Lahore.

(2) Rawalpindi „ „ Rawalpindi.

(3) Ambala „ „ Ambala.

(4) Quetta „ „ Quetta.

(5) Kashmir „ „ Srinagar.

UNITED PROVINCES CIRCLE

Head Quarters—Lucknow.

Divisions. (1) Agra Office. Head Quarters, Agra

(2) Agra „ „ Agra.

(3) Lucknow „ „ Lucknow.

(4) Allahabad „ „ Allahabad.

(5) Bareilly „ „ Bareilly

2. All existing Telegraph Divisions and Sub-Divisions will be abolished from the date of the introduction of the Circle Scheme

The 17th March 1910.

No 45-T.—Mr E. J Mullins, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is granted combined leave for six months out of India, under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd March 1910, that is, privilege leave for 1 month and 8 days under Article 260, combined with leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under Article 336 of the above quoted Regulations

F. E. DEMPSTER,
Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1910

No. 450 —With the sanction of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India, Mr. Stanley Wells Kemp, B A, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum, on probation for two years, from the morning of the 18th March 1910.

By order,
N. ANNANDALE,
Secretary to the Trustees,
Indian Museum, Natural History Section.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 8th March 1910

No. 26.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare "eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine and holocaine" to be included in the definition of "intoxicating drugs" contained in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notifications of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Nos 2471-I. A and 2112-I. A, dated the 29th May 1903 and the 25th May 1906, respectively.

No. 27—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18, sub-section (2) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to this office Notification No. of this day's date by which eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine and holocaine are declared to be intoxicating drugs for the purposes of the said Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine or holocaine, shall not apply—

- (i) to eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine or holocaine, possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorized by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act to sell eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine or holocaine; or
- (ii) eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine or holocaine, which has been purchased from a duly authorized vendor, for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act, or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College, and who practises medicine according to European methods, provided that the eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine, or holocaine, is in the possession of the person for whom it was prescribed or of a person authorized to purchase or to possess it on his behalf; or
- (iii) to eucaine, beta eucaine, lactate eucaine or holocaine, required for the exercise of his profession in the possession of a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act, or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practices medicine according to European methods.

No. 28—The Resident is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made

No 64, dated the 16th November 1908, No 75, dated the 22nd December 1908, No 22, dated the 18th March 1909, No 40, dated the 24th May 1909, No 49, dated the 3rd July 1909 and No 17, dated the 25th February 1910.

in the rules issued with his Notification No. 55, dated the 11th July 1908, as subsequently amended by the Notifications specified in the margin, for the grant of licenses for the sale of spirits, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore—

Add the following to rule 2—

- “(18) Eucaine license—For the sale of eucaine—R1
- (19) Beta eucaine license—For the sale of beta eucaine—R1
- (20) Lactate eucaine license—For the sale of lactate eucaine—R1
- (21) Holocaine license—For the sale of holocaine—R1.
- 2 (a) Licenses Nos 8 to 21 will be issued in form (15) prescribed for novocain license.”

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that the marginally noted articles of treasure valued at Rs 12-8-0 were found on 21st August

	Coin	Weight tolas	Value.
1. Patruella Appa'swmai	1		
2. Bandaru Aichanna	30		
3. Kottali Chinaperi	1		
4. Kottali Bangari	1		
5. Sureddi Pydita	5		
6. Kottali Matyala gari Appadu	3		
7. Yandrapu Samhhudu	3		
8. Siripurapu Yarranna	1		
9. Kottali Surinaidu	2		
10. Siripurapu Ramakri Shannamma	4		
11. Jami Ramanna	4		
12. Siripurapu Ramamuty	3		
13. Koyinena Appadu	1		
14. Pilla Appadu	1		
15. Sureddi Kitti	5		
16. Kottali Gouttamma	5		
17. Sureddi Kitti, son of Jogi	4		
	<u>81</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>12 8 0</u>

1909 by the marginally noted ryots of Jami in Srungavarapukota Taluk in an earthenware pot while digging a new channel in a field belonging to Nagarapu Suryanarayana and Yandamuri Chandrayya of Jami.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by a duly authorised agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam at

his office at Vizagapatam on September 1st, 1910, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

P. MINAKSHISUNDARAM,
for Collector.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 21 of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Rules under the Indian Press Act, 1910". They shall come into operation on the 18th day of March 1910 and shall apply to all applications made to, and all proceedings taken in, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Indian Press Act, 1910, hereinafter referred to as "The Act"

2. Every application to the High Court, under section 17 of the Act, to set aside an order of forfeiture under section 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 shall be made by the presentation of a petition which shall be signed by the applicant and verified at foot by the affidavit of the applicant

3. The petition shall be written in the English language on foolscap paper, or other paper similar to it in size and quality, bookwise, and divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. Dates and sums occurring in the petition shall be expressed in figures. ●

4. The petition shall be headed—

"In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Original Jurisdiction In its Special Bench constituted under Act 1 of 1910" and shall be intitled "In the Matter of the (name if any) Printing Press or the (name or description) book, document or newspaper, as the case may be"

5. The petition shall state what the interest of the applicant is in the property in respect of which the order of forfeiture has been made and all documents or copies thereof in proof of such interest together with a copy of the notice of forfeiture under section 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 of the Act, as the case may be, shall be annexed as exhibits to the petition.

6. The petition shall state the ground or grounds on which it is sought to set aside the order of forfeiture.

7. All vernacular documents annexed as exhibits to the petition and all vernacular documents relied on by the applicant and intended to be tendered in evidence shall be translated into English by a competent and duly qualified translator or translators so that no question may arise as to the accuracy of the translations or the admissibility in evidence of the documents and the translations annexed to them by reason of defects in such translations.

8. The petition with exhibits annexed thereto and their translations, if any, together with a copy of such petition and exhibits with translations, shall be presented to the Chief Justice who will constitute a Special Bench and appoint a day for the hearing and determination of the application.

9. Notice in writing of the day appointed for the hearing and determination of the application shall be given by the Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and the copy of the petition and exhibits with translations, if any, in the last preceding rule mentioned, shall accompany such notice.

10. Printed Paper-Books containing the petition and all exhibits annexed thereto with translations shall be prepared in the manner prescribed by the Rules for the preparation of Paper-Books in appeals from the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, and shall be delivered to the Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, by the applicant at least one week before the day fixed for the hearing and determination of the application.

10. (a) There shall be ordinarily printed 30 copies of the Paper-Book, but the Registrar may, when necessary, direct a larger number to be printed

11. The Table of Fees now in force in this Court in its Original Civil Jurisdiction shall be applicable to applications under the Act and proceedings thereon, and costs payable in respect of such applications and proceedings shall be taxed, when so directed, by the Taxing Officer of this Court in its Original Jurisdiction

12. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Rules and Orders of this Court relating to execution of decrees and orders shall be applicable to the execution of orders passed by the High Court on applications under the Act

L JENKINS
R. HARRINGTON
C. M. W. BRETT.
H. L. STEPHEN.
JOHN G. WOODROFFE.
ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
C P CASPERSZ
H. HOLMWOOD
C W. CHITTY
E. E. FLETCHER.
SHARFUDDIN.
H W C CARNDUFF.
LAL MOHAN DASS.
D. CHATTERJEE.
W. TEUNON.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Title-page, Contents and Index to Acts of 1909 3s. 3p. (1s.)

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1909.

3s. 3p. (1s.)

Act IV of 1909 (Whipping). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.) In Hindi. 3p. (1s.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fee) modified up to 1st February 1909. In Urdu 5s. 9p. (1s.)
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 Act III of 1908. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
 Act II of 1882 (Trust) modified up to 1st June 1909. In Hindi 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
 Act XV of 1864 modified up to 30th June 1909. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*) In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
 Act X of 1865 (Succession) modified up to 1st April 1909. In Urdu. 11*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)
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 Act VII of 1909 (Anand Marriage) In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*) In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
 Act XXI of 1850 (Caste Disabilities) modified up to 11th April 1850. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
 In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
 Wigley's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1901-03. R*5* reduced to R*3* per copy (10*a.*)
 Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1904 R*1-4a.* reduced to R*1* per copy (6*a.*)
 Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1905. R*1-4a.* reduced to R*1* per copy (6*a.*)
 Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1906 R*1-4a.* reduced to R*1* per copy (6*a.*)
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 Set of Digests from 1901-1907. R*10* reduced to R*7* per set of five volumes (R*2*)
 General Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909. Price R*1-2* or 1*s.* 9*d.* (3*a.*)
 "A Digest of India Law Cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1908, with Index of Cases by C. B. Grey, 1910." Royal octavo Cloth. R*2* or 3*s.* (6*a.*)

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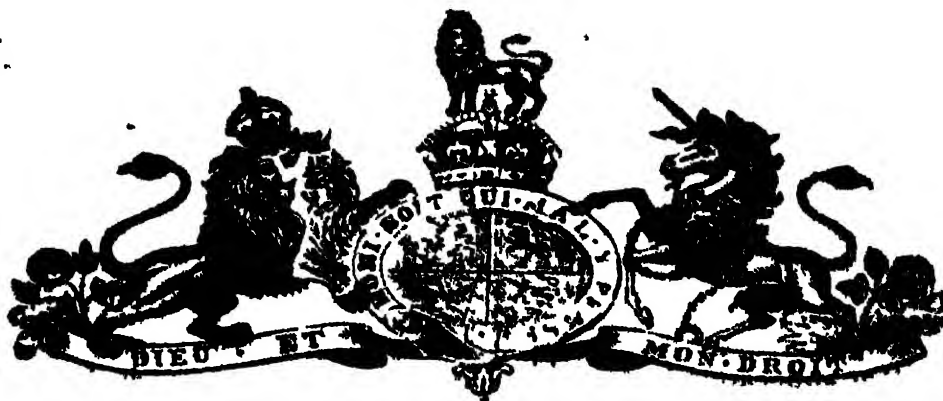
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1919.

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Residence—1, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 104718 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Babu Girish Chandra Chatterjee deceased on the 27th of January 1908, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the executors to the estate of the late Girish Chandra Chatterjee. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—PHANINDRA NATH MUKERJEE,
One of the executors estate GIRISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, deceased.
Residence—69, Panchananolla Road, Howrah.

Notice of Loss.

Notice is hereby given of the loss of renewal receipt from the Bank of Bombay for a piece of Government Promissory Loan Note of Rs1000, No. B. 025268 of 1865 of 3½ per cent. loan, standing in the name of Purshotam Krishna Sathe.

PURSHOTAM KRISHNA SATHE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 204863 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for Rs1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Kanchumarty Venkata Seetaramachendra Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

KANCHUMARTY VENKATA SEETARAMACHENDRA ROW,
Proprietor, Dharmavaram Estate, Rajahmundry.

RAJAHMUNDRY ;
The 28th February 1910.

Copy of a Resolution adopted by the subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at their adjourned Annual General Meeting held on the 26th February 1910.

Resolved—That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 73, Rs65,673 (sixty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-three) on from the deposit account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1910-11.

FRAN KISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

K. DATTA,
for Chairman

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.**Insolvency Jurisdiction.****CASE NO. 3 OF 1910.**

In the Matter of Shaik Lala, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Lala, son of Shaik Subhan Saheb, of No. 27 in 16th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 11th day of February 1910 against the said Shaik Lala.

RANGOON ;
The 14th day of February 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.**Insolvency Jurisdiction.****CASE NO. 4 OF 1910.**

In the matter of Sein Kaw, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sein Kaw, tailor, son of Ah Chee, of No. 173 Obo Quarter, Lower Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 14th day of February 1910, against the said Sein Kaw.

RANGOON ;
The 19th day of February 1910

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 5 OF 1910.

In the matter of Ah Thoy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Thoy, Contractor, son of Ah Tin, of No. 62, 28th Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 14th day of February 1910, against the said Ah Thoy.

RANGOON;
The 19th day of February 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 6 OF 1910.

In the matter of Maung Charley, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Charley, Burmese Christian, son of late Maung Yoke, of No. 20, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 14th day of February 1910, against the said Maung Charley.

RANGOON;
The 19th day of February 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 7 OF 1910.

In the matter of George Ah Bong, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by George Ah Bong, son of Ah Yin, contractor, of Crisp Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1910, against the said George Ah Bong.

RANGOON;
The 24th day of February 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Case No. 8 of 1910

In the matter of E. D. Stephen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Yeo Hwee Chaw, of No. 6 in 18th Street, Rangoon, a creditor of E. D. Stephen, of No. 20, Churchill Road, trader, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said E. D. Stephen was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 1st day of March 1910.

RANGOON;
The 8th day of March 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 10 OF 1910.

In the matter of N. Valayutham Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by N. Valayutham Pillay, son of Nagalingam, goods clerk, Burma Railways, residing at the Railway Compound, on the 25th day of February 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of February 1910, against the said N. Valayutham Pillay.

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

RANGOON ;
The 4th day of March 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction

Case No. 11 of 1910.

In the matter of Maung Ba On, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba On, son of Ko Po Thet, deceased, residing at Messrs. The Arracan Co., Ltd., Rice Mill, Kanaungtoe, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day, against the said Maung Ba On.

J. HORMASJI,
Assistant Registrar.

RANGOON ,
The 8th day of March 1910

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT KASGANJ, DISTRICT ALIGARH.

SUIT No. 1735 OF 1909.

Haji Gulam Muhammad Khan, son of Ahmad Said Khan, caste Afghan, inhabitant of Dadon, District Aligarh *Plaintiff,*

versus

(1) Rahim Shah, now in Hotel, Ry Station Hissar, (2) Sikandar Shah, now in Hotel, Ry. Station Phuleia, Munsafi Ajmere Sharif, sons of Shah Mir, caste Sayyad *Defendants.*

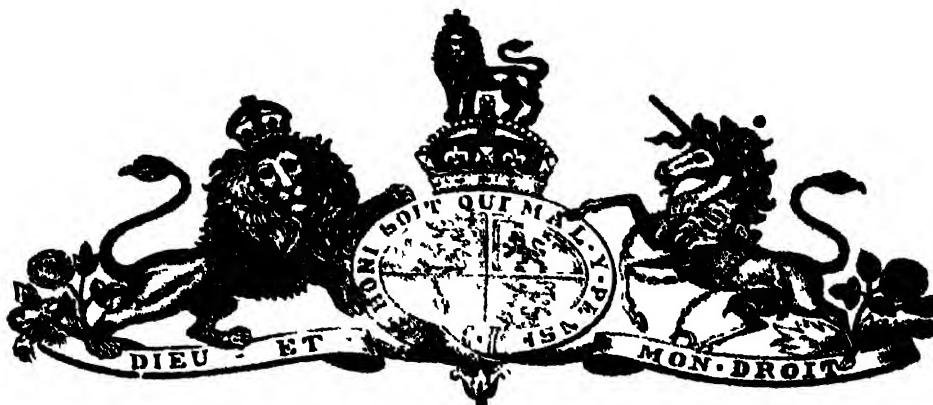
To Rahim Shah and Sikandar Shah, dwelling at Hissar and Phulera.

Whereas Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs100, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 31st day of March 1910, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of March 1910.

RAM CHANDRA,
for Judge.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th March, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO IX OF 1910. THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT.

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*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part I.—Preliminary,—Part II.—Supply of Energy.)*

An Act to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy ; It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I.**PRELIMINARY.**

1. (r) This Act may be called the Indian Short title, extent Electricity Act, 1910 and commencement

(s) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas ; and

(t) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air

(b) "area of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being authorized by his license to supply energy

(c) "consumer" means any person who is supplied with energy by a licensee, or whose premises are for the time being connected for the purposes of a supply of energy with the works of a licensee.

(d) "daily fine" means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor :

(e) "distributing main" means the portion of any main with which a service line is, or is intended to be, immediately connected

(f) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for conveying, transmitting or distributing energy together with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy.

(g) "energy" means electrical energy when generated, transmitted, supplied or used for any purpose except the transmission a message.

(h) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy.

(i) "main" means any electric supply-line through which energy is, or is intended to be, supplied by a licensee to the public :

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act :

(k) "public lamp" means an electric lamp used for the lighting of any street :

(l) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy is, or is intended to be, supplied by a licensee to a consumer either from a distributing main or immediately from the licensee's premises :

(m) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway and

(n) "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a license granted under Part II.

PART II.**SUPPLY OF ENERGY***Licenses*

3. (r) The Local Government may, on application made in the prescribed form and on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), grant to any person a license to supply energy in any specified area, and also to lay down or place electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy,—

(a) where the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such area, from a generating station situated outside such area to the boundary of such area, or

(b) where energy is to be conveyed or transmitted from any place in such area to any other place therein, across an intervening area not included therein, across such area

(s) In respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in the prescribed manner and with the prescribed particulars, and the license shall not be granted—

(i) until all objections received by the Local Government with

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)*

reference thereto have been considered by it

Provided that no objection shall be so considered unless it is received before the expiration of three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid, and

- (ii) until, in the case of an application for a license for an area including the whole or any part of any cantonment, fortress, arsenal, dockyard or camp or of any building or place in the occupation of the Government for naval or military purposes, the Local Government has ascertained that there is no objection to the grant of the license on the part of the General Officer Commanding the Division,

- (b) where an objection is received from any local authority concerned, the Local Government shall, if in its opinion the objection is insufficient, record in writing and communicate to such local authority its reasons for such opinion,

- (c) no application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of such authority held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given,

- (d) a license under this Part—

- (i) may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such matters as the Local Government may think fit, and

- (ii) save in cases in which under section 10, clause (b), the provisions of sections 5 and 7, or either of them, have been declared not to apply, every such license shall declare whether any generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall or shall not form part of the undertaking for the purpose

of purchase under section 5 or section 7;

- (e) the grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of a license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose,

- (f) the provisions contained in the Schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly added to, varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to any such additions, variations or exceptions which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license:

Provided that, where a license is granted in accordance with the provisions of clause IX of the Schedule for the supply of energy to other licensees for distribution by them, then, in so far as such license relates to such supply, the provisions of clauses IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and XII of the Schedule shall not be deemed to be incorporated with the license

- (3) The exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by this section shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

4. (1) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license in any of the following cases, namely—

- (a) where the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act,

- (b) where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation;

- (c) where the licensee fails, within the period fixed in this behalf by the license or any longer period which the Local Government may substitute therefor by order under sub-section (3), clause (b), and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works,—

- (i) to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)*

a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or

(ii) to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license,

(d) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license

(2) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (1), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit to impose, and any further terms or conditions so imposed shall be binding upon, and be observed by, the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license

(3) Where in its opinion the public interest so permits, the Local Government may, on the application or with the consent of the licensee, and, if the licensee is not a local authority, after consulting the local authority (if any) concerned,—

(a) revoke a license as to the whole or any part of the area of supply upon such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, or

(b) make such alterations or amendments in the terms and conditions of a license, including the provisions specified in section 3, sub-section (2), clause (f), as it thinks fit

5. Where the Local Government revokes, under section 4, sub-section (1), the license of a licensee, not being a local authority, the following provisions shall have effect, namely —

Provisions where license of licensee, not being a local authority, is revoked

(a) the Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee, and, where the whole of the area of supply is included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, upon that local authority also, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect, and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine,

(b) where a notice has been served on a local authority under clause (a), the local authority may, within three months after the service of the notice,

and with the written consent of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, the undertaking to the local authority on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purposes of the undertaking, other than a generating station declared by the licensee not to form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of goodwill or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations,

(c) where no purchase has been effected by the local authority under clause (b), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, the undertaking to such other person,

(d) where no purchase has been effected under clause (b) or clause (c) within such time as the Local Government may consider reasonable, or where the whole of the area of supply is not included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, the Local Government shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking and, if the Local Government elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking to the Local Government upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in clause (b);

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy)*

(e) where a purchase has been effected under any of the preceding clauses,—

- (i) the undertaking shall vest in the purchasers free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking;

Provided that any such debts, mortgages or similar obligations shall attach to the purchase-money in substitution for the undertaking; and

- (ii) the revocation of the license shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the licensee from whom the undertaking is purchased, and, save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee

Provided that where the Local Government elects to purchase under clause (d), the license shall, after purchase, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation,

- (f) where no purchase has been effected under any of the foregoing clauses, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months from the date on which the same became exercisable, the Local Government may forthwith cause the works of the licensee in, under, over, along or across any street to be removed and every such street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee,

- (g) if the licensee has been required to sell the undertaking, and if the sale has not been completed by the date fixed in the notice issued under clause (a), the purchaser may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, work the undertaking pending the completion of the sale

6. (1) Where the Local Government revokes the license of a local authority under section 4, sub-section (1), and any person is willing to purchase the undertaking, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, require the local authority to sell, and thereupon the local authority shall sell, the undertaking to such person on such terms as the Local Government thinks just.

(2) Where no purchase has been effected under sub-section (1), the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit.

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months from the date on which the same became exercisable, the Local Government may forthwith cause the works of the licensee in, under, over, along or across any street to be removed and every such street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee

7. (1) Where a license has been granted to any person not being a local authority, and the whole of the area of supply is included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, the local authority shall, on the expiration of such period, not exceeding fifty years, and of every such subsequent period, not exceeding twenty years, as shall be specified in this behalf in the license, have the option of purchasing the undertaking, and, if the local authority, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking to the local authority on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purposes of the undertaking, other than a generating station declared by the license not to form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking

Provided also that there shall be added to such value as aforesaid such percentage, if any, not exceeding twenty per centum on that value as may be specified in the license, on account of compulsory purchase.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)

(2) Where—

- (a) the local authority does not elect to purchase under sub-section (1), or
- (b) the whole of the area of supply is not included in the area for which a single local authority is constituted, or
- (c) a licensee supplies energy from the same generating station to two or more areas of supply, each controlled by its own local authority, and has been granted a license in respect of each area of supply,

the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions

(3) Where a purchase has been effected under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2),—

- (a) the undertaking shall vest in the purchasers free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking:

Provided that any such debts, mortgages or similar obligations shall attach to the purchase-money in substitution for the undertaking, and

- (b) save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee

Provided that where the Local Government elects to purchase under sub-section (2), the license shall, after purchase, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation

(4) Not less than two years' notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be

(5) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, waive its option to purchase and enter into an agreement with the licensee for the working by him of the undertaking until the expiration of the next subsequent period referred to in sub-section (1), upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in such agreement

8. Where, on the expiration of any of the periods referred to in section 7, sub-section (1), neither a local authority nor the Local Government purchases the undertaking

Provisions where no purchase and license revoked with consent of licensee.

and the license is, on the application or with the consent of the licensee, revoked, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit:

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months, the Local Government may proceed to take action as provided in section 5, clause (f), proviso.

9. (1) The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the license or the undertaking of, or associate himself so far as the business of supplying energy is concerned with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to require the consent of the Local Government for the supply of energy by one licensee to another in accordance with the provisions of clause IX of the Schedule.

(2) The licensee shall not at any time assign his license or transfer his undertaking, or any part thereof, by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government.

(3) Any agreement relating to any transaction of the nature described in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), unless made with, or subject to, such consent as aforesaid, shall be void.

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7 and 8, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in any license to be granted under this Act,—

General power for Government to vary terms of purchase

(a) vary the terms and conditions upon which, and the periods on the expiration of which, the licensee shall be bound to sell his undertaking, or

(b) direct that, subject to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as it may think fit to impose, the provisions of the said sections or any of them shall not apply.

11. (1) Every licensee shall, unless expressly exempted from the liability by his license, or by order in writing of the Local Government, prepare and render to the Local Government or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, on or before the prescribed date in each year, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed in this behalf.

(2) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding five rupees per copy.

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)**Works.*

12. (1) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his license, within the area of supply, or, when permitted by the terms of his license to lay down or place electric supply-lines without the area of supply, without that area—

- (a) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway,
- (b) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any street, railway or tramway,
- (c) lay down and place electric supply-lines and other works,
- (d) repair, alter or remove the same, and
- (e) do all other acts necessary for the due supply of energy

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee, without the consent of the local authority or of the owner and occupier concerned, as the case may be, to lay down or place any electric supply-line or other work in, through or against any building, or on, over or under any land not dedicated to public use whereon, whereover or whereunder any electric supply line or work has not already been lawfully laid down or placed by such licensee

Provided that any support of an aerial line or any stay or strut required for the sole purpose of securing in position any support of an aerial line may be fixed on any building or land or, having been so fixed, may be altered, notwithstanding the objection of the owner or occupier of such building or land, if the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police by order in writing so directs

Provided, also, that, if at any time the owner or occupier of any building or land on which any such support, stay or strut has been fixed shows sufficient cause, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police may by order in writing direct any such support, stay or strut to be removed or altered

(3) When making an order under sub-section (2) the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall fix the amount of compensation or of annual rent, or of both, which should in his opinion be paid by the licensee to the owner or occupier

(4) Every order made by a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police under sub-section (2) shall be subject to revision by the Local Government

(5) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to open or break up any street not repairable by the Government or a local authority, or any railway or tramway, except such streets, railways or tramways (if any), or such parts thereof, as he is specially authorised to break up by his license, without the written consent of the person by whom the street is repairable or of the person

for the time being entitled to work the railway or tramway, unless with the written consent of the Local Government :

Provided that the Local Government shall not give any such consent as aforesaid, until the licensee has given notice, by advertisement or otherwise as the Local Government may direct, and within such period as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, to the person above referred to, and until all representations or objections received in accordance with the notice have been considered by the Local Government

13. (1) Where the exercise of any of the powers of a licensee in relation to the execution of any works involves the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway, the following provisions shall have effect, namely —

(a) not less than one month before commencing the execution of the works (not being a service line immediately attached, or intended to be immediately attached, to a distributing main, or the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), the licensee shall serve upon the person responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the repairing authority") or upon the person for the time being entitled to work the railway, tramway, canal or waterway (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), as the case may be, a notice in writing describing the proposed works, together with a section and plan thereof on a scale sufficiently large to show clearly the details of the proposed works, and not in any case smaller than one inch to eight feet vertically and sixteen inches to the mile horizontally, and intimating the manner in which, and the time at which, it is proposed to interfere with or alter any existing works, and shall, upon being required to do so by the repairing authority or owner, as the case may be, from time to time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired,

(b) if the repairing authority intimates to the licensee that it disapproves of such works, section or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may, within one week of receiving such intimation, appeal to the Local Government, whose decision, after considering the reasons given by the repairing authority for its action, shall be final,

(c) if the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)*

disapproval to the licensee within one month, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works, section and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and the section and plan served under clause (a) ;

(d) if the owner disapproves of such works, section or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (a), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works or to compensation, or to the obligations of the owner to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration ;

(e) where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (d), within the time named, the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works, section and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and the section and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties ;

(f) where the works to be executed consist of the laying of any underground service line immediately attached, or intended to be immediately attached, to a distributing main, the licensee shall give to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works ;

(g) where the works to be executed consist of the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered, the licensee shall, except in cases of emergency, give to the repairing authority, or to the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works, and, on the expiry of such notice, such works shall be commenced forthwith and shall be carried on with all reasonable despatch, and, if possible, both by day and by night until completed.

(2) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such

compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aerial line without complying with the provisions of subsection (1) ;

Provided that such aerial line shall be used only until the defect in the underground electric supply-line can be made good, and in no case (unless with the written consent of the Local Government) for a period exceeding six weeks, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

14 (1) Any licensee may alter the position of
Alteration of pipes or any pipe (not forming, in wires a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act ; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him.

(2) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely —

(a) not less than one month before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, describing the proposed alteration, together with a section and plan thereof on a scale sufficiently large to show clearly the details of the proposed works, and not in any case smaller than one inch to eight feet vertically and sixteen inches to the mile horizontally and intimating the time when it is to be commenced, and shall subsequently give such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire ;

(b) within fourteen days after the service of the notice, section and plan upon the owner, the owner may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice, section or plan shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration ;

(c) every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (b) shall have regard to any duties or obligations

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)*

which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith,

- (d) where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (b) within the time named, or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice, section and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties,
- (e) the owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, determined by arbitration,
- (f) where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (e), he shall, not less than forty-eight hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notice in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made, and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator,
- (g) where the owner declines to comply, or does not, within the time and in the manner prescribed by a notice served upon him under clause (f), comply with the notice, the operator may, himself execute the alteration,
- (h) all expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notice served upon him by the operator under clause (f) may be recovered by him from the operator.

(3) Where the licensee or other person desiring to make the alteration makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Laying of electric supply-lines or other works near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works.

15 (1) Where—

- (a) the licensee requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines or other works, near to which any sewer, drain, water-course or work under the

control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any pipe, syphon, electric supply-line or other work belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or

- (b) any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new pipes or other works, near to which any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly authorized person, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator"), shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the licensee, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

(2) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply line or work, he shall support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(3) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any pipes, lines or service-pipes or service-lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying, transmitting or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the written consent of such person and in accordance with section 34, sub-section (1), lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such pipes, lines or service-pipes or service lines.

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, water-courses or works under its control shall not apply.

16. (1) Where any person, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall—

- (a) immediately cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded,
- (b) before sunset, cause a light or lights, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained until sunrise against or near the part opened or broken up;

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy.)*

(c) with all reasonable speed fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up; and,

(d) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues

(2) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

17 (1) A licensee shall, before laying down or placing, within ten yards of any part of any telegraph-line, any electric supply line or other works (not being service-lines immediately attached or intended to be immediately attached to a distributing main, or electric supply-lines for the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), give not less than ten days' notice in writing to the telegraph-authority, specifying—

(a) the course of the works or alterations proposed,

(b) the manner in which the works are to be utilized,

(c) the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and

(d) the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used;

and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority within that period for preventing any telegraph-line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

(2) Where the works to be executed consist of the laying of any underground service-line immediately attached, or intended to be immediately attached, to a distributing main,

the licensee shall, not less than forty-eight hours before commencing the work, serve upon the telegraph-authority a notice in writing of his intention to execute such works.

18. (1) Save as provided in section 13, sub-section (3), nothing in this Part shall be deemed

Aerial lines.

to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aerial line along or across any street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway unless and until the Local Government has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the methods of construction which he proposes to adopt:

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any aerial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

(3) Where any tree standing or lying near an aerial line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first class or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(4) When disposing of an application under sub-section (3), the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aerial line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.

19 (1) A licensee shall, in exercise of Compensation for any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(2) Save in the case provided for in section 12, sub-section (3), where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration

Supply.

20. (1) A licensee or any person duly authorized by a licensee may, at any reasonable time, and on informing the occupier of his intention, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

(a) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee; or

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy)*

(b) ascertaining the amount of energy supplied or the electrical quantity contained in the supply, or

(c) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required, or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A licensee or any person authorized as aforesaid may also, in pursuance of a special order in this behalf made by the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the occupier, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

21. (1) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 23, sub-section (2), or by section 26, sub-section (7), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy

Restrictions on licensee's controlling or interfering with use of energy

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a licensee has prescribed any appliance or controlled or interfered with the use of energy in contravention of sub-section (1), the matter shall be either referred to an Electric Inspector and decided by him or, if the licensee or consumer so desires, determined by arbitration.

22. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply.

Obligation on licensee to supply energy.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand, or to continue to receive, from a licensee a supply of energy for any premises having a separate supply unless he has agreed with the licensee to pay to him such minimum annual sum as will give him a reasonable return on the capital expenditure, and will cover other standing charges incurred by him in order to meet the possible maximum demand for those premises, the sum payable to be determined in case of difference or dispute by arbitration.

23. (1) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license.

(2) No consumer shall, except with the consent in writing of the licensee, use energy supplied to him under one method of charging in a manner for which a higher method of charging is in force.

24. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works, being the property of the licensee, through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer.

Provided that where any difference or dispute has been referred under this Act to an Electric Inspector before notice as aforesaid has been given by the licensee, the licensee shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section until the Inspector has given his decision.

25. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

26. (1) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply shall be ascertained by means of a correct meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter:

Meters

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy. Part III.—Supply, Transmission and Use of Energy by non-licensees.)*

(2) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter correct, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

(3) Where the meter is the property of the consumer, he shall keep the meter correct, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, after giving him seven days' notice, for so long as the default continues, cease to supply energy through the meter.

(4) The licensee or any person duly authorized by the licensee shall, at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention, have access to, and be at liberty to inspect and test, and for that purpose if he thinks fit, take off and remove, any meter referred to in sub-section (1), and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such inspecting, testing, taking off and removing shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than correct, be recovered from the consumer, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be referred to an Electric Inspector, and the decision of such Inspector shall be final.

Provided that the licensee shall not be at liberty to take off or remove any such meter if any difference or dispute of the nature described in sub-section (6) has arisen until the matter has been determined as therein provided.

(5) A consumer shall not connect any meter referred to in sub-section (1) with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

(6) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter referred to in sub-section (1) is or is not correct, the matter shall be decided, upon the application of either party, by an Electric Inspector, or by a competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such Inspector or person, ceased to be correct, such Inspector or person shall estimate the amount of the energy supplied to the consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply, during such time as the meter shall not, in the opinion of such Inspector or person, have been correct, on the basis of the previous supply, and where the matter has been decided by any person other than the Electric Inspector, an appeal shall lie to the Inspector, whose decision shall in every case be final but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such amount or quantity.

(7) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1), the licensee may place upon such premises such meter, maximum demand indicator or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied to the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply:

Provided that the meter, indicator or apparatus shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the distributing mains of the licensee and any meter referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided, also, that, where the charges for the supply of energy depend wholly or partly upon the reading or indication of any such meter, indicator or apparatus as aforesaid, the licensee shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, keep the meter, indicator or apparatus correct, and the provisions of sub-sections (4), (5) and (6) shall in that case apply as though the meter, indicator or apparatus were a meter referred to in sub-section (1).

Explanation—A meter shall be deemed to be "correct" if it registers the amount of energy supplied, or the electrical quantity contained in the supply, within the prescribed limits of error, and a maximum demand indicator or other apparatus referred to in sub-section (7) shall be deemed to be "correct" if it complies with such conditions as may be prescribed in the case of any such indicator or other apparatus.

27 Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, and subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, authorise any licensee to supply energy to any person outside the area of supply, and to lay down or place electric supply-lines for that purpose.

Provided, first, that no such authority shall be conferred on the licensee within the area of supply of another licensee without that licensee's consent, unless the Local Government considers that his consent has been unreasonably withheld.

Provided, secondly, that such authority shall not be conferred unless the person to whom the supply is to be given has entered into a specific agreement with the licensee for the taking of such supply.

Provided, thirdly, that a licensee on whom such authority has been conferred shall not be deemed to be empowered outside the area of supply to open or break up any street, or any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any street, railway or tramway, or to interfere with any telegraph-line, without the written consent of the local authority or person by whom such street, sewer, drain or tunnel is repairable, or of the telegraph-authority, as the case may be.

Provided, fourthly, that, save as aforesaid the provisions of this Act shall apply in the case of any supply authorised under this section as if the said supply were made within the area of supply.

, PART III.

SUPPLY, TRANSMISSION AND USE OF ENERGY BY NON-LICENSEES.

28. (1) No person, other than a licensee, shall engage in the business of supplying energy except with the previous sanction of the Local

Sanction required by non-licensees in certain cases.

*The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**(Part III.—Supply, Transmission and Use of Energy by non-licensees. Part IV.—General.)*

Government and in accordance with such conditions as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and any agreement to the contrary shall be void.

Provided that such sanction shall not be given in any case unless the Local Government considers that, having regard to the extent of the proposed supply and the other circumstances of the case, the obtaining of a license under Part II would be attended with undue expense or delay.

Provided also that such sanction shall not be given within the area for which a local authority is constituted, without that local authority's consent, or within the area of supply of any licensee, without that licensee's consent, unless the Local Government considers that consent has been unreasonably withheld.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any person is or is not engaging, or about to engage, in the business of supplying energy within the meaning of sub-section (1), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

29 (1) The local authority may, by order in writing, confer and impose upon any person, who has obtained the sanction of the Local Government under section 28 to engage in the business of supplying energy, all or any of the powers and liabilities of a licensee under sections 12 to 19, both inclusive, and the provisions of the said sections shall thereupon apply as if such person were a licensee under Part II.

(2) A local authority, not being a licensee, shall, for the purpose of lighting any street, have the powers and be subject to the liabilities respectively conferred and imposed by sections 12 to 19, both inclusive, so far as applicable, as if it were a licensee under Part II.

(3) In cases other than those for which provision is made by sub-section (1), the person responsible for the repair of any street may, by order in writing, confer and impose upon any person who proposes to transmit energy in such street all or any of the powers and liabilities of a licensee under sections 12 to 19 (both inclusive), in so far as the same relate to—

(a) opening or breaking up of the soil or pavement of such street, or

(b) laying down or placing electric supply-lines in, under, along or across such street, or

(c) repairing, altering or removing such electric supply-lines,

and thereupon the provisions of the said sections shall, so far as aforesaid, apply to such person as if he were a licensee under Part II.

(4) If no order is made within fourteen days after the receipt of an application for the same under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the order so applied for shall be deemed to have been refused, and every order, and every refusal to make an order, under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), shall be subject to revision by the Local Government.

30. (1) No person, other than a licensee duly authorized under the terms of his license, shall transmit or use energy at a rate exceeding two hundred and fifty watts,—

(a) in any street, or

(b) in any place.

(i) in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, or
(ii) which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, or
(iii) which is a mine within the meaning of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such of the provisions of Part IV, and of the rules made thereunder, as may be applicable:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to energy used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods on, or for the lighting or ventilation of the rolling-stock of, any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890:

Provided, also, that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, exempt from the application of this section or of any such provision or rule as aforesaid any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon or in connection with which it is generated, or using energy supplied under Part II in any place specified in clause (b).

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

(3) The provisions of this section shall be binding on the Crown.

PART IV.**GENERAL.***Protective Clauses.*

31 No person shall, in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy, in any way injure any railway, tramway, canal or water-way or any dock, wharf or pier vested in or controlled by a local authority, or obstruct or interfere with the traffic on any railway, tramway, canal or water-way.

32 (1) Every person generating, transmitting, supplying or using energy (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "operator") shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his system, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between the operator and the telegraph-authority as to whether the operator has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or worked his system, in contravention of sub-section (1), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is

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not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council, unless he is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the operator after the construction of such lines or works, may direct the operator to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the operator shall make such alterations or additions accordingly.

Provided that nothing in this sub section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the energy transmitted thereby are not altered.

(3) Where the operator makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected if telegraphic, telephonic or electric signalling communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by an electric supply-line or work or by any use made thereof.

33. (1) Every person shall, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence, send to the Electric Inspector, and also to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, notice in writing of any accident in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy, resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of such person's works or electric supply-lines, or in connection with the same, and also notice of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident.

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, require any Electric Inspector, or any other competent person appointed by it in this behalf, to inquire and report—

(a) as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy, or

(b) as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of this Act or of any license or rules thereunder, so far as those provisions affect the safety of any person, have been complied with.

34. (1) No person shall, in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy permit any part of his electric supply-lines to be

Prohibition of connection with earth and power for Government to interfere in certain cases of default.

connected with earth except so far as may be prescribed in this behalf or may be specially sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(2) If at any time it is established to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

(a) that any part of an electric supply-line is connected with earth contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1), or

(b) that any electric supply-lines or other works for the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy are attended with danger to the public safety or to human life or injuriously affect any telegraph-line, or

(c) that any electric supply-lines or other works are defective so as not to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder,

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the owner or user of such electric supply-lines or other works to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

Administration and rules.

35. (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government may, for the whole or any part of the province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, constitute an Advisory Board.

(2) Every such Board shall consist of a chairman and not less than two other members.

(3) The chairman and, where there are more than two other members, two of the other members, or, where there are only two other members, one of the other members, shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, and the remaining members shall be nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct.

(4) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may, by general or special order,—

(a) define the duties and regulate the procedure of any such Board,

(b) determine the tenure of office of the members of any such Board, and

(c) give directions as to the payment of fees to, and the travelling expenses incurred by, any member of any such Board in the performance of his duty.

36. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint duly qualified persons to be Electric Inspectors, and every Electric Inspector so appointed shall exercise the

* Appointment of Electric Inspectors.

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powers and perform the functions of an Electric Inspector under this Act within such areas and subject to such restrictions as the Governor General in Council may direct

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint duly qualified persons to be Electric Inspectors within such areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and every Inspector so appointed shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Electric Inspector under this Act subject to such restrictions as the Local Government may direct.

(3) In the absence of express provision to the contrary in this Act or any rule thereunder, an appeal shall lie from the decision of an Electric Inspector to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be.

37. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules, for the whole or any part of British India, to regulate the generation, transmission, supply and use of energy, and, generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe the form of applications for licenses and the payments to be made in respect thereof,
- (b) regulate the publication of notices,
- (c) prescribe the manner in which objections with reference to any application under Part II are to be made,
- (d) provide for the preparation and submission of accounts by licensees in a specified form,
- (e) provide for the securing of a regular, constant and sufficient supply of energy by licensees to consumers and for the testing at various parts of the system of the regularity and sufficiency of such supply, and for the examination of the records of such tests by consumers,
- (f) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, or by reason of the defective or dangerous condition of, any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy,
- (g) for the purposes of electric traction regulate the employment of insulated returns, or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, in order to prevent fusion or injurious electrolytic action of or on metallic pipes, structures or substances, and to minimise, as far as is reasonably practicable, injurious interference with the electric wires, supply-lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the electric traction system, or with the currents therein, whether the earth is used as a return or not;

(k) provide for preventing telegraph-lines and magnetic observatories or laboratories from being injuriously affected by the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy;

(l) prescribe the qualifications to be required of Electric Inspectors;

(j) authorize any Electric Inspector or other officer of a specified rank and class to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy to be, and to carry out tests therein, and to prescribe the facilities to be given to such Inspectors or officers for the purposes of such examinations and tests; and

(k) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection, and, generally, for the services of Electric Inspectors under this Act.

(3) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

38 (1) The power to make rules under section 37 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under section 37 will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

(3) Any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under subsection (2), be referred to the Advisory Board (if any) constituted for the whole of British India, or, if no such Board has been constituted, then to such Board or Boards (if any) as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the rule shall not be so published until such Board or Boards (if any) has or have reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.

(4) All rules made under section 37 shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Criminal Offences and Procedure.

39. Whoever dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any energy shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and the existence of artificial mean for such abstraction shall be prima facie evidence of such dishonest abstraction.

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40. Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or, with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

41. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 28, engages in the business of supplying energy shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with a daily fine which may extend to three hundred rupees

Penalty for illegal or defective supply or for non-compliance with order.

42 Whoever—

(a) being a licensee, save as permitted under section 27 or section 51 or by his license, supplies energy or lays down or places any electric supply-line or works outside the area of supply; or,

(b) being a licensee, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of the rules thereunder or in breach of the conditions of his license and without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, discontinues the supply of energy or fails to supply energy; or

(c) makes default in complying with any order issued to him under section 34, sub-section (2),

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence or default, with a daily fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

43. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 30, transmits or uses energy without giving the notice required thereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for interference with meters or licensee's works and for improper use of energy.

44. Whoever—

(a) connects any meter referred to in section 26, sub-section (1), or any meter, indicator or apparatus referred to in section 26, sub-section (7), with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without

giving to the licensee forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention; or

(b) lays, or causes to be laid, or connects up any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee, without such licensee's consent; or

(c) maliciously injures any meter referred to in section 26, sub-section (1), or any meter, indicator or apparatus referred to in section 26, sub-section (7), or wilfully or fraudulently alters the index of any such meter, indicator or apparatus, or prevents any such meter, indicator or apparatus from duly registering; or

(d) improperly uses the energy of a licensee;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to thirty rupees, and the existence of artificial means for making such connection as is referred to in clause (a) or such communication as is referred to in clause (b) or for causing such alteration or prevention as is referred to in clause (c) or for facilitating such improper use as is referred to in clause (d) shall, where the meter, indicator or apparatus is under the custody or control of the consumer, whether it is his property or not, be *prima facie* evidence that such connection, communication, alteration, prevention or improper use, as the case may be, has been knowingly and wilfully caused by such consumer.

45. Whoever maliciously extinguishes any public lamp shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, or with both.

46 Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply-line, post, pole or lamp or other apparatus connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

47 Whoever, in any case not already provided for by sections 39 to 46 (both inclusive), makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any order issued under it, or, in the case of a licensee, with any of the conditions of his license, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with a daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Provided that, where a person has made default in complying with any of the provisions of

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sections 13, 14, 15, 17 and 32, as the case may be, he shall not be so punishable if the Court is of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the offender complied with the said provisions as far as was reasonable in the circumstances.

48 The penalties imposed by sections 39 to 47 (both inclusive) shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license, which the offender may have incurred.

49. The provisions of sections 39, 40, 44, 45 and 46 shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply also when the acts made punishable hereunder are committed in the case of energy supplied by or of works belonging to the Government.

50 No prosecution shall be instituted against any person for any offence against this Act or any rule, license or order thereunder, except at the instance of the Government or an Electric Inspector, or of a person aggrieved by the same.

Supplementary.

51. Notwithstanding anything in sections 12 to 16 (both inclusive) and sections 18 and 19 the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy, confer upon any public officer or licensee, subject to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose, and to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under that Act, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

52 Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of a licensee, be determined by such person or persons as the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party, but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

53 (1) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to any person may be served by post or left,—

(a) where the Government is the addressee, at the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department;

(b) where a local authority is the addressee, at the office of the local authority;

(c) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the Company or, in the event of the registered office of the Company not being in India, at the head office of the Company in India;

(d) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

(2) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

54. Every sum declared to be recoverable by section 5, clause (f), section 6, sub-section (2), section 14, sub-section (2), clause (h), section 16, sub-section (2), section 18, sub-section (2) or sub-section (4), or section 26, sub-section (4), and every fee leviable under this Act, may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person.

55. (1) The Local Government may, by general or special order, authorize the discharge of any of its functions under section 13 or section 18, or clause V, sub-clause (2), or clause XIII of the Schedule by an Electric Inspector.

56 No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer, or any servant of a local authority, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under this Act.

57. (1) In section 40, sub-section (1), clause (b), and section 41, sub-section (5), of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the term "work" shall be deemed to include electrical energy supplied, or to be supplied, by means of the work to be constructed.

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any person, not being

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(Part IV.—General. The Schedule—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, so far as not added to, varied or excepted by the license.)

a company, desirous of obtaining any land for the purposes of his undertaking, direct that he may acquire such land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in the same manner and on the same conditions as it might be acquired if the person were a company

58 (r) The Indian Electricity Act, 1903, Repeals and savings is hereby repealed :

Provided that every application for a license made and every license granted under the said Act shall be deemed to have been made and granted under this Act

(s) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the terms of any license which was granted, or of any agreement which was made, by or with the sanction of the Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of this Act

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II, SO FAR AS NOT ADDED TO, VARIED OR EXCEPTED BY THE LICENSE

[See section 3, sub-section (2), clause (f)]

Security and accounts

I Where the licensee is not a local authority, Security for execution of works of licensee not being local authority the following provisions as to giving security shall apply, namely —

(a) The licensee shall, within the period fixed in that behalf by his license, or any longer period which the Local Government may substitute therefor by order under section 4, sub-section (3) clause (b), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the license throughout the area of supply

(b) The licensee shall also, within the period fixed in that behalf by his license, or any longer period which the Local Government may substitute therefor by order under section 4, sub-section (3), clause (b), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, deposit or secure to the satisfaction of the Local Government such sum (if any) as may be fixed by the license or, if not so fixed, by the Local Government

(c) The said sum deposited or secured by the licensee under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released

to him on the completion of the works or at such earlier date or dates and by such instalments, as may be approved by the Local Government.

II. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to the audit of accounts shall apply, namely —

(a) The annual statement of accounts of the undertaking shall, before being rendered under section 11 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, be examined and audited by such person as the Local Government may appoint or approve in this behalf, and the remuneration of the auditor shall be such as the Local Government may direct, and his remuneration and all expenses incurred by him in or about the execution of his duties, to such an amount as the Local Government shall approve, shall be paid by the licensee on demand

(b) The licensee shall afford to the auditor, his clerks and assistants, access to all such books and documents relating to the undertaking as are necessary for the purposes of the audit, and shall, when required, furnish to him and them all vouchers and information requisite for that purpose, and afford to him and them all facilities for the proper execution of his and their duty

(c) The audit shall be made and conducted in such manner as the Local Government may direct

(d) Any report made by the auditor, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may direct, shall be appended to the annual statement of accounts of the licensee, and shall thenceforth form part thereof

(e) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this clause, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, accept the examination and audit of an auditor appointed by the licensee.

III The licensee shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, Separate accounts at all times keep the accounts of the capital employed for the purposes of the undertaking distinct from the accounts kept by him of any other undertaking or business

Compulsory works and supply

IV The licensee shall, within a period of three years after the commencement of the license, execute Execution of work after commencement of license to the satisfaction of the

Local Government all such works as may be specified in the license in this behalf or, if not so specified, as the Local Government may, by order in writing issued within six months of the date of the commencement of the license, direct.

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(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, so far as not added to, varied or excepted by the license)

V. (1) Where, after the expiration of two years and six months from the commencement of the license, a requisition is made by six or more owners or occupiers of premises in or upon any street or part of a street within the area of supply or by the Local Government or a local authority charged with the public lighting thereof, requiring the licensee to provide distributing mains throughout such street or part thereof, the licensee shall comply within six months with the requisition, unless,—

Provisions as to laying down of further distributing mains

(a) where it is made by such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the owners or occupiers making it do not, within fourteen clear days after the service on them by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tender to the licensee a written contract duly executed and with sufficient security binding themselves to take, or guaranteeing that there shall be taken, a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will in the aggregate produce annually, at the current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee, or,

(b) where it is made by the Local Government or a local authority, the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, does not, within the like period, tender a like contract binding itself to take a supply of energy for not less than seven years for the public lamps in such street or part thereof

(2) Where any diffidence or dispute arises between the licensee and such owners or occupiers as to the sufficiency of the security offered under this clause, or as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if it so directs, determined by arbitration.

(3) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant

VI (1) Where a requisition is made by the owner or occupier of any premises situate within one hundred yards from any distributing main requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall, within one month from the making of the requisition, supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy in accordance with the requisition :

Provided, first, that the licensee shall not be bound to comply with any such requisition unless and until the person making it—

(a) within fourteen days after the service on him by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tenders to the licensee a written contract, in a form approved by the Local Government, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee, and,

(b) if required by the licensee so to do, pays to the licensee the cost of so much of any service line as may be laid down or placed for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any service-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay down or place beyond one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property

Provided, secondly, that the licensee shall be entitled to discontinue such supply—

(a) if the owner or occupier of the property to which the supply is made has not already given security, or if any security given by him has become invalid or insufficient, and such owner or occupier fails to furnish security or to make up the original security to a sufficient amount, as the case may be, within seven days after the service upon him of notice from the licensee requiring him so to do, or

(b) if the owner or occupier of the property to which the supply is made adopts any appliance, or uses the energy supplied to him by the licensee for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the efficient supply of energy to any other person by the licensee, or

(c) if the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus in such property are not in good order and condition, and are consequently likely to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee, or by other persons, or

(d) if the owner or occupier makes any alterations of, or additions to, any electric wires, fittings, works or apparatus within such property as aforesaid, and does not notify the same to the licensee before the same are connected to the source of supply, with a view to their being examined and tested

Provided, thirdly, that the maximum rate per unit of time at which the owner or occupier shall be entitled to be supplied with energy shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption on his premises, and, where the owner or occupier has required a license to supply him at a specified maximum rate, he shall not be entitled to alter that maxi-

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, so far as, not added to, varied or excepted by the license.)

num, except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the owner or occupier any expenses incurred by him by reason of such alteration in respect of the service-lines by which energy is supplied to the property beyond one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, or in respect of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon that property and

Provided, fourthly, that, in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which the licensee can prove, to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector,—

(a) that it is already loaded up to its full current-carrying capacity, or

(b) that, in case of a larger amount of current being transmitted by it, the loss of pressure will seriously affect the efficiency of the supply to other consumers in the vicinity,

the licensee may refuse to accede to the requisition for such reasonable period, not exceeding six months, as such Inspector may think sufficient for the purpose of amending the distributing main or laying down or placing a further distributing main

(2) Any service line laid for the purpose of supply in pursuance of a requisition under sub-clause (1) shall, notwithstanding that a portion of it may have been paid for by the person making the requisition, be maintained by the licensee.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, or as to the cost of any service-line or as to the sufficiency of the security offered by any owner or occupier, or as to the improper use of energy, or as to any alleged defect in any wires, fittings, works or apparatus, or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the third proviso to sub-clause (1), the matter shall be referred to an Electric Inspector and decided by him.

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(5) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

VII. (1) Where an application is made by any person for laying the supply of energy within the area of supply, for any premises not situate within one hundred yards from any distributing main, or in any street in which distributing mains have not already been laid down or placed, and where a special agreement has been entered into to give and receive such supply, the licensee shall, before commencing to lay down or place in any such street any electric supply-line serve upon the local authority (if any) and

upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the electric supply-line so to be laid down or placed a notice stating that the licensee intends to lay down or place the electric supply-line, and intimating that, if within the said period the local authority or any two or more of such owners or occupiers require in accordance with the provisions of the license that a supply shall be given for any public lamps or to their premises, as the case may be, the necessary distributing main will be laid down or placed by the licensee at the same time as the electric supply-line intended for the particular person

(2) Where any such special agreement as is referred to in sub-clause (1) has been entered into between the licensee and any person, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply energy in such quantities as may have been agreed upon, and the provisions contained in the first, second, third and fourth provisos to sub-clause (1) and in sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause VI shall, so far as may be, apply to every case in which energy is supplied under this clause as if such person had made a requisition under clause VI

VIII. (1) Where a requisition is made by the Supply for public Local Government or by lamps a local authority requiring the licensee to supply for a period of not less than seven years energy for any public lamps within the distance of one hundred yards from any distributing main, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply energy for such lamps in such quantities as the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may require

(2) The provisions of sub-clause (b) of the first proviso, of sub-clauses (c) and (d) of the second proviso, and of the third and fourth provisos to sub-clause (1) and the provisions of sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause VI shall, so far as may be, apply to every case in which a requisition for the supply of energy is made under this clause as if the Local Government or local authority were an owner or occupier within the meaning of those provisions.

Supply by bulk-licensees.

IX (1) Where, and in so far as, the licensee Special provisions (hereinafter in this clause applying to supply by referred to as "the bulk-bulk licensees licensee") is authorized by his license to supply energy to other licensees for distribution by them (hereinafter in this clause referred to as "distributing licensees"), the following provisions shall apply, namely.—

(a) any distributing licensees within the bulk-licensee's area of supply may make a requisition on the bulk-

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(The Schedule — Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, so far as not added to, varied or excepted by the license)

licensee requiring him to give a supply of energy and specifying the point, and the maximum rate per unit of time, at which such supply is required, and the date upon which the supply is to commence, such date being fixed after the date of receipt of the requisition so as to allow an interval that is reasonable with regard to the locality and to the length of the electric supply-line and the amount of the plant required,

- b) such distributing-licensee shall, if required by the bulk-licensee so to do, enter into a written agreement to receive and pay for a supply of energy for a period of not less than seven years of such an amount that the payment to be made for the same at the rate of charge for the time being charged for such supply shall not be less than such an amount as will produce a reasonable return to the bulk licensee on the outlay (excluding expenditure on generating plant then existing and any electric supply-line then laid down or placed) incurred by him in making provision for such supply,
- c) the maximum rate per unit of time at which a distributing-licensee shall be entitled to be supplied with energy shall not exceed what is necessary for the purposes for which the supply is required by him, and need not be increased except upon a fresh requisition made in accordance with the foregoing provisions,
- d) if any difference or dispute arises under this clause, it shall be determined by arbitration, and, in the event of such arbitration, the arbitrator shall have regard to the following amongst other considerations, namely:—

- (i) the period for which the distributing-licensee is prepared to bind himself to take energy,
- (ii) the amount of energy required and the hours during which the bulk-licensee is to supply it
- (iii) the capital expenditure incurred or to be incurred by the bulk-licensee in connection with the aforesaid supply of energy, and
- (iv) the extent to which the capital expended or to be expended by the bulk-licensee in connection with such supply may become unproductive upon the discontinuance thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (1), the bulk-licensee shall give a supply of

energy to any distributing-licensee within his area of supply applying therefor, even although the distributing-licensee desires to be supplied with only a portion of the energy required for distribution by him.

Provided that the distributing-licensee shall, if so required by the bulk-licensee, enter into an agreement to take such energy upon special terms (including a minimum annual sum to be paid to the bulk-licensee) to be determined, if necessary, by arbitration in the manner laid down in sub-clause (1) (d)

(3) The maximum price fixed by a license for energy supplied to a distributing-licensee shall not apply to any partial supply given under sub-clause (2)

(4) Every distributing-licensee, who is supplied with energy by a bulk-licensee and intends to discontinue to receive such supply, shall give not less than twelve months' notice in writing of such intention to the bulk-licensee

Provided that, where the distributing-licensee has entered into a written agreement with the bulk-licensee to receive and pay for a supply of energy for a certain period, such notice shall be given so as not to expire before the end of that period

Charges

X In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

- (a) by the actual amount of energy so supplied, or
- (b) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, or
- (c) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided, first, that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any consumer who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to charge him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not, except with the consent of the consumer, charge him by another method

Provided, secondly, that, before commencing to supply energy through any distributing main, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied, and, where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, and to every consumer of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing main:

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, so far as not added to, varied or excepted by the license)

Provided, thirdly, that, if the consumer is provided with a meter in pursuance of the provisions of section 26, sub-section (1), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the licensee changes the method of charging the energy supplied by him from the distributing main, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing a new meter, or such other apparatus as may be necessary by reason of the new method of charging.

XI. Save as provided by clause IX, sub-clause (3), the prices charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maxima fixed by his license, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maxima as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method.

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government considers or is satisfied that the maxima so fixed or approved as aforesaid should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be mentioned therein.

Provided, also, that, where an order in pursuance of the foregoing proviso has been made, no further order altering the maxima fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of five years.

XII. The price to be charged by the licensee and to be paid to him for energy supplied for the public lamps, and the mode in which those charges are to be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, and, where any difference or dispute arises, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Testing and inspection

XIII. The licensee shall establish at his own expense testing stations and keep in proper condition such number of testing instruments for testing stations, situated at such places within reasonable distance from any distributing main, as the Local Government may direct for the purpose of testing the pressure or periodicity of the supply of energy in the distributing main, and shall supply and keep in proper condition thereat, and on all premises from which he supplies energy, such instruments for testing as an Electric Inspector may approve, and shall supply energy to each testing station for the purpose of testing.

XIV. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing of his works and for the reading, testing and inspection of his instruments, and may, on each occasion of the testing of his works or the reading, testing or inspection of any instruments, be represented by an agent, who may be present, but shall not interfere with the reading, testing or inspection.

XV. On the occasion of the testing of any works of the licensee by an Electric Inspector, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the licensee, and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and in such manner as the Electric Inspector may think fit; but, except under the provisions of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government, the Electric Inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the works of the licensee at any points other than those at which the licensee himself has access to the same.

Provided that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption or irregularity in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by, or required by the Electric Inspector for the purpose of, any such testing as aforesaid:

Provided, also, that the testing shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of the works oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans.

XVI. (1) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the alignment and the approximate height above or depth below the surface of all his then existing electric supply-lines, street-distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the electric supply-lines, street-distributing boxes and other works for the time being in position. The licensee shall also, if so required by an Electric Inspector, cause to be made sections showing the approximate level of all his existing underground works other than service-lines.

(2) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale which shall not be smaller than sixteen inches to the mile.

(3) Every such section shall be drawn to a horizontal scale which shall not be smaller than sixteen inches to the mile and to a vertical scale which shall not be smaller than one inch to eight feet.

(4) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was so made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and copies thereof shall be supplied on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(5) The licensee shall, if required by an Electric Inspector and where the licensee is

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, so far as not added to, varied or excepted by the license)

not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply free of charge to such Electric Inspector or local authority, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee

Additional notice of certain works.

XVII On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 13 of the Indian

Notice to Electric Inspector

Electricity Act, 1910, the licensee shall, in addition to any other notices which he may be required to give, serve upon the Electric Inspector, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the area of supply, a notice in writing stating that he is about to commence the works, and the nature and position of the same.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th March, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. X OF 1910.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Museum Act, 1910.

Short title and commencement

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may direct

Incorporation of the Trustees

2 (1) The Trustees of the Indian Museum (hereinafter called the Trustees) shall be—

(a) the six persons for the time being performing the duties of the following offices, namely —

- (i) the Accountant General of Bengal,
- (ii) the Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta;
- (iii) the Director, Geological Survey of India;

(iv) the Superintendent of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Museum,

(v) the Director General of Archaeology, and

(vi) the Officer in charge of the Industrial Section of the Museum,

(b) one other person to be nominated by the Governor General in Council;

(c) three other persons to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

(d) one other person to be nominated by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

(e) one other person to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

(f) one other person to be nominated by the British Indian Association, Calcutta

(g) one other person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University; and

(h) three other persons to be nominated by the Trustees,

(2) The Trustees shall be a body corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of the Indian Museum," with perpetual succession and a common seal, and in that name shall sue and be sued, and shall have power to acquire and hold property, to enter into contracts, and to do all acts necessary for and consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(3) The nominated Trustees shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for a period of three years

Provided that the authority nominating a Trustee may extend his term of office for one or more like periods

- (1) The powers of the said body corporate may only be exercised so long and so often as there are nine members thereof
- Minimum number of Trustees and quorum
- Every quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Trustees shall not be less than six

Power to appoint new Trustees. 4 If a nominated Trustee—

- (a) dies, or
- (b) is absent from the meetings of the Trustees for more than twelve consecutive months, or
- (c) desires to be discharged, or
- (d) refuses or becomes incapable to act, or
- (e) is appointed to perform the duties of any office specified in section 2, clause (a),

the authority which nominated the Trustee may nominate a new Trustee in his place

5 From the commencement of this Act the term of office of all persons appointed to be Trustees under the Indian Museum Act, 1876, shall cease

Property and powers of the Trustees.

6 (1) All the property, whether moveable or immovable, which at the commencement of this Act is held by the Trustees of the Indian Museum constituted by the Indian Museum Act, 1876, on trust for the purposes of the said Museum shall together with any such property which may hereinafter be given, bequeathed, transferred or acquired for the said purposes, vest in the Trustees of the Indian Museum constituted by this Act on trust for the purposes of the said Museum

Provided that the Trustees may expend the capital of any portion of such property which may consist of money on the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to or purchased for the said Museum or otherwise for the purposes of the same as they may think fit

(2) The Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trust, of the land specified in the schedule, including any buildings which may have been, or may hereafter be, erected thereon, other than the portions thereof which have been set apart by the Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India

7 Subject to the provisions of any bye-laws made in this behalf, the Trustees may, from time to time,—

- (a) deliver, by way of loan, to any person the whole or any portion of, or any article contained in, any collection vested in them under this Act;

(b) exchange or sell duplicates of articles contained in any such collection and take or purchase, in the place of such duplicates, such articles as may in their opinion be worthy of preservation in the Museum,

(c) present duplicates of articles contained in any such collection to other Museums in British India, and

(d) remove and destroy any article contained in any such collection.

8 (1) The Trustees may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make bye-laws consistent with this Act for any purpose necessary for the execution of their trust

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the summoning, holding and adjournment of general and special meetings of the Trustees,
- (b) the securing of the attendance of Trustees at such meetings,
- (c) the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,
- (d) the compiling of catalogues,
- (e) the lending of articles contained in the collections vested in the Trustees;
- (f) the exchange and sale, and the presentation to other Museums in British India, of duplicates of articles contained in such collections,
- (g) the removal and destruction of articles contained in such collections; and
- (h) the general management of the Museum.

9 Subject to such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by them in this behalf the Trustees shall appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the care or management of the trust-property, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as they may think fit.

Provided that—

- (a) no officer shall be appointed—
 - (i) if such officer is, at the date of his appointment, in India, without the approval of the Governor General in Council, or
 - (ii) if such officer is not then in India, without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council; and
- (b) no new office shall be created, and no salaries of officers shall be altered, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Duties of the Trustees.

10. (1) The Trustees shall furnish on or before the first day of December in each year—
Trustees to furnish annual reports and accounts.

- (a) to the Government of India a report of their several proceedings for the previous financial year, and
- (b) to such auditor as the Governor General in Council appoints in this behalf, accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the previous financial year, supported by the necessary vouchers.

(2) The Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be published annually for general information.

11. (1) The Trustees shall cause every collection of article in the collections Asiatic Society to be in the said Indian kept distinguished in Museum formerly belonging to the Asiatic Society of Bengal and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section 6, to be marked and numbered and (subject to the provisions contained in sections 7 and 16) to be kept and preserved in the said Museum with such marks and numbers.

(2) An inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory delivered to the predecessors in office of the Trustees when the said collections were deposited in the said Museum.

12 All objects taken in exchange and articles purchased under section 7 and all moneys realised from sales made in accordance with the terms of the same section shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared.

Supplemental Provisions

13. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and, so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules which under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force would be applicable if their service was service under Government.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Trustees may, if they think fit, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and

subject in each case to such conditions as he may approve and to such rules as he may prescribe, assume the custody and administration of collections which are not the property of the Trustees for the purposes of their trust under this Act and keep and preserve such collections either in the Indian Museum or elsewhere.

Provided that if the trust constituted by this Act is at any time determined, such collections shall not by reason of their not being in the Indian Museum become the property of His Majesty.

15 The Trustees may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such conditions as he may approve, deliver possession of the whole or any part of the property described in the schedule to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may appoint in that behalf.

16 If the trust constituted by this Act is at any time determined,—

- (a) the collections and additions mentioned in section 11 shall become the property of the said Asiatic Society or their assigns, and
- (b) all the other collections then in the said Indian Museum shall, save as otherwise provided by section 14, become the property of His Majesty.

17 The Indian Museum Act, 1876, and the Indian Museum Act, 1887, are hereby repealed.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 6 and 15.)

Land bounded—

- on the north side by the premises No. 2, Sudder Street, and by Sudder Street,
 - on the west side by Chowringhee Road and by the premises No. 29 Chowringhee Road (occupied by the Bengal United Service Club),
 - on the south side by the premises No. 29, Chowringhee Road, by Kyd Street, and by the premises No. 4, Chowringhee Lane, and
 - on the east side by the premises No. 15, Kyd Street, and the premises Nos. 4, 3, 2 and 1, Chowringhee Lane,
- together with all buildings, roads and tanks existing or erected thereon, and all easements appertaining thereto.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th March, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO XI OF 1910.

An Act to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, It is hereby enacted as follows —

1 This Act may be called the Central Provinces Courts (Amendment) Act, 1910

2 For Chapter II of the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904, the following shall be substituted, namely —

"CHAPTER II

"THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

"3 The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces shall be the highest Civil Court of Appeal, and, except in reference to proceedings against Euro-

pean British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the highest Court of Criminal appeal and revision in and for the territories to which this Act extends.

"4 (1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall consist of three or more Judges, one of whom shall be the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and the others Additional Judicial Commissioners who shall be appointed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

(2) Every person appointed under this section shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

"4A (1) The Judicial Commissioner, whether permanent or officiating, shall have rank and precedence before the other Judges of his Court

(2) The Additional Judicial Commissioners shall have rank and precedence among themselves according to the seniority of their appointment as such Additional Judicial Commissioners

Provided that an Additional Judicial Commissioner permanently appointed shall be deemed to be senior to and to have rank and precedence before an officiating Judge

(3) In this Act the expression 'the senior Judge' shall mean the Judge for the time being entitled to the first place in rank and precedence

Exercise of jurisdiction by Judges of Court of Judicial Commissioner
 "(1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, and subject to any rules made under this Act, the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may be exercised by a single Judge of the Court

(2) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise of any of its powers by a bench of two or more Judges of the Court

"5A (1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner may make rules declaring what number of benches Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and may by such rules prescribe the mode of determining which Judges shall sit as a full bench when a full bench sitting becomes necessary

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Judicial Commissioner may determine which Judge in each case or class of cases shall sit alone and which Judges shall constitute any bench

Power of Judicial Commissioner to transfer cases
 "5B The Judicial Commissioner may transfer any case, whether the hearing has or has not commenced, from the file of any Judge sitting alone to his own file or to that of any other Judge of the Court

Power to refer question to full bench
 "5C Any single Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and any bench of Judges thereof of not being a full bench, may refer for the decision of a bench of two Judges or of a full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or of the construction of any document, or of the admissibility of any evidence arising in any case before the Judge or bench, and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of the bench to which the question has been referred.

Appeals
 "6 A Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall when sitting as a bench of three or more Judges of that Court, but not otherwise, be competent to try any appeal from a decree, order or sentence passed by himself, whether in a civil or criminal matter and to adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such decree, order or sentence notwithstanding anything contained in section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"6A. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—
 Rule of decision where Judges differ.

(a) where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges,

(b) if there is no such majority, then,—

(i) if the bench is a full bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the senior Judge of the bench

(ii) in other cases, the bench before which the difference has arisen shall refer it to another Judge of the Court and shall dispose of the case in accordance with the decision of such Judge

"7. (1) The Registrar of the Court of the Registrar and Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government

(2) The ministerial officers of the said Court shall be appointed by the Judicial Commissioner

"8 (1) In addition to any other powers to Power to Court of make rules expressly or Judicial Commissioner by implication conferred on the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts, regulating the conduct of the business of persons so practising and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried,

(b) providing for the translation of any papers filed or produced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and for the payment of the expenses thereby incurred,

(c) regulating the procedure in cases where any person applies to inspect a record of any Court or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies,

(d) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases, and the fees to be allowed to Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts,

(e) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Courts

subordinate thereto such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed ;

- (f) prescribing forms to be used in the subordinate Courts for such proceedings, books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary ;
- (g) providing for the visitation and inspection of the subordinate Courts, and the supervision of the working thereof ; and
- (h) regulating all such matters as it may think fit with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and of the subordinate Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

"9 The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall keep such registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall comply, in such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Civil Court subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, such records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports."

3 In section 13, sub-section (1), of the said Amendment of Act, the following alterations shall be made, namely —

- (i) in sub-clause (a), for the words "five hundred" the words "one thousand" shall be substituted, and
- (ii) in sub-clause (b), for the word "five" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

4 For section 14 of the said Act the following substitution of new section shall be substituted, namely —

"14. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any District Court or any Court of a Subordinate Judge or

of a Munsif with the powers of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act 1887, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees in the case of a District Court or of the Court of a Subordinate Judge or one hundred rupees in the case of the Court of a Munsif as it thinks fit, to be exercised in cases arising within the limits of the Court's jurisdiction or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any powers so conferred."

5. For section 15, clause (b), of the said Amendment of Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(b) an appeal from the decree or order of the Court of a Subordinate Judge shall lie —

- (i) where the value of the suit in such Court does not exceed one thousand rupees, to the District Court,
- (ii) where the value of such suit exceeds one thousand rupees but does not exceed five thousand rupees, to the Divisional Court, and
- (iii) where the value of such suit exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner."

6 In section 17 of the said Act, the following addition of new sub-section to section 17, Act II, 1904 shall be inserted, namely —

"(2) The Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner appointed by him shall from time to time visit, and inspect the proceedings of, the Civil Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and shall give such directions on matters not provided for by law as may be necessary to secure the due administration of justice."

7 In section 22, sub-section (2), and section 26, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the word "the Judicial Commissioner" the words "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner" shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March, 1910:—

NO. 7 OF 1910.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy Law Amendment Act, 1910.

Short title

2 Part II of the Second Schedule to the Repeal of part of Repealing and Amending Schedule II, Act XI, Act, 1901, is hereby repealed.

3 In section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Amendment of Act, 1899, after the word section 3, Act XIII, "any provision of the 1899. Act," the words "so far as all or any of the diseases mentioned in, or specified in a notification under section 2, sub-section (1), are concerned," shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899) as amended by Act XI of 1901. Section 2 (1) of the Act empowers the Government of India to notify the application of the Act to dangerous epidemic diseases among horses, other than glanders and farcy, either generally or in respect of any local area. In paragraph 329 of their Report the Royal Commission upon Decentralization recommended that when once a disease has been notified by the Government of India as one that may properly be dealt with under the Act, discretion should be left to Local Governments as to the specific application of the law in respect thereto. This recommendation has been accepted and is given effect to in the Bill.

J. O. MILLER.

The 12th March 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March, 1910.—

NO 8 OF 1910.

A Bill to amend the Prisons Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Prisons Act, 1894, It is hereby enacted as follows.—

1. This Act may be called the Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1910.

Short title

2 In section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

- (1) after the words "Magistrate of the first class" the words "or Presidency Magistrate" shall be inserted; and
- (2) for the first proviso the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that any such case may be transferred for inquiry and trial by the District Magistrate to any Magistrate of the first class and by a Chief Presidency Magistrate to any other Presidency Magistrate, and".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has recently been held by the Madras High Court that, since section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894, confers powers only upon Magistrates of the first class, a Presidency Magistrate has no power under that section to try prisoners for offences against prison discipline.

It is necessary that Superintendents of Prisons situated in Presidency-towns should have the power which Superintendents of other prisons possess of having recourse to the Courts in order to secure the punishment of serious prison offences.

The object of the Bill is to confer this power upon them.

H. ADAMSON.

The 12th March, 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS,
1861 TO 1909 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, 53 & 56 VICT., C. 14,
AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 4th March 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

and 59 Members, of whom 53 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed oath of his allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Robertson.

ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER said:—“It will save time hereafter if, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee, I refer briefly to a few of the more important changes that have been made in the Bill as previously published. We have endeavoured to make the Bill as clear as is possible in the case of an

exceedingly technical measure. Its consideration has thrown on the Members of the Committee a great deal of labour, and I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance they have willingly given. The Committee, as well as the Government, are much indebted to the Electrical Adviser, Mr. Meares, for very valuable help at all stages of their deliberations; and the experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven, both in dealing with questions arising under the existing Act and as a member of the preliminary Committee of the Bill, enabled him to give most important advice and criticism.

"The first of the important changes to which I will refer is in clause 7 where the Committee has altered the terms on which an undertaking is liable to purchase by a local authority on the expiration of a specified period. Under the existing Act the terms are ordinarily the same as in the case of a license which has been revoked, and it has been urged that these terms do not give sufficient encouragement to the development of enterprise. It has even been represented, both now and in 1903, that the purchase clause should be done away with altogether. It is true that under section 10 of the former Act, full power is given to vary the terms of purchase, and this power has, in some cases, been exercised, though it appears from the criticisms we have received that the effect of section 10 has not always been correctly understood. It has been assumed that this section gave power to Government to vary the terms of purchase after a license had been granted without any reference to the wishes of the licensee. This, however, was not its intention. It was inserted so as to allow of the substitution of different terms in any case in which those specified in section 7 were not sufficiently liberal or were otherwise unsuitable. The existing Act thus allows of the grant of more liberal terms by special arrangement, but it has seemed to us advisable to insert somewhat more liberal provisions than were ordinarily allowed under the old Act, in a definite and unmistakable form. We have, therefore, in section 7, extended the maximum period, after which an option to purchase first arises, from 42 to 50 years, and the subsequent recurring period from 10 to 20 years; and we have, at the same time, provided for an arrangement by which an addition may be made to the purchase-money of a certain percentage on account of compulsory acquisition. There are, no doubt, cases for which some different, and more suitable, arrangement might be devised, and there may be undertakings of a class in which it is unnecessary to reserve any power of purchase to the local authority, such as large undertakings for supply in bulk. Such cases are fully provided for under the amended clause 10, the terms of which have been made as wide as is possible. But we think that the power of sanctioning such departures from the ordinary course contemplated by this Bill should be reserved, as in the existing Act, to the Governor General, and not left, as it was in the Bill as introduced, to the Local Government.

"In clause 23 the Committee has made a change to which I refer only for the sake of explaining that no alteration in substance is intended. The section prevents licensees from showing any undue preference to their customers; but it was thought necessary in the existing Act to add that rebates might be allowed, and certain methods were indicated by which rebates were to be calculated. In the Bill it was proposed to make this provision more comprehensive by allowing any such rebates as the Local Government might permit—a provision which has been adversely criticised. The Committee have struck out the reference to rebates altogether, as they think it unnecessary. The important matter is that a licensee shall not show any undue preference, and the grant of rebates does not appear in itself to be contrary to the principle of the clause, or to require any specific authorization.

"Part III of the Bill has been considerably altered, and clause 28 as it now stands—clause 29 of the Bill as introduced—has been transferred to it from Part II. Part II now deals with licenses, and Part III with the supply and use of electricity by non-licensees. The Council will understand that there are many cases in which it would be entirely unnecessary to insist on all the formalities of a license. There are many cases in which no license is required, but where the transmitter of energy requires some of the powers of a licensee. The

owner of one country house, for example, who had put in an electric installation, might be prepared to supply a neighbouring house or houses, or a factory might wish to supply the offices and dwellings of its employes. There is no prohibition against this by itself in the Act. It may be, however, that in the process of supply a road or a street has to be crossed, and there is no authority at present for the grant of power to make such crossings. In practice, I understand that permission to make them is given: that is to say, the authorities intimate that they have no objection, and the person who wants the electricity proceeds to make his arrangements, but the legal position is not secure. To meet such cases we have, first of all, provided by clause 28 that the Local Government may give permission to persons without licenses to supply electricity in certain cases. In doing this we have been careful to safeguard the interests of the local authority and of existing licensees, and have placed on the Local Government the responsibility of determining that the case is one in which it is unnecessary to insist on the formalities of a license.

"Then, by clause 29, we have provided for the grant of the powers that may be necessary, both in these cases and in cases that might occur of the class contemplated by section 31 of the existing Act, under which notice has to be given to the Commissioner of Police, or District Magistrate, of intention to transmit electricity in a street.

"The only other change to which I will refer on this occasion is the repealing clause No 58. We have made it quite clear that the new measure does not affect the terms of any license granted under the existing Act."

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HARVEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904.

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. N. SUBBA RAO said—"My Lord, I may venture to say that the various aspects of the Bill have not received sufficient attention. In fact, the public have not had sufficient time to submit their representations. Even the Report of the Select Committee is just now placed on the table. The Committee has made numerous alterations in the Bill. I must say that we are much handicapped in dealing with the Report to-day. I plead, therefore, that the consideration of the Bill may be deferred, if possible, for a few days.

"As the Bill stands, my Lord, it presses unequally on those carrying on same trade in its different branches. Under section 3 of the Bill as introduced, those who are engaged in the sale of Government securities and in exchange contracts would ordinarily have to pay not less than 20 per cent. of what they earn by way of brokerage; whereas those who negotiate in shares would be liable to pay only from half to one per cent. of what they get.

The incidence in the two classes of cases was abnormally disproportionate. When we take the duty on the counterpart into consideration, those dealing in Government securities and bills of exchange would have had to pay much more than 20 per cent—so much as 40 per cent.—on transactions below Rs. 8,000 and between 20 to 40 per cent. on transactions up to Rs. 88,000.

“Under the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, bills of exchange are placed on a separate footing chargeable with a fixed duty of two annas, whereas Government securities and shares are charged with an *ad valorem* duty at one anna for every 10,000 or part thereof. But the inequality still remains though not in such a glaring manner. Thus on a bill of exchange for Rs. 10,000, the brokerage earned is Rs. 6-4 at one anna per hundred and the duty is 2 annas, i.e., 2 per cent of what is earned. In the case of Government paper of the value of Rs. 10,000, the brokerage is the same, but the duty is one anna, i.e., one per cent., half of what is levied on a bill of exchange for the same amount. Now, with regard to shares which are classed with Government securities, the brokerage varies—

On shares of the face value of Rs. 10	at Rs. 0	4	0	per share
Do.	of Rs. 100	at Rs. 1	0	0
Do.	of Rs. 500	at Rs. 2	8	0

Now, if 100 shares of Rs. 10 each, i.e., of Rs. 1,000, are sold, the brokerage is Rs. 25, the stamp one anna, and the percentage $\frac{1}{400}$
 if 100 shares of Rs. 100 each, i.e., Rs. 10,000, the brokerage is Rs. 100, the stamp one anna and the percentage $\frac{1}{1,000}$,
 if 100 shares of Rs. 500 each, i.e., Rs. 50,000, the brokerage is Rs. 250, stamp 5 annas, and the percentage $\frac{1}{800}$.

“Thus it will be observed that those who deal in shares are placed in a more advantageous position than those dealing in Government paper and bills of exchange. This is irrespective of any duty on the bought note.

“I find that in some of the representations made to this Council from Bombay and Calcutta it is assumed that duty has to be paid on both bought and sold contracts. It appears to me that the intention of the Bill is to impose only one duty on a single transaction, and not two duties, and any doubt on the subject ought to be cleared up. If the bought contract were held to be a counterpart or duplicate of the sold contract under article 25, the maximum duty on the counterpart or duplicate would be one rupee. This is in addition to the maximum of Rs. 10 on the original contract, presumably the sold contract.

“Side by side with these contracts, there are others of a similar kind with respect to jute, gunnies, petroleum, coal, produce, etc., in which brokers earn a commission ordinarily of one per cent., though in some cases their commission goes up to 2½ per cent. Yet in all these transactions there was no stamp-duty provided for in the original Bill. To show how immense is the business carried on, I may mention that jute worth about 15 crores of rupees is sold every year, in which a commission is earned of about 15 lakhs of rupees at 1 per cent. The value of gunnies produced by mills is about 18 crores, and at ½ per cent. the brokerage is about 13 lakhs and a half. Similarly, in petroleum, produce, coal, the transactions are carried on in crores of rupees and the brokerage earned is by lakhs. In all these cases the commission received is generally one per cent., whereas in the case of Government securities and bills of exchange covered by the original Bill, the brokerage is only one anna per hundred, i.e., one-sixteenth of the former. I am glad that an attempt has been made by the Select Committee to include these in the revised Bill. I have ventured to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Member to some aspects of the Bill, and request that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for a few days, to adjust the inequalities of taxation therein. I take this opportunity of thanking the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill for the readiness with which he gave attention to the suggestions I placed before him.”

The Hon'ble MR. ARMSIRONG said :—“My Lord, I am very glad to hear of the concession which the Finance Minister has decided to make. It will be

very welcome, and so far as I can see at a hurried glance will go far to meet the objections that have been made. I am very sorry however that nothing has been done as regards the stamp-duty on bills of exchange. I would like to ask the Finance Minister if he is aware that the new scale is far in excess of the stamp-duty which is now levied in Great Britain. I hold in my hand a paper which was given to me by one of the leading Banks in Bombay in which values are stated from Rs. 75 up to Rs. 25,000, and in some cases the new duties are just three times as much as the stamp-duty now leviable in Great Britain. In many other cases it is very nearly half, and in all cases it is very far in excess. For instance, on a bill of exchange for Rs. 2,600 the stamp-duty in Great Britain would be Rs. 1-8; in India it is now to be Rs. 4-8; on Rs. 3,000 in England it is Rs. 1-8; in India it is to be Rs. 4-8; on Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 5,000 in England it is Rs. 2-4, in India it is to be Rs. 4-8; again on Rs. 15,000 it is Rs. 7-8 at home and Rs. 13-8 in India and on Rs. 25,000 it is Rs. 12-12 in England and Rs. 22-8 in this country.

"Well, my Lord, in my protest on behalf of European commercial firms and banking houses, by whom these duties are mainly paid, I am also supported by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, who consider the new scale an exorbitant one. I hope some concession may be made and that a revision of the schedule may be considered advisable to bring it more into line with the duties now levied in Great Britain."

The Hon'ble MR. GRAHAM said:—"My Lord, when this Bill was first introduced, there was a very strong opposition on the part of the Calcutta commercial community as well as that of the rest of India against two of its provisions. I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Finance Member for the concessions which have been made, which, as far as I can see, go far to remove these objections. But on principle I think the commercial community must object to the very enhanced stamp-duties on bills and share transfers, and though perhaps to a certain extent these additional stamp-duties are necessary, yet I think they have been made out of proportion. I would, therefore, without going so far as to oppose the Bill, ask that if possible these may be reconsidered, whenever the next opportunity may occur."

The Hon'ble MR. MILSON said:—"As a member of the Select Committee which dealt with this Bill, I have the permission of the Member in charge of the Bill to offer a somewhat more detailed account than was possible in the Committee's Report of the changes that have been introduced into it since it was first placed before the Council, and incidentally I may perhaps be able to meet some of the objections which we have just listened to. The details of the amendments in the Bill are somewhat dull to the ordinary listener, and I will deal very briefly with them, but an appreciable amount of revenue is undoubtedly involved, and there are certain interests whose very life is concerned and to whom accordingly we owe special consideration."

"As was explained when the Bill was first brought before Council, the intention of Government is to obtain a certain amount of extra revenue from, on the one hand, bills of exchange and promissory notes, and on the other hand, the ordinary transactions of the stock exchange, i.e., the issue and transfer of marketable securities. As regards bills of exchange and promissory notes, the additional taxation had not until this morning met with any opposition whatever, so far as we were aware. I have to frankly admit that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong has said, the duties on bills of exchange are somewhat higher than they are in England. This, however, is in keeping with the whole tenor of the stamp law in this country. The stamp-duties were certainly higher in India than in England, and all that we have done was to try and bring the rates into harmony with the general scale. The Committee, however, have slightly modified the rates which were originally proposed in the Bill so as to leave the smaller classes of transactions, viz., transactions of the value of Rs. 600 and under, at the old rates. This is a special concession to petty *hundis* and other small transactions of that sort which cannot afford to pay very much more than they do at present."

"Coming to marketable securities the Committee have made no change in the duty proposed upon the transfer of shares or debentures, that is, upon the ordinary stock exchange transactions in ordinary securities, Government paper being excepted. The Committee have also accepted the proposals of the Bill in regard to the enhanced duty upon share warrants; but when they came to the duty upon the issue of debentures, they decided—and their decision rested on the most reasonable ground—to draw a distinction between debentures payable to bearer and debentures which are transferable by endorsement or by separate deed. Debentures payable to bearer, that is transferable by delivery, were put, as the Bill proposed, on exactly the same footing as loans issued by local authorities. They will both pay in future the same duty, which may be roughly described as one per cent. on the face value of the security. This payment will, in the one case by law, in the other case by mercantile practice, exempt the security from the payment of any transfer duty when it changes hands. But debentures which are not bearer bonds and which accordingly require separate deeds of transfer and the payment of separate stamp-duty on each occasion that they are bought or sold, have a claim for more considerate treatment. The Committee have accordingly decided to leave them at the same rates of duty as they pay at present, that is to say, roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their face value. The present law in England is that debentures transferable by delivery pay one per cent., and that is the rate to which we now wish to raise our taxation in India. Marketable securities which are not transferable by delivery pay in England, as they will now do here, a favoured rate.

"I turn now to the particular transaction which I referred to at some length in introducing the Bill—the transfer of securities between parties who have no intention of becoming permanent holders and who treat the securities as articles of currency or as material of credit or as matter for pure speculation. It is the practice, in the Calcutta market at least, for very heavy transactions of this character to pass without any formal transfer deed at all. What is known as a blank transfer is drawn up. It is signed and generally stamped by the first *bona fide* seller, but after that it may be the vehicle for dozens of transfers without paying any further duty. When, after changing hands over and over again, the security covered by the blank transfer finally finds a resting place in the hands of the permanent investor, the transfer deed is completed, but for all the intermediate transactions the Government revenues have received nothing. It has always been recognised that the arrangement is unfair to the general public, and the question of insisting upon regular transfer deeds has frequently been discussed. On the present occasion, however, there was no intention of attempting any such radical reform. All that Government desired was to secure some revenue from operations which may reasonably be asked to pay a contribution to the Exchequer. It was decided accordingly to be satisfied with a moderate impost upon the contract notes which change hands when a transfer of this description is carried through. The new rates which it was proposed originally to apply to contract notes were made the subject of general representations from the Chambers of Commerce and the chief commercial centres throughout India. We were told that the new duty would fall very heavily on the actual business of the market, would hamper the free circulation of securities, and would incidentally affect certain sections of the market interests much more heavily than others. The Committee gave those representations their most careful consideration and have advised the Council to reduce the rate originally proposed and to make a distinction, which the present law does not draw, between transactions in shares and similar securities on the one hand and bills of exchange on the other. What the Committee advise is that on agreements for the sale of Government securities or on shares the duty should be taken at one anna for every 10,000 rupees of value, but that for bills of exchange the duty should be fixed at double the existing rates, that is, at a fixed amount of two annas irrespective of the amount of the bill. It is understood that the latter transactions are based upon a very narrow margin of profit or brokerage, that under the custom of the market it would be impossible for the broker to transfer the duty to his clients, and that the high graduated scale of taxation would probably have the effect of killing out an useful and honourable business.

"One further amendment has been introduced by the Select Committee, as a corollary to the increased duty upon contract notes. Some doubt has been expressed by those who are most competent to judge as to whether certain transactions would be regarded in the eyes of the law as agreements under article 5 of the stamp schedule or as memoranda under article 43 of the same. In order to prevent misapprehension as well as the possibility of an evasion of duty the Committee propose to tax memoranda under article 43 in exactly the same manner as those under article 5. The effect of this will be that brokers' notes relating to stock or marketable security will pay one anna for every 10,000 rupees of value. Article 43, however, covers brokers' notes for the purchase or sale of goods, and it is proposed to exempt them from the graduated scale and to make them subject, as in the case of bills of exchange transactions, to a fixed duty of two annas without reference to the value of the goods.

"One more point. Questions have been asked as to whether the new rates of duty are already in force. This I need hardly say is not the case. They do not come into force until this Bill is passed by the Council and receives Your Excellency's assent.

"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has had the courtesy to give us private notice of certain amendments which he proposes to move. I trust that the explanations which I have now given and the alterations which have now been made in the Bill will probably meet most of his objections. I believe the Council will readily accept the view that the Bill has been materially improved since they last saw it and that the careful attention which the Select Committee have bestowed upon it will make it readily acceptable to the general public."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, and moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BARI BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that at the end of clause 2, sub-clause (1), of the Bill, the following be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that when the amount or value of the property exceeds Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 50,000, duty shall be calculated at the rates mentioned above only on the amount or value in excess of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 50,000, as the case may be."

He said:—"My Lord, under the Bill, as presented to this Council, the duty is at the old rate of 2 per cent. up to Rs. 10,000, and then at the rate of 2½ per cent. from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000, and at the rate of 3 per cent. on all sums from Rs. 50,000 upwards. What my amendment proposes is this, and I take a concrete case to illustrate what I mean. Take an estate valued at Rs. 11,000. In this case, under the Bill as proposed, the duty will be at the rate of 2½ per cent. upon the whole Rs. 11,000. What I say is, following the precedent of the income-tax, that it should be 2 per cent. up to Rs. 10,000 and from above Rs. 10,000 it ought to be 2½ per cent., otherwise there will be a great difference in the incidence of taxation between estates valued at Rs. 11,000 and over. Similarly in the case of estates valued at Rs. 50,000 and over, my amendment,

Sir, proposes that up to Rs. 50,000 the assessment should be at the rate of 2½ per cent., and above Rs. 50,000 it should be at the rate of 3 per cent., so that the relief sought to be given may be felt by all estates which are in excess of the sums of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively."

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON :—" My Lord, I cannot advise the Government to accept the Hon'ble Member's amendment. The analogy which he indicates hardly seems appropriate. The income-tax deals with revenue ; we are dealing with capital which passes hands on the decease of the late holder. Furthermore, the analogy, if an analogy is to be sought, lies with the probate duties which were in force in England prior to Sir William Harcourt's death and estate duties were imposed ; and the practice in England was to take the 2½ per cent. and 3 per cent. on the total value of the estates. I see no reason why the Government of India should be content with anything less, and I should be very much surprised if the Government of India agreed to give up the revenues which the Hon'ble Member wishes us to sacrifice."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON :—" I am afraid it is not possible for me to accept that amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU moved that after clause 2 of the Bill the following be added, namely :—

" 3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any probate, letters of administration or certificate in respect of which the fee payable under the law for the time being in force has been paid prior to the commencement of this Act, but which have not been issued "

He said :— " This amendment relates to a separate state of circumstances altogether. Under the practice in our Courts, and under the Court-fees Act the duty on probate or letters of administration has got to be paid at the time that the application is made. When the application is made under the provisions of the Court-fees Act, an affidavit of value has got to be annexed to the application and the probate-duty has to be paid into Court and a certificate has to be filed granted by the executive officer of the Court that probate-duty has been paid. After these preliminaries have been observed and the application has been made, there is often times a great deal of delay, either owing to contest, or the natural delays that are inherent in our Law Courts in the issue of probate or the grant of letters of administration, and I am quite sure that at the present moment there are many estates in Bengal at least in respect of which the probate-duty has been paid, but where probate has not yet been issued. It would be hard in respect of these estates, that they should be called upon to pay the enhanced probate-duty. I believe, my Lord, that was not the intention of the Legislature, and to make the point clear I beg to move that this provision may be inserted so that estates in respect to which the duty has been paid may not be subject to the enhanced duty."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY said :—" I beg to support this amendment. I think the suggestion made by my Hon'ble friend is a most equitable one. All those estates in respect of which proceedings have already been initiated should not certainly be brought under the operation of the new Act. It might upset family arrangements ; it might upset family duties ; it might affect payment of debts ; and it might also disturb many other interests. It is only equitable that an Act of this kind should only affect interests that are to come into operation hereafter. I have very great pleasure, therefore, in supporting this amendment, and I trust Government will see their way to accept the suggestion which appeals to every one as a most equitable one."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said :—" My Lord, I find myself at last in a more agreeable position in being able to meet my Hon'ble friend and to accept on behalf of the Government the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAJA PRAMADA NATH RAY OF DIGHAPATIA moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (i), of the Bill as amended, the words "but does not exceed fifty thousand rupees" and the entries—

"When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees. | Three per centum on such amount or value."

be omitted.

He said:—"My Lord, as a representative of the landowning interest in the Council, I feel it my bounden duty to point out to your Lordship that the proposed increase in the court-fees for purposes of probate and succession will prove a great hardship upon all classes of people who have to dispose of their properties by wills, particularly the landowning classes.

"An additional duty of one per centum in many cases will prevent people from making wills or testaments of any kind, and the absence or paucity of such documents, I venture to submit to your Lordship, will lead to litigations and divisions of estates into petty shares. This again will ultimately weaken the landholding interest in this country which, in my humble opinion, will be deplorable both from the standpoint of the landholders themselves and also of the Government to which their loyalty and attachment have been assets of some value. And when people find that it does not suit their interests to make out wills, the number of wills will fall off, and consequently lesser number of probates will be taken, with the result that the ultimate object of this measure will be frustrated to a certain extent.

"My Lord, speaking for myself, I would certainly like to see the richer classes taxed in preference to the poorer, but at the same time, my Lord, I submit that it must not be made too hard even for the rich to dispose of their properties, and prevent their children from being ruined by litigation. According to the Bill under discussion, a man, inheriting an estate which yields an income of say 5 lakhs, will have to pay 3 lakhs as probate-duty, i.e., nearly three-fourths of his whole year's income. This amount has to be paid almost immediately after the death of the person whom he succeeds and whose shraddh and other rites will also involve very heavy expenditure according to the Hindu custom. In many cases, my Lord, inheritors of estates will have to go to the money-lender and secure the amount for the probate-duty at a heavy rate of interest. As the duty stands at present, it has been found heavy enough, and to make it heavier still would, I submit, be very much prejudicial to the interests of all who have to dispose of their properties by wills, no matter whether they are zamindars or not. At the same time, I am fully alive to the fact that the Government is in need of funds, and this has to be met somehow. I therefore would not oppose the Bill wholesale, but beg leave to appeal to your Lordship to limit the proposed additional duty to 2½ per centum in all cases. That would meet with the ends of justice as well as the requirements of the Hon'ble the Finance Member."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said —"My Lord, representing the zamindars of Bengal in this Council, I would be failing in my duty if I were not to support the amendment that has been proposed by the Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia. I fully sympathize with the Finance Member in the difficulties that he is in, but I doubt if the Finance Member is aware that permanently settled estates, while they enjoy certain privileges, have also got certain distinct disadvantages; also that families governed by the Hindu law of Dayabhaga would greatly suffer by this enhanced duty on probate. I, therefore, think that if it could be possible for the Finance Member to accept 2½ per cent. as probate-duty all round it would give great satisfaction to a great number of zamindars."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said:—"My Lord, I confess to feeling considerable sympathy, from the personal standpoint, with the views

which have been advanced with great moderation and great clearness by the Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia and the Maharaja of Burdwan, but I am sorry to say that I must approach all these amendments, or most of these amendments, which involve a surrender of revenue, not from the standpoint of my own personal feelings but from the more hard-hearted attitude of a Finance Member, and I find myself unable to surrender the revenue which this change would involve. I am afraid that I can only meet the request with a negative answer."

The Hon'ble B. C. SUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—"My Lord, there is one point in connection with this amendment which I think it my duty to bring to the notice of the Council. As is well known to the Law Member, and I hope also to the Finance Member, in India, except Bengal, the vast majority of the Hindu population is governed by the *Mitakshara*, where the property belongs to the family and not to the individual, and upon the death of any individual member of the family the property remains amongst the surviving members of the family, and there is no need to take out probate or letters of administration or succession certificate. I believe Hon'ble Members are aware that the difference between probate and letters of administration and the succession certificate is this, that the legislature has provided in the case of persons upon whom it is not incumbent to take out probate or letters of administration, that they may only in respect of debts which have got to be gathered, take out a certificate of succession in respect of those debts and pay duty upon those debts alone, leaving aside the bulk of the estate. For instance, if an estate is valued at four lakhs and three lakhs represent the real property belonging to the estate, and if one lakh represents monies to be collected, then duty has to be paid on that one lakh alone, and for that purpose the Successor Certificate Act provides the procedure. In the *Mitakshara*-governed population of India they have not even to take out a succession certificate. There the Courts have held that the property belonging to the family, the surviving members get the benefits of debts to be collected without taking out a succession certificate. So, in the result, the effect of this legislation will be that the Bengalis, Hindus and the Musalmans of India will only have to pay this duty. *Mitakshara* families all escape, the great trading communities of India in other provinces, the rich and prosperous bania communities, they will all escape, and in Bengal itself if a landed proprietor dies without making a will, or without leaving debts to be collected—and my experience is that amongst Bengal zamindars, they oftentimes die with debts to be paid rather than with debts to be collected, they will not have to pay. It is only in cases where Bengal zamindars have to make settlements for the benefit of their families, that the estate will have to pay any duty at all. If they do not leave behind any settlements, and in most cases they do not, no duty is leviable. The heir succeeds in Bengal to the father and gets his name enrolled in the register of the Collector without producing a probate or letters of administration, but upon merely satisfying the Collector that he is the heir. That being so, I apprehend that the duties leviable from this source will be very small compared to the inconvenience and compared to the unfairness of the incidence of taxation. I am far from denying that probably no better method of taxation could be devised than of levying a reasonable amount of duty upon the estate when it passes to the successors of the man to whom it belonged. That is a proposition in economics which has been universally accepted, but if the effect of this legislation was that it would be general, that it could not be evaded and that the rich and prosperous communities of India were to pay it, I should be the first person to support it, but what I find is this, that oftentimes the debt-ridden zamindars of Bengal will have to pay it and the middle class men who already pay income-tax and other taxes, they will have to pay in Bengal, and only a very small number in other provinces where it would apply in the case of self-acquired property by a separate member of the joint Hindu family. The Finance Member has not given any data to show what is the revenue that he expects on this head, and in the absence of any data I think it would be hard to expect that we should vote blindly for a measure which would be productive of great hardship, and may be productive of very little good indeed."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE : " My Lord, I had no intention whatever of taking part in this debate but for a reference to the Musalmans of India in the speech of my Hon'ble friend Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

" My Lord, when this Bill was first introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I myself had certain doubts about it, and I was inclined to believe at that time that perhaps these death duties would affect the Muhammadans of India much more than they would the Hindu community. However, since then, I have had time to think over the matter, and I have also had the advantage of consulting some of my Muhammadan friends, and I have changed my mind. I do not think that these duties will affect us in the same way as they would affect my Hindu brethren in Bengal; so my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister may have an easy mind so far as the Muhammadans of India are concerned. They are not going to oppose these death duties.

" My Lord, what I find now is that when the aristocracy of wealth has been touched in its pocket, it is up in arms. Of course no body wants to be taxed, my Lord, but I think it is only right and proper that the shoulders which are able to bear the burden should be taxed. My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for having brought before your Lordship's Council such a popular budget. I say it is a popular budget, and, my Lord, I shall support this Bill "

The Hon'ble MR. SYED SHAMSUL HUDA said :—" I have a few observations to make and I think I must say that I support with great pleasure the amendment of my friend the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia.

" My Lord, the Muhammadan community whom I have the honour to represent will not suffer in this matter to the same extent as my Hindu friends, because in the first place, so far as probate is concerned, the power of a Muhammadan to make a testamentary disposition is extremely limited and hedged round by conditions which makes testamentary dispositions almost impossible. And I support the amendment because, as a matter of fact, practically this enhanced duty would fall on one class, and therefore on principle I am opposed to it. As regards probates, it is well known that a Muhammadan will need not be admitted to probate at all.

" Then, my Lord, as regards letters of administration, people in this country are not bound to take out letters of administration, but I think it is very desirable that there should be encouragement rather than difficulties placed in the way of letters of administration being taken out. It may be said that, equitable or inequitable, the tax exists, but it seems to me that although it exists it need not be heavy. Not knowing to what extent the Hon'ble the Finance Member expects to benefit by this increased taxation, and having regard to the fact that the tax will fall heavily on one community and more in one province than in the other provinces, I feel bound to support the amendment that has been just moved "

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON :—" My Lord, I merely wish to say that it appears to me that the speeches of the two Hon'ble Members are possibly valuable as dealing with first principles in law, but we are not proposing to amend the whole death duties and succession duties and I am afraid I cannot withdraw from the position I took up. I cannot accept the amendment."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—14.

Noes—44

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

Ayes—14.

The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Nyapathy
 Subba Rao.
 The Hon'ble Raja Vaigicherla Vairabhadra of Kurupam
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Karim Ghuznavi
 The Hon'ble Raja Pradip Nath Ray of Dighapatia.
 The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda
 The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah
 The Hon'ble Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan.
 The Hon'ble Sir Vinhalas D. Thackersey.

Noes—44.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
 The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson.
 The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallan.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. Robertson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
 The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.
 The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
 The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Matherson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew.
 The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Shihab Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson.
 The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong.
 The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Th. Phillips.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
 The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig
 The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick.
 The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FIETWOOD WILSON moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—" My Lord, before the Council proceeds to a consideration of the several amendments of which notice has been given, I would like to make a few observations on the general financial situation which in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has necessitated the imposition of fresh taxation. Hitherto fresh taxation has been associated in our minds with war or famine or a sudden increase in military charges or a falling exchange. This is the first time, so far as I am aware, when it is proposed to levy additional taxation in a normal year, free from any specially disturbing factors. The Finance Minister has told us that opium and East Bengal are responsible for the new burdens sought to be imposed upon the country. He expects the opium revenue for next year to fall short of the amount realised during the current year by £872,000 or about a crore and thirty lakhs, and he is called upon in addition to find an extra quarter of a million or thirty-eight lakhs to relieve the embarrassment of the Government of East Bengal and Assam. In the Finance Minister's opinion therefore the principal share of the responsibility for the present difficulty falls on opium. Now, my Lord, I think it is necessary to protest against this view. Even assuming that the estimate of opium revenue for next year is not an under estimate, we still find that the net receipts budgetted for under opium are $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling which was precisely the amount of the net opium revenue realised in 1907-08, when there was no deficit and when the policy of gradually extinguishing the opium revenue in ten years was laid down. In announcing this policy, His Honour Sir Edward Baker, who was then Finance Minister, expressed himself as follows :—

' Twenty years ago or even less the prospect of losing a revenue of five and a half crores a year would have been a cause of very grave anxiety. Even now, if the whole or a great part of the revenue should be struck off at a blow, the dislocation of our finances would be serious and might necessitate recourse to increase of taxation. But if, as we have a clear right to expect, the transition is effected with a due regard to our convenience and spread over a suitable term of years, the consequences may be faced if not with equanimity at least without apprehension '

" And again :—

' The point which I wish to emphasise at present is that there is no need for despondency and that if all goes well there is nothing worse to fear than the absorption for a few years of the means of affording further relief to the taxpayer and of incurring useful expenditure for the development of the country '

" Sir Edward Baker was thus prepared three years ago to face the loss of a tenth part of the opium revenue of 1907-08 every year without having recourse to extra taxation if the circumstances of the country continued normal. And the Government should have been prepared today to part with three-tenths of three-and-a-half millions, that is, about a million sterling. Instead however of the net opium revenue being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, the Hon'ble Member has actually budgetted for $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions for next year, and yet he throws on opium the main responsibility for his additional taxation ! No, my Lord, if fresh taxation has really become necessary, which I for one venture to doubt, we must look for an explanation deeper. It is true that Eastern Bengal is now to have 38 lakhs a year more from the Imperial Government, which means that the Partition of Bengal is now going to affect the whole country materially as it has already done politically. But as our normal growth of revenue is about a crore and twenty lakhs, as once estimated by Sir Edward Baker, it is clear that the increased allotment to Eastern Bengal and Assam need not by itself have led to extra taxation. To understand what has really brought about a deterioration in the financial position of the country, we must go back to the year 1907-08 and compare the figures of revenue and expenditure for that year with those in the budget proposals for next year. Taking both receipts and charges net, as given in statement E—and that is the best thing to do for purposes of a real comparison—I find that the total net receipts under major revenue heads for next year are estimated at 3 millions sterling more than for 1907-08—the opium receipts being the same for

both years, namely, 3½ millions, but land revenue being two millions more for next year and there being a total increase of another million under other heads. I also find that as against this increase of 3 millions there is a deterioration under railways of over a million, an increase of no less than 1·91 millions under net charges of civil departments, nearly half a million under military services, and over half a million under interest, telegraph, mint and other heads. To my mind therefore it is clear that the main responsibility for our present difficulties rests on the shoulders of the civil departments and the Railway Board. My Lord, I cannot help saying that an increase of nearly 2 millions sterling in the net charges of the civil departments in three years is a phenomenal increase and needs explanation. I will not say that I am much surprised, for during the last few years there was hardly ever a day when we did not hear of higher scales of pay being sanctioned for the superior officers of some civil department or other. The operations of the Railway Board too, which called forth a sharp remonstrance from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal last year, have had the inevitable effect of throwing on the resources of the Government a steadily increasing burden of working expenses. In addition to these two causes I am of opinion that the prevalence of high prices in the country is bound to affect the Exchequer adversely in two ways. First the Government, as the largest purchaser in the country, has to pay more for its purchases, and secondly the pressure of high prices on the resources of the people tends to diminish the revenue contributed by them to the Government under several heads. I think, my Lord, that all these questions need a careful investigation. I had hoped from the observations made by the Finance Minister in his Financial Statement last year that he would not turn to fresh taxation until at least a policy of severe retrenchment had been carried out in all departments. It appears however from the present Financial Statement that the Hon'ble Member has almost given up the unequal struggle. The forces that make for economy in this country are extremely weak while those that make for continuous increases in expenditure in different departments are enormously strong, and one of the greatest needs of the country is to devise measures which will effectively safeguard the interests of economy.

"My Lord, the proposed enhancements of duty under the Tariff Bill are expected to bring in an extra million sterling or a crore-and-a-half of rupees, half of which will be contributed by tobacco and liquors and the other half by silver and petroleum. Now I strongly hold that there is really no need for this extra taxation. In the first place, if the circumstances of the country continue normal, the estimates for the next year framed by the Hon'ble Member will be found to be too cautious. Under salt, for instance, I am confident that the increase will be considerably more than what has been budgetted for. Again those who are well acquainted with the conditions of the opium trade are clearly of opinion—my Hon'ble friend Sir Sassoon David is a recognised authority in regard to that trade and he strongly holds the view that in view of the special circumstances of the Chinese market the rate of Rs 1,750 per chest of opium which has been taken for next year is much too low and that Rs 2,000 a chest will be a safe estimate. Lastly, I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that a sum of over three fourths of a million sterling has been provided in the budget for the redemption of railway debt out of revenue. My Lord, I consider that this is an amazing thing to do, absolutely unjust to the taxpayers, when the Finance Minister comes forward with proposals for extra taxation on the ground that the money that will otherwise be raised will be insufficient for current purposes. Railway debt is productive debt. Even now, in spite of the fact that the Railway Board has pushed up working expenses in all directions, the railways are more than paying the interest on their capital, and there is absolutely no need—I think it is wholly unjustifiable—to devote a part of revenue to the reduction of productive debt. The three-fourths of a million, which represents the capital portion of railway annuities, should clearly come out of loan funds raised for the purpose and not out of current revenue which is needed for so many pressing current purposes. Even assuming that the Budget estimates are not framed too cautiously

and that the whole of the money proposed to be raised by the contemplated enhancements of duty under the Tariff Bill is really required, the transfer of the amount provided for the redemption of railway capital from revenue to capital will enable the Government to dispense with the enhanced duties on silver and petroleum. My Lord, I have no objection to the proposed enhancement of tobacco and liquor duties if there must be extra taxation. In my opinion, however, spirits used in medicinal preparations should be exempted from duty. But I object most strongly to the proposed enhancements on silver and petroleum. The duty on petroleum will necessarily hit the poorest class in the country. Burma oil may get some advantage under it, but I am sure the price of even that oil will be raised, if not to the full extent of the new duty, at any rate by a large proportion of it. And as regards silver I hope even the Finance Minister now sees that a great mistake has been committed in proposing the enhancement. It is bound to add seriously to the great difficulties through which the mill industry is at this time passing. My Lord, the country had a right to expect that the Government would not show such disregard of the interests of its greatest industry after agriculture. The action of the Government while injuring Indian exporters of yarn will benefit Chinese producers and thereby bring sensibly nearer the day when India will lose her yarn market in China altogether. It has been claimed for the proposal of Government that it will appreciate the silver trinkets of the mass of poor people throughout the country. The poor people will probably have no opportunity of testing that till a famine comes when they might have to part with their trinkets. Meanwhile, in ordinary times they will find themselves adversely affected by the duty every day, as they will have now to pay a higher price for all fresh investments of their small savings in silver. My Lord, I strongly urge even at this last moment that the proposed enhancements of duty on petroleum and silver should be given up. If the Government insists on having the half-million which they are expected to bring in, there are other ways far less objectionable of raising the amount. For instance, an enhanced import-duty on sugar will be greatly preferable to the enhanced duty on petroleum, and a small export-duty on jute, of which we have a monopoly in the world, with a countervailing excise in India, if necessary, will bring in more revenue than the proposed duty on silver and will have much to recommend it. My Lord, I advocate an export-duty on jute on two grounds. In the first place, it is partly for meeting the increased cost of administration in Eastern Bengal that the new taxation is proposed. It is therefore only fair that Bengal, who already pays less than other provinces owing to her permanent settlement, should find the money by a tax on one of her great staples. Secondly, it is not just that while the cotton industry of Bombay is already taxed, a further burden should again be laid on it, and the jute industry of Bengal should go altogether free. An export-duty on raw hides and skins which are being exported in enormous quantities may also bring in a considerable revenue, and the same may be said of seeds. Or if the Government prefer it, they may raise (and later lower) according to their needs the whole of the customs-duties taken together treating them in India as they treat the income-tax in England. I think, my Lord, that that would be preferable to selecting a few commodities like silver and petroleum for heavy enhancement."

The Hon'ble MR. MESTON said.—"My Lord, the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale opens up a line of argument which was somewhat unexpected. It has not been usual in this Council to question the accuracy of the Government of India's financial estimates; and although that form of criticism is wholly within the competency of the Council, it is only natural that those who had some part in the preparation of the estimates should take the earliest opportunity of defending them. I have listened to Mr Gokhale's description of our general financial position with respect, but entirely without conviction; and I would bespeak the patience of the Council while I deal with the suggestion that these Bills which we are being asked to consider today are a superfluous exercise of our legislative powers."

"The gravamen of my Hon'ble friend's criticism is that we do not really want the extra taxation which this Bill provides, in fact, if I understand him rightly,

we do not need any extra taxation at all. If we had showed more dash in estimating our revenues, if we used less of our revenue in relieving debt, if we treated our expenditure with a larger pruning knife, we could probably scrape through the coming year without additional taxes in any form. There is a familiar sound about this, and there is a familiar sound in much of the kindred criticism which we have heard outside upon the Budget proposals since they were published a week ago. We are told that last year's Budget was over-sanguine and that this year's Budget was over-cautious; opium pulled us through last year and something or other is sure to pull us through this year. This sort of criticism is so easy and so easy, and generally so irresponsible and generally so wise after the event, that I am afraid we have got into the habit of discounting a good deal of it. There are several of our critics whose advice we all agree in putting on a very different footing; and among those I need hardly say is our Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale. I therefore gladly accept the Hon'ble gentleman's challenge, and I shall endeavour to show the Council that the extra taxation which the Government proposes is fully justified by the needs of the year and by the ordinary canons of financial prudence.

"During the coming year, the Hon'ble Finance Member has shown that our estimate of Imperial expenditure, according to the most careful calculations in our power, will be 50½ millions sterling. To meet this we estimate that our ordinary revenues would yield us only 49½ millions. We should thus have to fill up a deficit of close on a million, but we must also in common prudence provide a working balance for the year. The Government of a great country cannot surely be expected to start upon a new year, with all its possibilities for surprise and emergencies, without the margin of safety which is afforded by a revenue surplus. In past years we have attempted to work to a surplus of one crore or thereabouts and it is a grievous blow to the traditions of the Finance Department to have to budget for such a small and precarious surplus as we are taking for next year. The Council must take it as evidence of the Finance Member's aversion to increase the taxation by one superfluous rupee. They must not take it in any other sense. We thus have, my Lord, to provide roughly 170 lakhs of extra taxation in order to prevent a deficit and to give us a reasonable working balance.

"It is hinted however that a deficit need not have befallen us if we had cut our scale of expenditure shorter. The Hon'ble gentleman has not pursued this suggestion into any detail, and I shall follow his example. We have in the Budget obviously to deal with the administration of the country as a going concern, and to find funds for it as it stands. Whether the administration is extravagant or otherwise, this is not the time for us to consider. The question is one which is never for a single day out of the thoughts of the Government. It is one which requires time and patience and breadth of outlook. But it is decidedly not a question which we can take up as an incident to the financial provisions of the year. I cannot imagine an edict for the retrenchment of expenditure to the extent of 170 lakhs without a dislocation of business, a waste of power and sacrifice of efficiency which, I am sure, this Council would be the first to resent. We must therefore lay aside for some more convenient opportunity the discussion of any proposals for reducing the cost of Government.

"But, says the Hon'ble gentleman, we have under-estimated our revenue in several directions, notably in the case of opium. I have the highest respect for the Hon'ble gentleman's financial acumen and for his many other gifts. But when he ascends the mountain of prophecy, he passes into regions in which I am not altogether disposed to follow him. I will come back to opium again, it requires special treatment. In regard to the other heads of revenue, I do not admit that the Hon'ble Member is right in advising us to raise our figures. We believe it quite possible that our railway returns will be higher than we have taken; but the demands for improvements and renewals are heavy and insistent, and we have taken a net figure which we believe is unlikely to be materially exceeded. In regard to salt, the large increase in consumption, which was stimulated by the recent reduction in duty, appears to be slackening off. In regard to excise, the rapid strides with which the

revenue rose are getting shorter. What are the other heads of revenue under which the Hon'ble Member thinks that our estimates are unduly nervous? I confess that after two months' close study of the figures, I cannot call them to mind. It is not, however, as I quite understand, with minor or unimportant corrections that the Hon'ble gentleman is concerned. He paints his pictures in broader colours than that. He describes us as losing an opportunity for increasing our opium estimates by no smaller a sum than 90 lakhs. I rather marvel at his moderation. Why should we not take another Rs. 250 a chest for our opium sales, raise our revenue 3,150 lakhs, and thus cover the whole deficit which we attempt to rectify? Why should he not take Rs. 3,000 a chest, and let us get rid of the salt duty?

"My Lord, the figure that we took for opium was not the result of a timorous or haphazard calculation. We have had many extraordinary fluctuations in the long history of our opium revenue; but never has the position been more difficult or the future more uncertain than it is today. Just look at the factors with which we have to reckon. We have the daring speculation of a large and cosmopolitan market. We have the obscure, I may almost say the mysterious, movements of the great central Government of China. We have the varying and not always disinterested policy of its provincial magnates. Last of all we have the strange vagaries of human appetite and vice. It is quite easy to say that the Chinese will pay us 2,000 rupees a chest or even a higher figure for our dwindling supply of opium. But looking at all the factors which I have mentioned, is it reasonable to ask us to adopt a figure which is far in excess of anything that we have received for half a century until the last three months? It is quite probable that the market will continue high; but it is very far from certain: and is it right that we should stake the equilibrium of our budget and to that extent the credit of India on a single throw of the dice? I submit to the Council that our duty was to take a figure of studious moderation, and that is what we have done.

"But there is another aspect to the matter. These high prices are only being paid in the belief that India will in time cease its supplies to the China market altogether. If that belief turns out to be justified, it is easy to see how sharp will be the fall from the revenue which we now receive from opium to that which will accrue to us when the China market is closed. It is surely not imprudent on the part of Government to discount that fall, just as any business firm would discount a disappearing trade, and to re-adjust our basis of revenue accordingly. If the receipts from opium in the near future should rise far beyond our expectations as the result of an artificial market, let us treat the excess as a windfall. That is virtually what we have done this year. It is what I hope the Government would be prepared to consider should similar conditions recur. I have no desire and no authority to commit the Government in this matter in any way; but if the market should happen to yield the extra 90 lakhs which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale hopes for, I trust that the money will not be spent in recurring expenditure which will only increase our difficulties hereafter, but will be in some way reserved for special purposes which we have been unable to provide for in the budget now before the Council.

"Another criticism which has been directed at our estimate is one with which I need only deal very briefly. We are told that, in view of the general prosperity and the high credit of the country, we put away far too much of our revenue for capital expenditure. The Council is aware of what we do in that way. We give up our surplus, and we give part of our famine grant in accordance with an arrangement which has met with the approval of this Council for many years. We also pay off part of the purchase-money of certain State railways by terminable annuities which are wholly charged to the current revenues of each year. It has been explained more than once why this arrangement exists. It represents in reality the operations of a sinking-fund—of a genuine and compulsory sinking-fund which an impecunious chancellor of the exchequer can never raid or suspend. As such, it is an element of strength in our position, a buttress to our national credit, which I am sure my Hon'ble friend would not wish us to remove or weaken. My Hon'ble friend shakes his head. All I can do

then is to leave the subject as a standing difference between him and the Government of India. As a Parthian shot, perhaps I may remind him that these annuities are established by Acts of the British Parliament, and that it is entirely outside our power to alter them. When Mr. Gokhale is member for India in that august assembly, perhaps he will induce them to do tardy justice to his contention.

"I have not attempted to enter at any length into our financial position. After the exposition ^{made} by the Hon'ble Financial Member last Friday, very little remains to be said. I should not have intervened in this stage of the debate had it not been that the whole justification for our taxation proposals was impugned. It was not without prolonged and anxious thought that these proposals were developed, and the Government are satisfied not only that the taxes are needed but that they will cause less hardship to the general body of tax-payers than any other combination of new taxes which has been suggested in its place. Whether the growth of our revenue will make us independent of these taxes, time will show, and I would ask for no hasty judgments. India lately has been in the same condition as you will often see on the Hooghly. The tide has just gone out. The small crafts on the river are swinging erratically and bumping at their moorings. At one moment a swirl of water seems to indicate that the tide is coming in; at the next moment there is a back-rush which shows that the ebb is not yet over. That is the state of India. It has been in a period of slack water. The tide of prosperity ebbed and left us in 1908. We are looking for return flow which may come any day, may even have begun now. Meanwhile with those who are responsible for India's finances, caution is the only safe rule of navigation. We may have been over-cautious. If we have, and the surplus is larger than we estimate, there is much to do with it. The large schemes of social reform, of educational advance, of industrial development, which are now on the anvil will demand money, and it is Government that will have to find that money. How could your new taxation be better employed if and when it ceases to be necessary for the needs of the immediate present? The Budget is a careful one, and I believe it is a good one. It has certainly not lowered the credit of India in the great markets of the world; for our securities are firm, and the first sale of Council Bills since the Budget was published resulted in the disposal of 1 crore, of which no less than 92 lakhs were Telegraphic Transfers at a high premium. A straw shows how the wind blows, and this movement at this particular time of the year is some indication of the confidence felt by the London market in the control of our Indian finances."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID moved that sub-clause (ii) of clause 3 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, and item No. 6 in Schedule III appended to the said Bill, be omitted. He said—"My Lord, my objections to the enhanced duty on silver fall under two heads. In the first place, I very strongly object to the policy of levying duties on silver as if it were a question merely of revenue. The Government are no doubt aware that a heavy duty on silver has been strongly advocated in certain quarters as a part of a currency scheme. I do not express an opinion as to the efficacy or otherwise of the scheme at present. All that I wish to point out is that the proposal to levy a special duty on silver conveys to many minds the idea that Government are probably embarking on a new departure in currency matters. Whether this be so or not, the effect of such an impression cannot but be far-reaching, and I respectfully submit that if Government are inclined towards a policy of this kind the public are entitled to have a declaration of it in explicit terms instead of leaving it to be inferred from the proposal before us.

"In the second place, I object to the proposed enhancement of duty as inflicting a serious injury on India's trade with silver-using countries, notably our yarn trade with China. And I wish to state here that I associate myself entirely with the protest that has been addressed to Your Lordship's Government by the Bombay Mill-owners Association. My Lord, it is well known

that the cotton mill industry is passing through a difficult crisis. At any time a proposal to force down the value of silver would be detrimental to the trade with China; at present, it is positively ruinous. The proposed duty has already had the effect of forcing down silver and lowering the rate of exchange with China. The selling price of the Indian yarn in China shall have to be raised with the result that eventually the China market will be almost entirely closed to us. My Lord, I beg Government and I beg the Council to bestow their serious attention on this aspect of the proposal. My Lord, there is a good deal of sympathy expressed for the industrial development of this country. I most earnestly appeal to Your Lordship's Government not to ~~cap~~ ^{cap} still further a growing industry which has conferred immense ~~benefits~~ ^{benefits} on the country by levying the proposed enhanced duty.

"My Lord, the currency policy of Government has placed India in an extremely disadvantageous position in respect of our trade with the silver-using countries. But, at least, it could be said for it that, though injurious to the interests of one particular trade, it benefited many others? Can this be said of the proposed enhanced duty on silver? The cotton mills are injured, but neither any other industry nor the trade of India can derive the smallest advantage from it. If additional revenue has to be raised,—a point on which I venture to differ from the Hon'ble Finance Member,—there are several ways of doing it, without inflicting hardship on the most important of modern industries in India alone.

"Have we got to raise this revenue expected from the enhanced silver duty? My Lord, for my own part I say most emphatically, No. I say from my experience of many years in the opium business that, in the present circumstances of the market in China, having regard to the intention of the Government for the eventual abolition of the export of this drug to China within a few years, the estimated price at Rs. 1,750 per chest for next year is too low and that Government is certain to get at least Rs. 2,000 per chest. At the latter rate, the deficit in the Budget will be considerably reduced. In proof of my statement I invite the Finance Member to put up the whole or half lot for the year to auction today and I am sure it will be taken up at a price of not less than Rs. 2,000. My Lord, the deficit which the proposed duties are intended to meet is founded on an under-estimate. I say with the utmost confidence that the opium revenue next year will be such as to provide for the larger part of the requirements of the Budget. If further provision is necessary, the enhanced duties on spirits and tobacco will be more than enough to assure a surplus. Under these circumstances, and for the reasons given above, I appeal to Your Excellency's Government and this Council to drop the proposal to levy the greatly increased duty on silver. Before concluding I wish to point out that the exemption of silver imported by Government from the general tariff duty results in loss to the general revenue, the whole of the profits of coinage being credited to the Gold Reserve. I venture to suggest that the duty on Government silver should be credited to the customs revenue in the same way as private imports."

The Hon'ble MR. ARMSTRONG said:—"My Lord, I agree with a great deal of what has been said by Sir Sassoon David. He has explained at some length the position from the Bombay yarn manufacturing point of view, and I quite agree with him that Bombay has a grievance, in that by their action for revenue only Government have upset the silver market and silver exchanges and have made the trade of silver-using countries more difficult. Not only have they done this for Bombay but they have also upset the British trade with China and all countries using silver as a basis, and it is I think a great mistake, when action is taken for revenue only, that the trade should be upset in so many directions. The Hon'ble Financial Member has told us that this increased duty is only for revenue, and I accept his assurance with pleasure because there is a limit to all such taxation, and on silver this limit must surely now have been reached. If so—and if the assurance is worth anything—then the future at any rate is fairly safe. At the same time is not 16 per cent a very heavy duty on a precious metal and a medium of exchange? And after all where is the

necessity for this additional taxation and for the very heavy increase now proposed on many other articles some of which will fall with very undue severity on the European population in India. What is our position at the present time? By limiting our exports to China for reasons into which I need not enter, we are steadily losing our revenue from opium, and as by acts of generosity in the past we have reduced our revenue from salt, by at any rate one-half, we are now feeling—and I am not at all surprised at it—the pinch of these two very important items.

“What the future of opium is to be no one can tell, but if we are to suffer a further serious loss in the future, is it not best to recognise it at once and go back to the salt-tax? I know it will not be accepted, but I say if we know we are going to lose this very large amount, is it not better to fall back on the salt-tax? I am quite aware of the answer that might be given to this contention, but will not the same arguments apply more or less to petroleum on which an additional tax is levied? I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that consumers of Burma oil are not likely to reap any particular benefit from this small measure of protection. I feel very certain that the additional profit that will be earned by the Burma Oil Company will go into the pockets of the shareholders. I am told on reliable authority that the large reduction of salt-duty has scarcely reached the consumer and that it never will reach him. If this is so, a small advance at the present time will perhaps not be felt. Even for a fractional advance the labour class of this country are far better off than they were ten or fifteen years ago. Their wages have risen very considerably all over the country and are likely to keep up and food is coming down in price, and a small addition to salt will bring in a substantial sum and will not be felt. Would this not be better than taxing the savings of the people and giving a fictitious value to their purchases of silver. Hereafter would it not be better than many of the increases now proposed, which in many cases fall with undue severity on one class of people in India? The Europeans in India are quite willing to bear a fair share of taxation and help the Government. I remember very well about twenty years ago when Government were in difficulties over their financial statement owing to a rapid and continuous fall in exchange, the Europeans in India saw the necessity and they agreed as a temporary measure on an income-tax. I think it was very generous on their part, at the same time I may remind Council that this tax has ever since remained and become a permanent source of revenue. A scale of taxation might be suitable in England, but is not necessarily suitable in India, because the conditions of this country are so different.

“Now from the point of view of our currency, the additional tax, I think, is also objectionable if the price of silver is depressed. The Finance Minister in future will be able to accumulate more quickly the limited sum of twenty-four million sterling which is now apparently considered a sufficient guarantee. We are told that this is all we need and aim for at present, but I doubt very much if twice this sum will be considered too much by very many people: in fact it rather seems to me that our gambling in rain has been so successful that we are now going to gamble in silver.

“The position seems to be this. We are widening the difference between the gold value of the rupee and its actual value. We are taxing the savings of the people 16 per cent. and damaging the trade of the silver-using countries. Apparently we do not intend to accumulate a larger gold standard reserve than we had in use very long ago. The Financial Minister has told us that this additional duty is for revenue only, and it cannot therefore have been intended to check imports of silver. If however it is hoped that it may do this, I do not think it will. If there is a splendid harvest this year, I imagine that silver like all other imports will come freely into the country. Again I must say that I look upon the increased duty on silver as an unwise step and the duties imposed on other articles are so excessive as to drive consumers to cheaper and inferior articles and in many instances to kill trade altogether. A more moderate basis all round would be better.

“Then, my Lord, I come particularly to the amendment which has been moved by Sir Sassoon David as regards sub-clause (ii) of clause 3 of the Bill, that

it be omitted, and I must say that I hope this will be received sympathetically. The very stiff advance in the duty on silver came as a very great surprise. It was never expected that for revenue only Government would further enhance the duty on precious metal and a medium of exchange. And on many other articles besides silver the new duty will press heavily. I feel that in many cases a great injustice will be done if this policy is adhered to, especially the duty on the goods in bond. The trade that has been done is a legitimate business arranged for in good faith, and although I am well aware that in many cases the additional duty will be obtained from the consumer, a great change in this connection must disorganise business in many lines by driving consumers on to cheaper and inferior articles; thereby leaving importers with excessive quantities of high class goods on hand. There are also cases where trade may be killed altogether, and this would be a great loss. Let us take, for instance, cheap imported cigarettes or cigarettes made in this country from imported tobacco. These should be treated leniently. This will presumably be the last lot on which duty will be paid. Country tobacco, imported spirits and other things are in somewhat similar position. And as the Finance Minister does not want a windfall for this year's revenue, they may perhaps be leniently treated. I feel sure that Government do not wish to do injustice to any one by insisting upon their pound of flesh in a year which shows a surplus. The coming year can take very good care of itself: trade is improving in so many directions. If the new rates had been moderate, nothing would probably have been said; but they are so heavy as to be regarded in some quarters with very great apprehension and their full force without a moment's warning must of itself constitute a hardship on many items."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY said:—"Your Lordship will permit me to explain to the Council how the duty on silver stands altogether on a different footing from other duties. It is much more than a duty levied upon a commodity. In the first place, silver is not only a commodity but it is the basis of currency in the Far East. Anything that affects the value of silver, therefore, affects the exchange between India and China. The duty thus affects the commercial relations between the two countries, and is, therefore, a more important matter than a tax on tobacco or alcohol. I cannot think that this aspect of the duty was sufficiently considered by Government when they resolved on this proposal. Why, my Lord, it is tantamount to giving a bounty to the manufacturers of China at the expense of the Indian manufacturers. I really think that if the object of Government were to give such assistance to the Chinese manufacturers they could not have hit upon a better plan. This question of the trade relations of the two countries, my Lord, is a complex one, and those only who are intimately connected with the trade can fully understand it in all its bearings. I will, therefore, with Your Lordship's permission endeavour to explain briefly to the Council how the proposed duty is likely to affect our yarn trade with China. The new duty amounts to nearly 17 per cent. as against the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* levied under the old Act. It is evident, my Lord, that such a heavy duty must reduce the quantity of silver consumed in India. It is unnecessary for me to insist upon this point, because Government themselves admit that only 6 crores worth of silver will be imported next year against 11 crores in the current year. This enormous decrease in the Indian consumption must lower the price of silver in London. Now, my Lord, we all know that the currency of China is founded on a silver basis. The Indian exporters to China receive the price of their goods in silver which has to be converted afterwards into gold standard rupees. We export between 5 to 6 lakhs of bales of yarn every year to China, and the value of this yarn is about 10 crores of rupees. The duty now imposed will greatly reduce the number of rupees which the Indian spinner will get for his yarn owing to the depreciation of silver. The Chinese manufacturers on the other hand will benefit to that extent as their manufacturing charges will not be appreciably affected. And in this unequal competition our export trade to that country will be adversely affected."

"My Lord, this would have been a great calamity at any time. At present, when owing to the high price of cotton which is 50 per cent. higher than normal and the loss of general confidence in the industry owing to the big failures of last year, the Bombay cotton mills are passing through a very gloomy period, and when prospects are very dull, the effect of this additional duty is bound to be absolutely ruinous. It may prove to be the last straw on the camel's back.

"The Indian industry has to contend with unequal competition. Take, for instance, Japanese cotton mills. They are nursed by their Government as a mother nurses a favourite child. Japan has given a protected home market to her cotton mills, thus enabling them to dump down their surplus products in China markets at less than cost price without any loss to their shareholders. Japanese manufacturers are also helped by loans of cheap money in times of depression and also by a special ridiculously low rate of freight for cotton from India to Japan through subsidised steamship companies. So far as China is concerned our currency policy of 1893 has proved a blessing to her and the proposed silver duty will still further strengthen her position against the Indian exporter. I hope, my Lord, I have made myself sufficiently clear that the effect of the four-annas duty will be highly injurious to an important Indian industry, and I earnestly hope that Government will see their way to drop the proposal as a means of raising revenue."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOIKAR said :—"The Council has before it expressions of opinion from the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, from the representative of Indian commerce selected by Government, and from a gentleman who is largely interested in the Bombay mill industry, and who at one time occupied the position of President of the Mill Owners' Association. My Lord, I wish to lay before Council the experience of one who on a smaller scale is interested in a mufassal mill and who even now here is pursued by cares about that mill. I also wish to place before the Council how an agricultural Province like Berar, interested largely in cotton, will be affected by this present legislation. My Lord, it is because I fear that my Province and all the other districts which grow cotton will be seriously affected, it is because I believe that the mill-industry which we consider to be our mainstay in the industrial struggle we have to carry on will be seriously affected, and it is because I believe that our export trade which we are carrying on with silver-using countries would be seriously injured, that I wish to associate myself with what has been said by the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David and the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey with regard to this proposal of an enhanced duty on silver.

"My Lord, Berar is a Province in which nearly 45 per cent. of the land is actually under cotton cultivation under a system of rotation. We grow there between $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the cotton produced in the country. A considerable portion of the cotton grown there is purchased by Japanese merchants on the spot. The balance is sent to Bombay or Calcutta and a large part of it is exported to Japan or China. Only a small portion of what is grown in Berar is consumed by local mills or by the mills in the country. Most of it goes out to Europe or Japan or China. Well, what is true of Berar is also true of Khandesh, of Gujerat, of the Southern Mahratta countries of the Bombay Presidency, of Hoshangabad, of Wardha, Nagpur and other districts of the Central Provinces—in fact of all tracts which grow cotton. Now, my Lord, the effect of this enhanced duty will be this, that our trade with silver-using countries will be seriously handicapped. On the silver we receive from them in exchange for our goods there would be an enhancement of 300 per cent. in the duty which has to be paid on silver. For what we export to those countries we are paid in silver and we shall have to give more of our goods for receiving the same quantity of silver than we do now. It is not a small interest which is affected. The total export trade in cotton amounted to about 21 crores of rupees during the last ten months, and out of that over 9½ crores went to China and Japan.

"We have all heard so much of the phenomenally high prices of this year obtained for cotton. The raiyat might well say that the short spell of good

prices he had is now to be followed by the imposition of a permanent burden on his industry.

"Then there are our struggling mills which are sorely hit by the curious combination of extraordinary high prices of the raw material with exceedingly low prices for the manufactured article. A glutted market, an absence of demand all over the world, tightness of money, all credit shaken by some recent failures, have all contributed to render the lot of those engaged in this industry very unenviable. My Lord, there are several here who say so from personal experience. The cotton-spinning and weaving industry is the one manufacturing industry which holds promises of industrial and commercial greatness to this country. With the tremendous advance made by the Western countries in applied science, with the knowledge and the skill which the directors and organizers of industries and the operatives concerned therein possess, with the practically unlimited supply of capital they have at their command, the task of the Indian manufacturer is an uphill one. My Lord, the importance of the industry well justifies the demand for special facilities. But leaving aside facilities, we might well ask the Government not to do anything which would have the effect of increasing its difficulties. The excise-duty already subjects us to a great disadvantage. The factory laws impede our free growth not a little. Let not our burdens be increased and our progress retarded. I would ask your Lordship and the Government here and in England to see how serious would be the loss which this industry will suffer. It is with difficulty that it is building up an export-trade in cotton piece-goods. During the last 10 months the value of this trade came to Rs. 1,67,18,836. The goods were all exported to Asiatic and African countries, which being silver-using countries would pay us in silver. Then there is the trade in cotton yarn and twist. This amounted to 8 crores during the last 10 months. Of this China took goods worth 7 crores and 4 lakhs. That country is our chief customer in this matter. Our other considerable customers are Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Aden and the territories thereabout, the Straits Settlements and Egypt. These are all silver-using countries and we have to receive payment in silver.

"Then take the trade in jute gunny bags, the total value of which came to 7½ crores of rupees during the last 10 months. Fully one-third of this was exported to silver-using countries in Asia and Africa.

"Taking the figures for 1908 the total export trade with China comes to about 15 crores of rupees, with the Straits Settlements nearly seven crores, with Egypt little less than 2 crores, Ceylon over six crores and a quarter, Japan a little less than 9 crores, and over four crores and a half with other Asiatic and African countries. It will be all this trade which will be affected and in regard to which the people of India would be placed in a position of disadvantage. My Lord, the Government is the custodian of the interests of the country in all external relations. Should the Government adopt a measure not calculated to promote these interests?

"It is said that the duty on silver will serve to raise the value of the silver 'hoards' in the country, of the silver ornaments possessed by the masses and the silver articles of use possessed by the middle and well-to-do classes. As to the hidden hoards supposed to be buried under ground, or stored in secret recesses, their existence on any large scale has yet to be demonstrated. But apart from this it would only be when these silver ornaments and silver articles are brought out for sale that any benefit would accrue to the possessors. For the time being it is the same to them whether the price of silver in the market is at 66-10 or 75. The increase in the potential value does them little practical good. But to the cultivator, the trader, the mill owner and those interested in the export trade, the appreciation of silver means a serious loss.

"There is another consideration which ought to weigh with Government. By imposing a tax on silver the Government is taxing the precious metal out of which the current coin in the country is made. Are we sure that the appreciation in the value of silver will not affect the profit made by coinage? Are we sure that the objects aimed at by the currency policy of the Government will not be partially defeated?

" My Lord, it is not quite satisfactorily established that the deficit will be as great as it is feared it would be. The present price of opium does not certainly spell a deficit. There is a margin of Rs. 600 kept between the present price of the stuff and that on which the calculations in the Financial Statement are based. We cannot, it is true, ignore the fact that the prices realised this year are unprecedented. In the quinquennium ending with March 1908, the highest average price realised was Rs. 1,587 and the lowest Rs. 1,350. But there is nothing to show that the circumstances which have brought about the present price of Rs. 2,397 have ^{child} ^{am to} ^{used to exist} and that there will be a drop of 600 next year.

" But even if the price drops down to 1,750 and there is a big deficit which has to be faced, it cannot certainly be ^{be} ^{and the resources of the Hon'ble Finance Member's financial statesmanship to} ^{provide a substitute for the silver duty which is less objectionable and less harmful.}

" It is much to be desired that your Lordship's Government were unhampered in the matter of this opium trade and had a free hand. But this is not the occasion to raise the question of the propriety of the restrictions which have been put over the Indian Government. Irrespective of this article there are other sources from which the additional money that is wanted by the Government can be raised without doing any harm to the interests of this country and of its Government. My Lord, since there is an amendment in my name in which I suggest a substitute for silver, and as it is by no means impossible that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill may reconsider the matter when he sees how strong the feeling is against this tax, it would not be out of place to consider whether a substitute for it cannot be found. My Lord, I congratulate the Government, and the Hon'ble the Finance Member in particular, on the unconventional and bold manner in which they have raised the duties on certain articles of luxury consumed mostly by well-to-do persons. Might not the same unconventionality and boldness be applied in another direction also? There is probably no tax to which Indians and Europeans, having any sort of permanent interest in this country, have less objection than the customs-duties on imported cotton goods. Those duties have been advocated on the ground of revenue. I do hope that the Hon'ble the Financial Member will see his way to propose that in place of raising the duties on silver the duty on imported cloth should be raised.

" But apart from any increase in the duty on imported cloth, there is another duty which I suggest should be imposed in the place of the proposed one on silver. There is sugar for example. This article, which is merely used by the middle and well-to-do classes, can well be taxed higher without causing dislocation of trade or of the agricultural industry, or any other interest in this country. The imports of sugar into India have been steadily increasing. From 6 crores and 3 lakhs in 1903-04 they went up year after year till last year their value amounted to ten crores and ninety lakhs of rupees. In the current year the value of the quantity imported during the 10 months ending with 31st January was nine crores eighty-six lakhs. The sugar which comes from outside sells in mufassal stations at the rate of Rs. 9 per maund of 40 seers; sugar vouched as made in India by modern processes sold some time ago at Rs. 12 a maund; while Benares sugar—that is, sugar made by the indigenous process—sells at the rate of Rs. 16. If the duty on imported sugar is raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8 per cent., it would mean an increase of Rs. 1-13 per maund. After paying this additional duty, imported sugar will still be cheaper than India-made sugar. There is thus absolutely no reason why this increase in the tax on sugar should not be substituted for the proposed addition to the tax on silver. There is no Indian interest which will be affected injuriously. The most jealous lover of free trade ought to feel no compunction. I am not one of those who are terrified by the word 'protection'. But as we want revenue, the tax should be fixed on a scale which will not prohibit the entry of the imported article.

" My Lord, I do hope that the Government will see their way to withdraw the proposal about raising the tax on silver. It will inflict injury on the agriculturists, it will dislocate our cotton-industry, it will hamper our export trade. More than one tax can be found which will serve the purposes of Government as well. May we hope that Government will reconsider their proposal? "

The Hon'ble MR DALABHOY said:—" My Lord, the imposition of enhanced duty on silver is a subject of such momentous and far-reaching consequences that I cannot help saying a few words today. I cordially second this amendment. I had myself thought of moving an amendment to this effect. I believe it represents faithfully the views of the community, and were it only for this fact I, as a representative of the people, should have supported it. But there are weighty considerations besides to compel my support. Silver is a metal which, however discredited, still largely influences the commercial operations of the world, and unless mines come to be closed for sheer loss, a remote contingency by-the-bye, the output is not likely to be sensibly reduced in the near future. We cannot with impunity disturb the value of the fine metal, the least of all can the Government of India do that. India has intimate commercial connection with silver-using countries, and whatever view may be taken of its currency policy the success of that policy largely depends upon the rehabilitation of the rupee which is facilitated by an appreciation in the value of silver. The present currency policy of this Government came to be adopted in consequence of the phenomenal depreciation in the value of the metal. Every effort has been made in the past to check this depreciation, and with the passage of the Sherman Acts, the urgency for the adoption of a bold policy became apparent. The Indian mints came to be closed to the free coinage of silver, with the object of producing an artificial contraction in the volume of the currency, thereby giving tone to the rupee. That policy has so far succeeded in the attainment of its object. But we have not yet passed through the experimental stage, and he will be a bold prophet who will claim for the rupee a permanent appreciation in value through the currency measures of Government. The Gold Standard Reserve proves the necessity of caution and preparation against future fall in Sterling Exchange. There are periods when the Council Bills do not pass through the market as easily as could be desired, and the Secretary of State has to withdraw bills from it in order to give tone to it. But, my Lord, what strain will it cause upon the resources of Government if there is a heavy fall in the value of silver? The greater the disparity in values between gold and silver the greater is the risk of an unwholesome disturbance in the Sterling Exchange, and the acuter is the difficulty of this Government. Interest and prudence should make the Government careful not to take any step which has as the effect of depreciating the value of silver. For the success of its currency policy the price of silver should be maintained at as high a figure as possible. Admitted this, it necessarily follows that any measure calculated to cause a slump in silver will jeopardise its currency policy, and will be productive of fearful consequences. That the measure proposed of placing a heavy import duty on silver will force down its price, no one, I trust, will deny. The announcement has already caused considerable depression in the market. The only hope now depends upon the unabated activity of the private demand. Upon this point, however, we are left to conjecture. The view that the demand will remain unaffected by the duty is, in my humble opinion, too optimistic. If the price in India is temporarily increased on account of the heavy duty, the only reasonable supposition is that the demand will shrink. If the demand is weak, the price of silver in the world's market must fall until it reaches a point when it will be possible for importers to maintain in India the present level of prices even after payment of the duty. But that is a contingency which cannot be viewed with equanimity by Government. The harmful effects of a further fall in silver can be neutralised by Government by creating further contraction in the volume of the currency, and thus producing a greater scarcity of the rupee, by maintaining the Gold Standard Reserve at a higher figure, and, further, by more frequent withdrawal of Council Bills from the market. Each of these measures, which may have to be adopted simultaneously, will have serious consequences of its own.

"I know, my Lord, there is a respectable body of opinion in favour of a heavy duty on silver as a subsidiary currency measure, but, through the natural operation of economic laws, such a duty would cause a fall in the price of silver. I do not understand how a further depreciation in the value of silver can help Sterling Exchange. There are prophets who predict that the proposed

duty will gradually lead to the introduction of a gold currency into the country. The Hon'ble Finance Minister's exposition of the financial difficulties of Government and the circumstances under which and the purposes for which the duty on silver is sought to be increased, should disillusionise them. A Finance Minister troubled with increasing shortage of revenue cannot be expected to undertake such a costly change in the currency of the country. I believe the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has no such ambitious idea, and his proposal to get more money from silver imports is clearly inspired by financial necessities only. And I point out its probable effects upon the Sterling Exchange only to prove its unsuitableness as a fiscal measure. It remains to be seen how long the present firmness in the exchange continues. If it does not continue, it will not be for this duty on silver.

" My Lord, the existing currency policy of the Government is attacked by a large number of critics on the ground that it imposes an indirect tax upon the people of nearly 40 per cent. I will not attempt to fix with precision the extent of the increased burden, but it must be admitted that the scarcer the rupee the greater is the liability of the citizen having to make fixed payments. Anything therefore which may force Government to produce a greater contraction in the volume of the currency must be viewed with alarm by the people. The other two measures which the exigencies of the situation may force upon Government must be more or less matters of serious concern to Government and the people alike.

" Then there is the question of general prices of commodities which, according to expert opinion, are not completely free from the influence of the currency policy of the Government. The present high level which has necessitated an official inquiry into the causes is, in the opinion of people who ought to know, partially due to that policy and the consequential depreciation of silver. A further fall in the value of silver may be responsible for a further rise in prices. That will be a position full of difficulty and distress.

" The influence of the duty again on the infant cotton industry of the country, which is admittedly passing through a period of great depression, will be incalculably deleterious. The Indian manufacturers do large business in yarn and piece-goods with China. The Indian export trade with China was in a prosperous condition when the mints were open to the free coinage of silver. China is a silver-using country, and the Chinese coin can, after the closure of the mints, only bring to the Indian seller its intrinsic or metallic value. With a prostrated silver market his profits became attenuated. The closure necessarily affected him seriously. If now there is a further depreciation in the value of silver, the Indian trade with China must suffer. It is a question if Indian yarn and manufactures will be exported to that country as freely as at present. Unless there is a corresponding rise in the China prices, the decrease in the value of silver will measure the loss in profits of the Indian manufacturer. Experience shews prices do not respond so readily to the circumstances. The result will therefore be a further serious reduction in the profits of the mill-owner. This is an alarming prospect, especially in the present depressed condition of the industry. The Indian mill-owner in his distress had fully expected to receive some sort of encouragement from Government. The duty on silver is a sad surprise to him. It will affect him most. I do not undertake to predict how many mill-owners would be able to withstand this fresh taxation.

" A further depreciation in silver, the natural economic result of the proposed duty, will also prove detrimental to public interests by encouraging false coinage. Any great disparity in values between silver and the rupee offers temptations to the dishonest utterer of counterfeit coins too strong to resist. The number of spurious coins in circulation is already large, and many poor people are sufferers. The difficulties of the masses from this source will become far acuter with the imposition of the duty. The people may well ask Government to take special precautionary measures for ensuring the circulation of true coins, and the expulsion of counterfeit coins. Any fiscal measure which encourages, albeit indirectly, the circulation of false coins must *ipso facto* be injurious to the interests of the honest citizen.

"Viewed in any light, this duty on silver will result in much suffering and difficulty. Government should in the best interests of the country abandon it. The enormous imports of silver of recent years which have attracted the notice of the Finance Member should be welcome to Government. They have steadied the market somehow, and have to some extent contributed to the success of the currency measures. As I have already said, it will be sad if the silver imports are pared down. But the Hon'ble Finance Minister seems to think that the volume of the imports will remain unaffected by the duty. The weak feeling in the market produced by his announcement of Friday last should shake his optimism. Silver is quoted 23½d per ounce in London, less than the lowest figure since 1898, and still the market continues quiet.

"I do not admit that silver is a luxury and is the fittest subject of taxation. My Lord, there is a much more promising subject—the cotton imports. The duty upon cotton goods was in 1894 fixed at 5 per cent., and if it was reduced to 3½ per cent. in 1896, it was because the state of the finances allowed of the rebate. Now that there are financial difficulties again, the duty can surely be raised to its former figure without giving legitimate occasion for controversy about free trade and protection. This increase will be welcomed by the country, and will yield a revenue of about 60 lakhs of rupees. I cannot understand why such a tax, popular and productive alike, should be abandoned in favour of an impost which is open to serious objection for various reasons.

"To give retrospective effect to the duty will be a serious injury to importers, and against precedent. Imports on their way to India should in equity be exempted, even if Government does not see its way to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR GOKHALE said:—"My Lord, I wish to say just a word in support of this amendment. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Sassoon David, who has moved this amendment, has been invited by Government to serve on this Council as an expert in commercial matters, but I see that the Hon'ble Mr. Weston is already inclined to regard him as an adviser of the market place. My Lord, I do not oppose this taxation simply because it is additional taxation. As a matter of fact I should be prepared to support additional taxation for objects connected with the moral and material welfare of the people, but this is taxation merely for administrative purposes. However, I am not going to pursue that further because Mr. Weston has told us that the Finance Department knows better. In regard to that I will only say this, that I am content to wait. This is my ninth year in this Council—and sometimes I have waited for a whole year for my justification—and if things go well probably the actual figures next year will decide matters between the Hon'ble Member and myself. As regards the amendment I only want to say one word about the injury which this proposal is bound to do to the mill industry in this country. I want to mention one or two points which have not been mentioned by previous speakers. My Lord, we are already gradually losing our yarn trade with China. The position is this: Today we export about half a million bales; China produces about half a million bales of her own and Japan sends nearly half the quantity of what we send there. Ten years ago Japan did not send a single bale. Another circumstance that I would like to mention is this that since 1899 when exchange was screwed up to 1s. 4d. not a single spinning mill has been put up in Bombay. Not only this, but in 1901-02 about 20 to 25 spinning mills went into liquidation and several other spinning mills turned themselves into weaving mills; while even during the last cycle of extraordinary prosperity not a single spinning mill was added. That is the position, and just now, when the industry is in a state of great distress, the Government are adding to its difficulties by imposing this burden. I do not think the Government would do this in England. I do not wish to say anything more."

The Hon'ble Mr. BRUNYATE said:—"My Lord, the Government cannot of course deprecate the criticism to which the Bill has been subjected on behalf of the very important mill-owning interests which are concentrated in Bombay. The Council is constituted with the express object of securing that such interests shall be adequately represented and their claims properly pressed. But when

the matter which the Council has to deal with is a proposal for new taxation, undoubtedly by far its most important aspect is the way in which it affects the mass of the population from whom the contribution is to be taken. Now, as a preface to what I shall have to say on this general aspect of the tax, I should like to state in the first place, speaking with the full authority of the Hon'ble Finance Member, that the only object of the Government in proposing this tax is to raise revenue. They have not undertaken this legislation with the idea of enhancing the value of the silver ornaments and hoards of the population; it is not any part of their intention to assist the sale of Council bills by discouraging the imports of silver; they are not acting under any felt necessity of taking further steps to discourage counterfeiting. In short there is absolutely no connection whatever between this tax and their currency policy. It would not be sound finance to introduce a tax simply with the object of tampering with values, or artificially appreciating a commodity in general use, or to base a fiscal policy on the theory that a tax is a beneficent enriching agency when under the best of circumstances it must involve a privation. A tax on silver means that a person who would like to possess silver will be able to get less than he wants, and that is, in its way, a privation, whether he uses the silver for his dinner table, or to decorate his wife, or makes a hole in the ground and leaves it there.

"Admitting all this, I would ask the Council to consider whether our need for a large sum of money which must be raised from many humble contributors could be met at the cost of less privation to them than this tax will involve. I do not think so. It would have been easy to find a necessary of life from which the revenue could have been obtained readily enough, but it would be difficult indeed to find an article in general use to which the term luxury can be so appropriately applied, and very difficult as it seems to me to find a tax which as regards any individual is less obligatory, though when we look at the mass of individuals we know that they will not in fact unanimously avoid it, and that it will produce a substantial revenue. The man who invests his savings, using the term investment in the ordinary sense, will not pay the tax at all. The man who hoards in coined rupees will also escape it altogether. The man who insists on buying ornaments or hoarding in bullion will pay the tax at the time, but when he chooses to convert his inert possessions to an active use he will get the bulk of the tax back again or rather pass it on to the next buyer. This idea of taxing the buried talent has in fact some very attractive aspects. I will leave them, however, to others who are better qualified to speak upon them, merely remarking that the broad general effect of the tax is not only the most important matter for our consideration but one which, as I take the liberty of suggesting, should specially appeal to the elected members of this Council who, though chosen by particular interests, collectively represent the vast mass of the population who are unable to select their own champions.

"I now turn to the case presented on behalf of the Bombay mill industry. I take it that the fundamental result of our tax, to which all other results are subsidiary and consequential, is that some reduction may be expected in the Indian demand for silver, and consequently some reduction in the world demand for silver. This means a fall in the world price of silver. Such a fall has in fact actually occurred. Now China being a country with a silver standard, the silver which she uses as currency feels the effect of this fall just as much as silver used for any other purpose. Consequently her exchange with India, and not only India but India's gold standard competitors for the China trade, may be expected to fall. Such a fall has occurred. I may illustrate at once by actual figures what has happened and what is expected to happen. Just before the announcement made last Friday, the London price of an ounce of silver stood at 24d. exactly. The moment the intention to impose a tax was known, it fell to 23½d. On the 28th it fell from 23½ to 23. On the 1st March there was another fall to 22½, and on the 3rd there was a recovery to 23½. The whole fall from the 24th to the 3rd is just over a half penny or 2 per cent. of the value of silver at the outset. Similarly with the Shanghai exchange with India. On the 25th of February, i.e., before the announcement made in this Council on that date was known a 100 Shanghai taels exchanged for Rs. 178. The next day

the exchange fell to Rs. 173½. There was then an improvement to Rs. 174, but the rate fell back on the 3rd March to about Rs. 173. Here the fall is 3 per cent. The contention put forward on behalf of the mill industry is, first, that this fall of 2 or 3 per cent. in the value of silver and in the Eastern exchanges represents a bounty of the same amount conferred on the local production in China by the mere fact that this tax is being imposed; second, that the bounty is permanent in its nature, and whatever may be the future fluctuations in the value of silver, the price of the metal will always be higher by that amount than it otherwise would have been; and third, that this bounty is sufficient to do irreparable damage to our yarn trade in China.

"I will first take the suggestion that the increased duty in India will act as a bounty or protective duty in favour of Chinese yarn. The argument is that until last Friday the Indian manufacturer who sold yarn to the value of 100 taels in China was able to convert those taels into Rs. 178. Today for the same quantity of yarn sold, he can only get Rs. 173. Thus, whatever the conditions of equilibrium previously established, it is claimed that the balance has now been disturbed to that proportionate extent.

"I shall have some criticisms of this theory to suggest in dealing, in a moment, with the alleged permanence of the so-called bounty. But before passing on to that question I should like to draw attention to the figure we have thus arrived at. In putting the case as I have done, I do not mean to imply that the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David and his supporters are satisfied that the fall in the value of silver due to this tax will not ultimately prove greater than 3 per cent. I believe Sir Sassoon David anticipates that in certain circumstances it will. But I do not think he has shown any clear grounds for the supposition that the fall which has already occurred does not fully discount the probable reduction in the world demand for silver. We all know that with large and sensitive markets the trade instantaneously adjusts itself to new conditions and protects itself against them. The tendency is rather to seek over-protection than to underrate the importance of a new disturbing factor. In the last few days we have had our one and only opportunity for distinguishing the influence of the new factor introduced by the menace of this tax. A year hence or even a month hence a score of new circumstances affecting the value of silver may come into operation. But today effect and cause are clearly related, and we are justified in regarding the change of price as representing expert practical opinion as to the full effect of the tax.

"Now, Sir, assuming the main argument to be valid, can we seriously be asked to believe that this handicap of 2 or 3 per cent. is going to ruin the Indian yarn industry? We have all heard of protective duties being justified as a means of stimulating infant industries. Have any of us heard of a protective duty imposed with this object being limited to such an extraordinarily low figure as 3 per cent? We know very well that in actual practice much higher rates are always required. We treat that as an axiom, and for that reason we are accustomed to claim that our general 5 per cent tariff in India cannot fairly be regarded as in any real sense protective, and exactly the same line has been repeatedly taken by those who have resisted the imposition of excise duties in this very case of cotton. And can it be imagined that capital will flow out to China on the strength of this small reduction in the value of silver, that mills will be constructed, that machinery will be ordered and the existing organization completed on the scale required to drive out the Indian manufacturer? I think, Sir, the proposition has only to be stated clearly for its unsoundness to be obvious. All this may come; it is possible of course that it may come quickly, for China already holds a large portion of the trade, but that the fall of silver by ½d. in the last week will materially affect the question is not, I submit, a reasonable expectation. And that, Sir, as far as I can gather is the opinion of the Bombay shareholders themselves. There has been a good deal of noise about this tax, and consequently no doubt some real trepidation; but as far as my information goes the decline in the value of shares has been limited

to a few mills and confined, with hardly an exception, to about 1 or 2 per cent. of market value.

"I come now to the second of the three points which I mentioned above, namely, the claim that this bounty will be permanent in its effect. This is a claim which we can in no way admit, and which was not admitted by the Currency Committees of 1893 and 1898. The whole theory of the protection given by a fall in exchange is, we believe, thoroughly unsound the moment its application is extended beyond the purely temporary period of disturbance and the theory becomes a pronouncement as to permanent results. To revert to my previous example of a 100 taels' worth of Chinese yarn competing with 100 taels of Indian yarn. The proposition implied is that though 100 taels will in future represent a smaller value owing to the depreciation of silver, they will still be as effective as before in paying wages in China, in purchasing raw material and in buying the machinery required for new mills from gold standard countries, or in meeting the dividends of foreign capitalists. This is obviously fallacious as regards payments, such as those for machinery, which are made in gold. It is also ultimately incorrect as regards wages and prices in China, for you cannot indefinitely obtain a given quantity of labour or material while the real value of what you give in exchange is a constantly decreasing amount. There must in the end be an adjustment of wages and prices, and in China in particular such adjustments are in some ways particularly rapid. The silver currency of the country is not a currency in any effective sense, but an article of barter pure and simple. There is no constant and stable relation between subsidiary currency and the conventional silver unit, it is a matter of daily fluctuating exchange. The true currency of the country in which all the minor purchases take place and most of the wages are paid is the copper cash. Here again there is a constantly fluctuating rate of exchange between the copper cash and the silver unit; and as the copper unit is infinitesimally small, so that it may take 10,000 cash to make up a pound sterling, and the coolie in China is a good deal more familiar with exchange problems than most educated men in other countries, there is no possibility of a gain or loss on exchange being overlooked by either of the parties affected. This is a commonplace of standard writers on Chinese trade and economics, and evidence to the same effect was given before the Indian Currency Commission of 1898. It was shown that the lower purchasing power of silver in terms of copper, i.e., in terms of labour, had actually proved a considerable set-off to the fall in its purchasing price in terms of gold which was caused by the closing of the mints.

"My Lord, I have emphasized the fact that the best opinion, namely, that of those who control the movements of world prices, is that the discrimination against the Bombay industry which is created by this tax cannot be put above 2 or 3 per cent. I have pointed out that the conditions in any silver standard country, and in China of all others, must set up adjustments which will diminish this marginal disadvantage to a negligible quantity. I have argued on general grounds that this small and temporary injury—if injury it is—cannot reasonably be expected to have any marked effect on the welfare of the industry. I might have hesitated to oppose these views (though I believe them to be soundly based and they are supported by the recent course of prices in the Bombay share market) to the opinions of practical experts like Sir Sassoon David and Sir Vitaldas Thackersey, but we have on these matters an absolutely conclusive appeal to experience. During the currency discussions of 1893, and again when the Currency Committee sat in 1899, there were the same gloomy forebodings—justified however by an immeasurably greater disturbance of conditions. Many here will remember the arguments used on behalf of the tea-planting industry. At that time India and China had been competing together for years on the same footing as regards currency. It was argued that the disturbance of the exchange, the appreciation of the rupee and the depreciation of silver, might not only result in India's ascendancy in regard to tea being wrested from her, but in the entire and irretrievable ruin of the tea industry. I am quoting the words actually used by the Darjeeling Planters' Association in 1892. The question of tea is

of course outside our province today, and I will only mention the result. In the year before the closing of the mints India exported 115 million pounds of tea to foreign countries and by 1909 had a little more than doubled that amount. Almost exactly the same arguments were used in regard to the cotton industry, and here I must enter into more detail. What the mill-owners feared, and had excellent reason for fearing, was an enormous depreciation in silver. This actually took place. In 1892-93, the year before the mints were closed, the average value of silver per ounce was nearly 40s. The next year it fell to 33½s; the year after to about 29; and it stayed at or below 30s. for some years. Surely here were the conditions in which a disastrous stimulus to production in China might have been expected. The so-called bounty in this case was not 2 per cent. but 25 per cent. It was not a temporary decline which might be counterbalanced by other causes in the course of a single month. It continued for years, and as we know silver has not since returned to a price anything like 40s. an ounce. In addition, just before the closing of the mints occurred there had been considerable overtrading, and the mills had actually been working short time for some months before to enable the Chinese markets to dispose of their accumulated stocks. There was, as a matter of fact, a fall in exports in 1893-94 partly due to the dislocation arising from the changes in our currency system and partly to the existing glut of the Chinese market. The exports picked up, however, in 1894-95, and it would appear that the adjustment of prices and wages in China to the extraordinary new conditions began very quickly, for I find it stated that by the first month of 1894 the mills were again working steadily and profitably. I may perhaps give the actual figures. In 1891-92 the exports of yarn had been 161 million pounds. In 1892-93, the inflated year just preceding the closing of the mints, they rose to 189 million pounds. In 1893-94 they fell (as I have said) to 134 millions, but went up again the following year to 159 millions. In 1902-03 and 1903-04, though by this time the value of silver had now fallen to 24s. the exports were about 250,000,000 pounds, and in 1905-06 they reached the record figure of 298 millions. In the last two or three years there has been a falling off, owing to various causes, but the amount exported in 1908-09 was as much as 235 millions, and in the exports to China in particular there was a marked improvement.

"I claim, Sir, that this experience of an increase in exports, which may be roughly put at 50 per cent. during a period in which the value of silver fell by close on 40 per cent., entirely refutes the contention that a fall of 2 or 3 per cent. in the value of silver or even a much higher reduction is going to drive our yarn out of China. There could not have been a more decisive test of the 'bounty' theory than that to which it was subjected in the great experiment made in 1893. The theory was completely exploded in the case of tea and in the case of cotton; and I confess to some astonishment at finding it revived today in connection with a disturbance of exchange which might almost be called insignificant in itself and will certainly disappear the moment improving conditions make it possible for the Indian Government to resume silver purchases.

"The facts of the case, my Lord, at any rate as I read them, are that we are not dealing with an industry the ordinary conditions of which are so fixed that even a slight disturbance may produce a disproportionate result. As regards the Indian mills, the conditions under which they have been working for the last twenty years has been subjected to the widest fluctuation. The price of the raw material varies within the widest range. Exchange, as I have now repeatedly pointed out, has fallen and has also fluctuated to an extent which makes the present disturbance practically negligible. The mills have also no doubt been affected by the general rise of prices and wages in this country. Trade with China has also been interfered with by the deterioration of her copper coinage. Again as regards the general competition, the awakening activity of China is no doubt a real factor and one the importance of which must increase. If we take all these considerations together, there is no doubt much in the outlook which is uncertain and something which is disturbing. We can realise that under such conditions the mill-owners may feel bound to resist

any charge which might even conceivably affect them adversely. But though those apprehensions are natural, it has not, as I submit, been shown that as regards the duty on silver they are well grounded, and we cannot be expected to refrain from using a fiscal instrument which from the broader point of view possesses exceptional advantages.

"I have now dealt as a whole, my Lord, with the case presented by the mills. There are, however, certain special points which demand reply. The first of these is the contention that the enhancement of the duty is incorrect in principle, that silver is an article of currency and should not be taxed. We do not accept this view. We have not accepted it in our tariff, in which we already distinguish between silver bullion which has hitherto paid the general rate of 5 per cent and coined rupees which pay nothing. And if there is any proposition which has been treated as axiomatic in connection with our present currency system, it is the statement reiterated over and over again that the effect of the closing of the mints was to divorce the rupee from its relation to silver and to constitute it a token coin linked up with gold.

"Next, my Lord, we are told that the imposition of this tax will shatter confidence; that the mercantile community will never know when it may not be taken off or enhanced. It would be very regrettable, my Lord, if business were permanently hampered through any feeling of uncertainty as to the future intentions of Government. The position is the more difficult in that it is impossible for Government to bind their successors, or even as regards themselves to go about saying what they will do and what they will not do at some future date in matters of taxation. But I must say that this question of the fate of the silver duty seems to me the least disturbing of all the problems which beset the cotton manufacturer in India. He can see for himself that to take off a duty of this kind is infinitely more difficult than to impose it; and that the rate now proposed is so high that we could not readily contemplate taking another step. He might also assume that in such a matter as this the Government will not act with levity; and that if circumstances should arise—it is just conceivable that they might—in which the tax has to be modified, they will be circumstances of obvious and pressing necessity. For my own part I can imagine nothing better calculated to disturb the minds of the mercantile community, nothing more suggestive of the thin end of the wedge than a tax of 2 annas or 2½ annas, which I see suggested in one of the amendments on the agenda paper. If the ultimate object of Government were to impose as high a tax as silver could bear, but to do it gradually, this is exactly the way in which they would begin. Our proposal has at any rate the merit of apparent finality: whether it will be really final or not is more than any one here can take upon himself to declare.

"Another complaint, and a very natural one, is that we are imposing the tax at a time of special embarrassment to the mills. Well, my Lord, it is impossible for Government to choose when to impose new taxation, and their times of exigency are very likely, in a country governed so completely by seasonal conditions, to be times of difficulty for agriculture and trade as well. If the tax had been proposed for currency purposes, we might well have deferred it, though, as I have already mentioned, the state of the trade in 1893 did not restrain the Government from closing the mints in that year. But its object is purely fiscal, and we have had to consider the interests of the mass of the population rather than those of one section which, as we believe, though it may feel apprehensive at the moment, will not in the result be materially prejudiced.

"My Lord, I will end as I began by stating that the one and only object of Government is to raise revenue; and their object in selecting this form of taxation in preference to others is that they believe that the revenue required will in this way be raised with a minimum of hardship. I trust, my Lord, that a fuller consideration of the case will induce the great majority of the Council cordially to accept the proposal on this basis, and to recognise the spirit of consideration for the taxpayer which has induced the Government to fix its choice on this particular fiscal expedient."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said.—“My Lord, the amendment that is now before the Council relates to the amount of additional duty to be imposed on silver, and so far as it affects the mill industry of Bombay it has been very ably and eloquently supported by many gentlemen who are better entitled to speak upon the matter. I do not propose therefore to take up the time of the Council by dwelling on that aspect of the question. But, my Lord, there is another aspect of the proposed taxation to which pointed reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate in the speech to which we have listened just now, and that is how it will affect a large number of people among the general population. On that point I wish to submit a few words for your Excellency's consideration and for the consideration of this Council. My Lord, so far as the mill industry is concerned, it may be able to bear the loss which the imposition of the increased duty will inflict upon it, or it may not; but so far as a large number of people among the general population is concerned, it ought not to be forgotten that a great deal of silver is consumed by them not as a matter of luxury but under the compulsion of a necessity imposed by social and socio-religious considerations. On the occasion of marriages, and on the occasion of other ceremonies connected with marriages, a large number of the middle class people have to make silver presents to their female relations. These presents are not made merely by those who have made savings and can spare something, but by even the humbler man who is unable to spare anything but feels that social considerations require that he should pinch himself, that he should put himself under pecuniary obligations in order to present some small silver ornament to his daughter or to his daughter-in-law who is being married. My Lord, this custom has even a religious sanction. In the sacred books of the Hindus it is laid down that the most approved form of marriage is that in which the father of the bride selects the husband, invites him to the house and gives away his daughter in marriage after giving her such ornaments as he can. This being so over the whole length and breadth of the country a large number of the people of the middle class will be exposed to a very heavy imposition if the proposal to increase the duty on silver is accepted. My Lord, the result will be this. The man who will go to the market to buy Rs. 15 worth of silver will have to pay Rs. 2 extra. That will not be the value of the silver, but it will be the tax paid to the Government. Is it fair, my Lord, to put this tax on these middle class men, and even on the humbler classes who also try when they can to present such ornaments to their female relations?

“There is yet another aspect of the question. The poor middle class throughout the country, and the poorer humbler classes generally, invest their savings, what little they may be, in silver. If the proposed duty is imposed whenever any poor man will buy silver worth Rs. 15, he shall have to pay Rs. 2 extra, and that sum, my Lord, will go for ever to the Imperial exchequer; it can in no way add to the real value of his silver, it gives an artificial and fictitious value to the silver; but so far as its real value is concerned, it remains where it was. When it is said that by enhancement of the duty the value of the silver will be appreciated throughout the country, and that the mass of the population will be benefited, and when surprise is expressed that members who represent the masses do not render support to this proposal to add a further duty on silver, I submit, my Lord, that note is not taken of the important fact that silver is not an article of luxury of the poor but that they use it, when they do, as a matter of necessity or an investment. That being so, my Lord, the next question that arises is, has any necessity been proved for imposing this fresh burden upon the poor? I have listened with the greatest consideration to all that has been said by the Hon'ble Finance Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Meston and the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, but I regret to say that I do not see any justification for adding to the burthens of the poor at this moment. What are the exigencies in which the Government finds itself? The budget clearly shows that so far as the people generally are concerned, they have been adding to their contributions to the Imperial Exchequer. The land revenue alone has given 65 lakhs more in the last year than was expected when the budget was framed. It is clear that the contributions of the people have not decreased;

they have increased in many respects ; and, on the whole, I submit that it cannot fairly be said that there is any justification, so far as the collections of the year can show it, for imposing a fresh burden on the people. No circumstances have arisen which would justify a resort to fresh taxation. As my Hon'ble friend Mr Gokhale has pointed out, there is no war threatened, there is no famine impending, and, my Lord, there are no other circumstances which would justify a resort to additional taxation, and particularly to a taxation which would fall heavily on the poor.

" If the Government require more money than the revenues of the year are likely to bring them, then, taking the circumstances of the country as they stand, there are certain courses which are obviously open to the Government. In the first place there is the long standing complaint that the expenditure of the Government generally is extravagant. My Lord, these complaints have been made year after year, but no serious effort has been made to generally recast expenditure. I do not blame the Hon'ble Finance Member for it. I am sure we all respect him for his desire to keep down expenditure and are grateful to him for his expressions of sympathy. The statement which he has made would show that if the Government could be persuaded, he would be more than glad to have a general recasting of expenditure in order to reduce expenditure generally. But while I gratefully recognise that he has taken care, with the knowledge that he had of the circumstances of the country, to frame a budget which he considered would fall in the lightest manner upon the mass of the people, I regret that the result will unfortunately be different from what he desires so far as the tax on silver and petroleum is concerned. And there is a general feeling that it was possible to avoid these taxes by reducing expenditure at least temporarily, or by suspending works which did not press for urgent execution. There seems to me no reason why such suspension should not have taken place. Under Civil Works, for instance, I find that there is an increase nearly 60 lakhs provided for in the next year's budget. I have been unable to understand, my Lord, why this expenditure of 60 lakhs could not be postponed for a year. The expenditure on the Army has been growing, and this in spite of the earnest representations of the people. The expenditure of general administration also has been growing. Take only a few figures so far as the general administration is concerned. In the year 1906-07 the total amount spent was £1,524,835. In the Budget the amount is put at £1,744,500. Now my Lord, I submit that there appears to be no reason why when the Government finds itself not in a position to meet fresh expenditure such expenditure should not be stopped, at any rate for the time being. So also in the case of Stationery and Printing. I find in the Budget of 1909-10 the amount budgeted for was Rs. 89,55,000 for Stationery and Printing. In the budget before us it is Rs. 98,74,000. I do not see why a little curtailment of expenditure should not have been effected there. Then with regard to the programme of railway construction. I do not see any reason why in a season of financial difficulty the Government must borrow the large amount of Rs. 16,30,00,000 to provide for increased expenditure on railways. My Lord, this means a serious hardship to the people as we have to meet the charges of interest on this railway debt from the revenues of the year, and in the Financial Statement I find it stated that the increase in the amount of interest is due to the progress of capital expenditure. My Lord, the Government ought, I submit with great respect to act under such circumstances like any good householder. If it finds that it cannot meet interest on the amount which it wishes to borrow, it should stop borrowing. If the Government find that they are not able to meet interest charges from the ordinary revenues, justice to the tax-payer requires that the borrowing should be postponed for a time. Then with regard to administrative changes, I am unable to understand, my Lord, why for the purpose of meeting the wants of improved administration resort should be had to fresh taxation. Eastern Bengal and Assam stand in need of money. I submit that every province should be required to meet the expenditure, which it has to meet, from its own revenues. I do not understand why my people of the United Provinces should have to pay higher stamp duties, higher court-fees and higher silver and petroleum duties because Eastern Bengal and Assam has been found to be financially a bad administration."

THE PRESIDENT :—"I would remind the Hon'ble Member that he is wandering entirely from the general principles of the Bill. We are now discussing the amendment."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA : "I beg your Lordship's pardon, my Lord. My object was to support the amendment by explaining that it was not necessary to impose the proposed duty on silver. I will confine myself to the amendment. My Lord, I support the amendment as it seeks to prevent an impost being added which will press on the poor people of the country, for which I submit that no justification has been shown. If more money must be found, other sources must be tapped, for there are other articles which can very well bear taxation; but so far as silver is concerned, I hope that the Government will see its way to accept the amendment and not put this further burden on the poor."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON :—"Perhaps your Lordship will allow me to say a word or two in answer to the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya because otherwise he might think me ungrateful, inasmuch as he has delivered a very valuable lecture on the merit of economy which will help me very much and for which I am very grateful. I do not intend to follow him over the large area which he has covered by his remarks as they are not germane to the amendment which is now before us. I do not propose to say much at this late hour: in fact I propose to say very little. Parenthetically, I would remind my Hon'ble friend behind me that we fully recognise that we shall have to pay more for those little presents which we are all called upon to buy. Even in my race and creed we have to make presents to our female relations and to other peoples' female relations for that matter, and I very greatly regret that when Christmas comes round we shall all have to pay out more rupees; but on the other hand, we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that we are contributing to an increase in the revenue."

"Whatever our views may be on the silver question, we can all join, I think, in congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate on his maiden speech, and we may agree that he has shown great grasp of his subject and marked ability in his treatment of it. I certainly do not propose to travel over the same ground, and will merely repeat what I said in my Budget Statement, namely, that the object of the enhanced duty is to raise revenue. But the fact that a tax presents advantages other than the mere production of revenue does not prove that that tax is a bad one. *Inter alia* it will certainly result in an appreciable additional value accruing to the silver hoards in this country. I combat altogether the idea that this increase imposes a loss on the people of the middle class or otherwise. As to the point made, that the people will have to pay more for silver, it is perfectly evident that if the value of the silver is greater, they will get more for their money. The opposition to this tax, I honestly believe, is primarily and mainly the opposition which comes from Bombay mill-owners. It is a perfectly natural opposition, and I sympathise with their anxiety, but I believe their anticipations will to a large extent not be realised; indeed I think Mr. Brunyate has proved this conclusively."

"We must consider the interests of India as a whole, and in the interest of India as a whole I think it is perfectly legitimate to make silver produce revenue when revenue is wanted. Are the Indian Members as a whole going to support this amendment? Are the Indian Members going entirely to ignore the indirect advantage which this tax will confer on their people? Are you going back to your people and tell them that you have opposed a duty which will restore to your people at any rate something of what we are always charged with having taken from them when we closed the mints in 1903? Will you tell your humble artisan, your coolie and your raiyat that you have done your best to prevent an enhancement of the value of their hard-earned savings? Will you tell your lowly-placed women folk that you have opposed to the utmost in your power any increase to the value of their poor little domestic treasures? I am convinced that the Government is right in imposing this tax on silver. It is one which has been advocated by far abler men than myself, and it is one which, after the most

careful consideration, I have advanced with confidence. I am unable to accept the amendment."

The Council divided:—

Ayes 18⁶

The Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu
The Hon'ble Mr M Mazharul Haque
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Nyapathy Subba Rao.
The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vairabhadra of Kurupam
The Hon'ble Mr G K. Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Mr F Rawson
The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Randir Singh.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R N Mudholkar
The Hon'ble Mr C H Armstrong.
The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David
The Hon'ble Mr. M B Didabhoi.
The Hon'ble Mr G M Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
The Hon'ble Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan
The Hon'ble Sir Vitthal Das D. Thackersey.

Notes—39.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.
The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson.
The Hon'ble Major-General R. I. Scallan.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
The Hon'ble Mr B Robertson.
The Hon'ble Mr J S Meston.
The Hon'ble Mr. J B Brunyate.
The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
The Hon'ble Mr. S H Butler.
The Hon'ble Mahk Umir Hyat Khan.
The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr M W Fenton
The Hon'ble Mr. F A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Mr J. M. Holms
The Hon'ble Mr C H Kesteven.
The Hon'ble Mr C G Todhunter.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis
The Hon'ble Mr H W. Orange.
The Hon'ble Mr J M Macpherson.
The Hon'ble Mr J Andrew.
The Hon'ble Mr. H O. Quin.
The Hon'ble Mr W. C. Madge.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Th Phillips.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
The Hon'ble Mr P C. Lyon.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Karim Ghuznavi.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. F E. Dempster.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig
The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY moved that in item 6 in Schedule III appended to the Bill; as amended by the Select Committee, for the word and figure "annas 4" the word and figures "annas 2½" be substituted. He said.—"My Lord, in moving this amendment I propose to reduce the rate of duty from annas 4 per oz. to annas 2½ per oz. My Lord, so far as the principle of taxing silver is concerned, I hope I have made myself clear in my

previous speech that I am absolutely opposed to it. But without prejudice to that contention, I am moving this amendment with the object of minimising the disturbance in the silver market and the consequent adverse effect on one of the principal industries of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate in his very able speech has admitted that it would have such adverse effect. The only difference is, as to its extent. With due deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, I submit that to speak of 2, 3 and 4 per cent loss on production as negligible, is misleading. Admitting that the extent of the loss is what he estimates it to be, namely, about 3 per cent., it works out at about Rs. 5 p-r bale, taking the average price of Rs. 25 lakhs on 5 lakhs of bales of exports. In order to show what proportion it will bear to the capital cost of a spinning mill, I will take the instance of a mill containing 40,000 ring spindles. The approximate cost of such a mill would be about 20 lakhs, and taking the production of the mill to be 18,600 bales of yarn per year the loss would come to Rs. 93,000 on the basis of Mr. Brunyate's figures or equivalent to nearly 5 per cent on the capital of the mill. Is this loss so small as to be lightly regarded by this Council? It was further argued by the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate that the silver in London had not gone down to the extent of the new duty and that the share market in Bombay had not been depressed to a considerable extent. Now, my Lord, is it conceivable that the effect of the new legislation should fully come into operation the very next day on the price of silver at home or on the shareholders of mills? The economic laws of supply and demand must ultimately determine prices. The producers of silver could not be expected to reduce their selling-price immediately until the demand slacks off. In the same way, shareholders do not sell away their shares at a greatly reduced price until they find that their dividends are growing less. Therefore, my Lord, we should not judge of the consequences of this enhanced duty by the state of the market within the last week. The economic laws of demand and supply will ultimately assert themselves, and we have only to consider today what the tendency of the new duty is likely to be.

"Then, my Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate argued that after the closing of the mints in 1893, although temporarily we shipped less yarn to China, our exports to that country increased in 1905-06. My Lord, I can only say in reply to that, that although the mints were closed in 1893, the rupee did not rise to the level of 1s. 4d for a considerable time and continued low until 1898-99 when the full effect of the currency legislation made itself felt. During this period mills sprung up in China like mushrooms and as a consequence in 1901 in India 20 to 25 mills went into liquidation as has already been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. And whatever success the Government may claim for their currency policy, it was on the ruins of these Mill Companies. In the same way, after the legislation of today more mills may go into liquidation and Government may be able to collect an extra revenue of 55 lakhs of rupees out of their wreck. Is that the policy which Government or a responsible Council like this should accept? Have we not to consider the safety of the capital already invested in the spinning industry or that this Council should add to the existing difficulties of the industry which are already very great? I do hope that the Council will accept this amendment as being calculated to minimise the shock to the Indian yarn trade with China."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said — "I confess that it seems to me that this resolution if carried will produce no good result. It will not produce the effect of removing any of those evils which have been put before us so eloquently and so strongly in regard to the tax on silver in itself, and on the other hand it will produce the evil result of curtailing the revenue of which I stand in need. Therefore, I am sorry to say I must meet it by a direct negative."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR VIJHALDAS D. THACKERSEY moved that to sub-clause (ii) of clause 1 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following proviso be added, namely :—

"Provided that the silver afloat or in bond on that date shall not be liable to pay the enhanced duty."

He said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong in his speech with reference to another matter has clearly explained to this Council how it would be unjust to tax trade when that trade has imported certain things honestly. When this duty was declared no one had the slightest idea that Government had the intention of levying duty on silver, and therefore in the natural course of trade the usual consumption of India came in. Apart from the question of banks that are importing silver—I had a conversation with the manager of a bank in Calcutta recently, the banks have not much to lose, I admit, and if they had to lose, I would not press my amendment so strongly because banks are strong enough to bear the burden even if it is unjustly laid,—but the question when a burden is unjustly laid upon the individuals who have purchased from the banks, and who have in their turn sold the silver to all merchants, the burden on that individual, who is not perhaps so strong to bear the burden, is greater than it would be to the bank. So, my Lord, I think that it is quite reasonable that those who have honestly traded should not be made to suffer, and if this amendment is not accepted, I fear there may be many ruins for the little revenue that the Government of India may derive from this. It may be 10 or 15 lakhs of rupees from the few people who hold bullion, but they would be ruined. I, therefore, my Lord, propose this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said:—"My Lord, this is an amendment which is deserving of the most sympathetic consideration. It is obvious that the suddenness of the enhancement of additional duties has come somewhat as a shock, not only upon the silver market, but upon many interests not in any way connected with silver. I had hoped that I might be able to meet my Hon'ble friend in regard to this amendment, but I much regret that I cannot accept it. Hon'ble Members will, I think, readily understand that we cannot deal with silver alone in considering this question. There are other imports which are equally hit by the date which we have fixed upon as the one which shall govern the application of the new duty. An alteration of this date, if accepted, would have to apply to the whole of the new taxes, as it would be obviously unreasonable and unfair to extend a concession to silver which I have had to refuse in the case of tobacco, spirits and petroleum."

"I very much regret that I cannot accept this motion. Hon'ble Members will readily understand that I cannot treat it as referring to silver alone. The same principle, if accepted, applies to the whole of the articles which are affected by the new tariff, and it would be unreasonable and unfair to extend the concession to silver which I should have to refuse to liquors or tobacco or petroleum. Had the position been different I should gladly have listened to any reasonable suggestion for avoiding inconvenience to the trade by some concession in regard to goods which are now on their way to India or are stored in our bonded warehouses. It would be impossible, however, as matters stand, to reconcile all the different interests, which have equally strong claims in the matter, without a sacrifice of revenue which our situation renders wholly unjustifiable and which might seriously affect our financial prospects for next year."

"If I were to allow articles which are now in transit to come in at the old rates of duty, how could I refuse the same privilege to articles now in bond? If I admit the issue at the old rates of articles which are now in bond, how could I refuse the same concession to the large quantities of Indian manufactured beer and foreign spirits which are now in bonded warehouses all over the country, or to beer and spirits which are now under the process of manufacture in our local breweries and distilleries, but which will be placed in the market before the arrival in India of the last shipments, or similar articles to which I should be extending the old rates?"

"The only possible way of reconciling all these different interests is clearly to fix one date for everything. That date must, for obvious reasons, be

the date on which our proposals are first made public. We are bound by no precedent in the matter. It is true that, when the mints were closed, certain consignments of silver were accepted at a later date; but that transaction, which, I may remark, has since been almost universally condemned, bears no analogy with what is now suggested. It is true also that four years ago, when the last rise in the spirit duty took place, certain concessions of this character were made; but, on the other hand, when Sir Edward Baker raised the beer duties in 1908, a repetition of these concessions was refused. I should have been very glad to have been able to meet the suggestion implied in this amendment not only in the case of silver but in the case of all these articles which are going to pay additional duty, but I regret to say that I am unable to do so and for the reasons given I am afraid that the 25th February must be the date for the application of the new duties. I therefore cannot accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (iii), for the words and figures "No. 16", "Petroleum", "One anna" and "One anna and six pies," the words and figures "No. 8," "Sugar", "Five per cent." and "Seven-and-a-half per cent." be substituted, respectively." He said—"My Lord, as could be seen from the tenor of the debate today, sugar, in the opinion of the people of this country, will be far more preferable subject of taxation than petroleum. The suggested increase in the duty on sugar, far from causing irritation, will be more acceptable to the nation. I do not refer here to its probable economic results. It may help the indigenous industry. But we here discuss the tax only as a source of revenue. The imports of sugar are increasing, and should therefore, apart from other considerations, be a fit subject of taxation. According to the Revised Account of the current year, the Customs revenue from sugar is 55 lakhs of rupees, whereas that from petroleum is 47½ lakhs of rupees. An addition of 50 per cent duty should yield more in the one case than in the other. Besides, an additional loading on sugar would be justified by all economic considerations. On the contrary, an additional tax on petroleum will appear to be a violation of the enlightened principles of taxation which this Government has generally followed in the past. Petroleum is almost a necessary of life with the poor middle classes whose standard of comfort has risen, but whose resources have become crippled with the rise in prices. The incidence of further taxation upon it will clearly fall upon these unfortunate people. A rise in the price of the foreign petroleum will cause a sympathetic rise in the price of the Burma oil which is so largely used by the poor, even the very poor in their villages. It may be properly called the poor man's light. These will suffer equally with the higher classes in consequence of the increased duty. On the other hand, imported or refined sugar is largely used by the comparatively richer classes. The poor man is satisfied with molasses and the crude or unrefined country sugar. The imported sugar is an article of luxury of the richer classes, and, if anything is to be taxed, that should be. I therefore suggest the alteration in the subject of taxation on principle as much as for its greater productiveness. I appreciate the motives that have induced the Hon'ble Finance Minister to select petroleum for increased taxation, but, having regard to the general feeling and the many and varied uses to which petroleum is applied in this country, I feel it my duty to make this humble suggestion. I am glad that this suggestion finds strong support both in this Council and outside it. The Press, both Indian and European, which represents a large body of public opinion in the country, cordially supports it, and so also the most prominent mercantile associations in this country."

The Hon'ble MR. CARLYLE said:—"I must say that I was very surprised when I saw that a gentleman who is so well known for his zeal for the welfare of the poor proposed to impose an increased tax on sugar rather than petroleum. But this debate has brought enlightenment, and I see that it is not recognized by all that sugar is an absolute necessary article of diet in some form or other. Petroleum is to a certain extent a luxury, while sugar is an article of necessity. What really makes this proposed tax on sugar popular

is, I have no doubt, the fact that it is believed that it will help to protect a very important home industry which is supposed to be threatened by foreign competition. I have looked through the agricultural statistics very carefully—unfortunately there are no statistics for country refineries in India—and I can find no warrant whatever for the belief that the Indian industry is in any danger whatever. In 1898-99 the acreage under sugar-cane was 2,485,681, it varied with seasons, but its maximum was reached in 1907-08, when it rose to 2,639,200 acres. Since then there has been a considerable drop, but I believe this is entirely due to seasonal causes. There was a very bad monsoon in 1907 and poor rains in 1908. After a drought or famine the poorer cultivator is obliged to give up precarious or expensive crops for other crops which will bring him in a quicker return. I may note that ten years ago there were similar fears of the future of the Indian sugar industry owing to the competition of bounty-fed sugar. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces wrote in a great alarm on the subject, and his letter very much impressed the Government of India. It was quoted by Sir James Westland in the debate on the amendment of the Tariff Act in order to enable Government to place a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar. But events have falsified these forebodings: the cultivation has not decreased, while at the same time imports have very largely increased, and this is largely due to the fact that India is now in a position to buy a larger quantity of a very important article of diet. I may have failed to convince the Hon'ble Member that the increased tax will not be protective. If so, he has to face a somewhat difficult position. In a free trade country a protective duty should as a rule be counterbalanced by an excise-duty, and no one, I think, can look with equanimity at any idea of putting an excise-duty on sugar cultivation in this country. If the Hon'ble Member had brought forward his proposal as part of a general scheme for increasing the tariff for revenue purposes, the matter would have been somewhat different. It is very difficult to fix the exact point where a revenue tariff becomes protective and in raising a revenue tariff all round it is almost impossible to avoid giving slight protection in the case of some items, but this is a very different matter from specially selecting one article for increased taxation. Fortunately the Government of India is not now in a position in which it requires to raise the revenue which might be obtained by an increased tariff all round, and it is unnecessary to consider the matter from this point of view. I hope the Council will agree with me that it would be unwise to accept the resolution now before us. Sugar is a necessary of life and, except on strong grounds of the revenue needs of the State, we should not do anything to raise its price specially, as by doing so we would not be assisting the class whom the Hon'ble Member would like to help."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR GOKHALE moved that clause 3, sub-clause (iii), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, the object of my amendment is to get rid of the proposed enhancement of duty on petroleum altogether. The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle just now told us that sugar was a necessary of life, even to a greater extent than petroleum. Well, all I can say is that he was speaking of the poorer classes of some other country and not of India. I am sure that there are tens of thousands of cultivators who do not see sugar from year's end to year's end, whereas they cannot do without petroleum. They must have a little light in their houses and petroleum has now come to take the place of the ordinary vegetable oils. However, I am not going to argue the question about sugar as the amendment relating to it has been rejected: I will only say one or two things about petroleum. Petroleum is recognised to be a necessary of life. The imports of duty-paying petroleum are very considerable and they have been steadily increasing. During the last three years I find that the duty paid on petroleum has risen from about 37 lakhs to 53 lakhs, or about 45 per cent. Burma oil cannot supply the needs of the people altogether, because its supply is not equal to the demand. I think therefore that this duty on petroleum will really fall upon the poorest classes of the community. As I said this morning, the price of Burma oil will go up, if not by the full amount of this duty, at least by something like it. I therefore pro-

pose that the amendment which I have moved should be accepted by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. GATES said:—"My Lord, it will perhaps be expected of me as representing the Government of a Province which is much interested in the petroleum industry to put before this Council a few facts bearing upon the motion just made by the Hon'ble Member. The Hon'ble Member says that petroleum is much more a necessary of life for the people of India than sugar, and he seems to consider that there are thousands of people in India who have never seen sugar but who use petroleum daily. Well, my Lord, I appeal to the experience of this Council. Is there any one here who wishes to corroborate that statement? (Cries of 'we do.') On the contrary, besides petroleum there are many illuminating oils which are used by the common people in this country. You will find from the trade returns that the quantity of foreign mineral oil imported in the year 1908-09 was about 84 million gallons. There was a drop in the imports in 1909-10 for reasons which I shall touch on later. Well then, it is proposed to charge an extra duty of six pies per gallon on this amount of 84 million gallons. That would amount to about 26 lakhs of rupees in the year. Now what is the population which is going to pay this sum? The population of India at the last Census was 294 millions. I will deduct the populations of Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, because, although they take a certain quantity of imported oil, it is not very much. (I think about 2 million gallons were imported into Burma in one year, and a certain amount no doubt goes into Eastern Bengal and Assam, though it is difficult to say how much because it goes through the inland water-ways from Calcutta.) Now deducting the population of Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, which is about 42 millions, this leaves 252 millions of people who have to pay 2½ millions of rupees, so that the incidence is one rupee to 100 persons or two pies per head. I know that there are thousands of people in this country who are not reached by railways and who do not use kerosene. According to figures kindly supplied to me by one of the representatives of one of the oil industries, the deliveries of local mineral oil from refineries of any consequence and the deliveries of foreign mineral oil from the ports aggregated about 155 millions of gallons in one year, and that gives us a consumption of 155 millions.

"Now I will try and approach the subject in another way. There was an import from abroad of 84 million gallons and there was a transport from Burma into the Indian Peninsula of 62 million gallons. That makes a total of 146 million gallons. The internal consumption of Burma has been variously estimated at from 8 to 12 million gallons. I will take the higher figure. That produces a total of 158 million gallons. Now the Council will see that these two calculations are not very far apart, one of 158 millions and the other of 155 millions. Well, suppose we strike an average and take the figure at 157 million gallons. Of course this figure neglects certain small producing areas in Baluchistan and a rather larger area in Assam, but the production of these is nothing very great. On the other hand it neglects the export or transport of petroleum by land or by sea from the area to which these figures relate. However, I am not troubling about this. There is a large margin and I will present that margin to the Hon'ble mover of the amendment. Well then, 294 millions of people are consuming these 157 millions of gallons of mineral oil. Now let us suppose for the sake of argument that the whole of this consumption is going to rise in price. I do not admit that point and I shall perhaps return to it later on; but we will suppose it for the present. Then the incidence per head on this rise in price, owing to this extra duty which it is proposed to put on, will be something like 3 pies per head per annum. Now these are merely what I may call control calculations. They fix the figures at which the populace can possibly be affected. But I have made some enquiries as to the actual consumption of petroleum by persons of the middle or poorer classes, say the ordinary cultivating *raiya* and his family. My Hon'ble friend who sits next to me referred when moving his amendment to the burden which would be laid upon the middle classes. He did not appear to care about the poorer classes so

much. It was the middle classes he was considering. I am not going into the budgets of the middle classes, because I think that the argument that was used by the Hon'ble mover of the amendment laid more stress on the burden falling on the poorest. A correspondent in Burma, where there is a fairly high standard of living and where petrolcum is produced, estimated the amount used to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ tins or 6 gallons a year. I have made some other enquiries and I am disposed to think that is a rather low estimate. I will put it at 2 tins a year. I am told that 4 bottles a month is a reasonable consumption for a raiyat's family. That is 48 bottles a year or 8 gallons, and that is just about 2 tins. Now the extra duty on this at 6 pies a gallon would be 4 annas per annum, not per head but per consuming family. Of course 4 annas a year is not to be despised in the budget of the cultivating raiyat, but still, if we must have money, I submit that that is as reasonable and as good a way of getting it as can possibly be devised; and I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that if these duties fall on the poorest classes, they have been relieved not very long ago by the reduction of the salt duty, and this enhancement of the duty on petroleum, if it does fall on them to the extent of 4 annas per family per annum, will not come to so much as they have been relieved of by the reduction of the salt tax.

"Now, my Lord, I desire to say just a few words on the question of whether all the mineral oil, that from Burma as well as that which comes from abroad, is likely to go up in price, and indeed whether the importers of foreign oil will succeed in passing on the extra duty to the consumer. Now, my Lord, that is a very intricate question. The oil companies move in a region of high politics. They have wars and preparation for war and exhaustion after war, and it is very difficult to say what is likely to be the result in any particular case in this extremely artificial condition. But this much we do know. There is some arrangement between the Burma Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company. When the appearance of new competitors in the Burma Oil Fields caused a fall in prices in the Indian market, the Asiatic Petroleum Company brought in a great deal less of their own oil, and they brought in a great deal more Burma oil, and we may presume that they sold it at a profit. I take it that they would not be content to go on doing it unless they made a profit. Now, in the course of this competition the price fell as low as Rs. 2-4 per unit. A unit is 8 gallons. Two tins are spoken of as a unit, I understand, because even when the oil is sold in bulk it is still sold at so much per unit. Well, as I say, the Asiatic Petroleum Company were taking in a great deal of Burma oil and were selling it through their marketing organization. I believe it paid them better to burn their own oil as fuel at that time. But I understand that they were not content that their own product should disappear from the market altogether. They have to keep it before the public and wait for better times when they will push the sale of their own product once more. Consequently, they went on selling their own product up to a limited extent throughout this competition, and, as they have borne the full brunt of the fall in price which was induced by this competition there seems to be considerable reason to expect that they and the other importers from the United States of America and from Roumania will very likely have to bear this extra duty themselves and that they will not be able to pass it on to the consumer.

"It has been suggested that even if the Burma Oil Company do not raise their prices—and I think there is very strong reason to expect that they will not raise them, at least for the present, while the question of excise duties is not settled—that the importing companies will raise their prices and that the dealers in towns will charge the extra price both on Burma oil and on the other. Well, my Lord, if they all combine that can be done, but if any one of them instead of taking his share of the profits on the rise of price prefers to charge a lower price, and get a greater share of the sales, then the combination will fail and that scheme will not succeed. I do not wish to prophesy, and I do not think any one can prophesy, what may happen, but I think it is not by any means certain that this duty will be passed on to the consumer. There seem to be three possibilities—either that this duty will be passed on to the consumer both for foreign oil and for Burma oil, or else

the prices may be unaffected by it and the importers will have to bear the extra cost, or else in the course of time the Burma oil will drive the other oil out of the market altogether. There is one thing that I note at this point, namely, that prices began to rise owing to the slackening of the competition, before the extra duty was announced. The price had been down as low as Rs. 2-2, but it had been brought up to Rs. 3 before this duty was announced. There is one word more, I might say, on this subject. It has not been said in this Council, but I have seen it said in the newspapers and elsewhere, that the Government was under the impression that the American oil only went to the higher class of consumers or was burnt in the better sort of houses. I think the Government was under a misapprehension on that point. It seems clear that a considerable proportion, about $\frac{1}{5}$ th, of the American oil competes with the Burma oil and with the Borneo oil. The Burma oil is always the cheapest and the other oils generally carry slightly higher prices. I believe they have slightly better illuminating effects. Be that as it may, whatever the price of Burma oil may be, that controls the market; there is not a fair fight between them. Owing to this system of combines, they cannot sell as much as they wish. They have to abide by certain arrangements. We do not know the details of them—of course they are suspected—and consequently the price is never affected as freely and as easily as that of other commodities is affected.

"Then there is one more point which I may mention, although it is not perhaps exactly relevant to this amendment, and that is the question of the excise duty. I think the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment is not averse from some protection for Indian industries, but I don't think his sympathies go as far as Burma. Burma after all is part of India, and surely the Hon'ble mover of the amendment does not wish the people of Burma to think that the enlarged representation of other parts of India on this Council will lead to a less careful consideration of Burman interests than before. The Burma petroleum industry is surely as worthy of encouragement, or even of protection if you like to call it so, as the sugar industry. As to this excise duty it has been stated by the Hon'ble Finance Member that the question of excise is still open, but there are some practical difficulties in the way. Besides the Burma Oil Company's large refineries there are between 30 and 40 small refineries in Burma, each of which would have to be supplied with guards and watchmen and so on. If from a financial point of view it is necessary to counterbalance this import duty, if experience shows that this is so, I think some other way will have to be found of doing it, and perhaps in that case a duty on the transport of oil by sea from Burma to India would be feasible. But I would add one word of caution on the subject, and that is that this would be a new departure and that there is a considerable section in Burma which is apt to dwell more upon the disadvantages of the connection with India than upon the advantages. Perhaps it would not be wise to differentiate against Burma by a new process. However, I think those things are in the future. At present, I believe it is not certain that the Burma oil will drive the other oils out of the market and consequently it is not certain that the Finance Minister will lose the revenue for which he has budgeted, and therefore I think that the question of excise will not come up for consideration just yet. I submit to the Council that this increase of the petroleum duty in the present circumstances of the finances is a praiseworthy item of the Tariff Bill and of the financial arrangements for the coming year."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said —" My Lord, I am reluctant to address the Council again at this late hour, but I am afraid I must not allow what the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken has said to pass without a reply. The first thing that I would like to say is this. I would invite the Hon'ble gentleman to accompany me to the part of the country from which I have come—the Deccan. I will take him from town to town, village to village, and will show him that here is not a single house which does not use petroleum. I will also show him thousands and thousands of poor raiyats who do not use sugar from year's end to year's end. That is my answer to the first point. Then, my Lord, he said that the incidence of this new enhanced duty would be about 4 annas per annum per family. I accept his calculation. To my mind 4 annas per family is a serious addition to the burdens of the poorest classes of this country. The Hon'ble

Member says that the people have had a relief in the remissions of salt tax. The prices, however, have gone up in every direction, and I am quite sure even 4 annas a year will make a considerable difference to poor people. As regards the question of excise in Burma, I did not refer to it as I had learned from my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister that that question was under consideration. Moreover my whole fear is that the effect of this duty will be to inflate the profits of the producers in Burma. I understand that all Burma oil that can possibly come to India finds a ready sale; therefore it does not seem that any protection is necessary."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said:—"We have had an admirable speech, and I think a convincing speech, from the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, and I think he has proved conclusively what we have always been convinced of, and that is that the very fractional amount of cost which will fall upon the poorer Indians is almost a negligible quantity. I do not think that anybody will be willing to charge me with being unsympathetic to the interests of the poorer classes in this country, and if I had thought that this additional tax on petroleum was going really to press heavily upon the poorest Indian class, I would have made every effort to select some other object for taxation. But, when you come to four annas a year per family, I do not think you can say that the taxation is otherwise than fractional. Of course we are all going on the assumption that it is the very poorest who will be affected: but this method of dividing the amount up amongst millions is rather fallacious in this sense that a great proportion of the oil is burnt by the richer people or at any rate by the people who are not so very poor. It also must be remembered that vegetable oil is largely used, particularly I believe in the Punjab—of course on all these matters I have to speak subject to correction because my knowledge of this country is not extensive or based upon a lengthy experience—there is still a great deal of vegetable oil used, and I think I am right in saying that the ray is one of those extremely shrewd persons who believe in the little verse

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, and wealthy, and wise."

"And he does go to bed early and therefore does not burn very much oil. I think that, on the whole, I really am entitled in the words of one of the greatest of English Financial Statesmen in claiming *ex luce lucelum*, and with that I merely have to say that I cannot accept the amendment."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—16.

Noes—41.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Nyapathy Subba Rao.
The Hon'ble Raja Vairicherla Vairabhadra of Kurupam.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.
The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson.
The Hon'ble Major General R. I. Scallan.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. Robertson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.
The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.

*Ayes—16.**Noes—41.*

The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis.
 The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath
 Ray of Dighapatia.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
 The Hon'ble Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan.
 The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D.
 Thackersey.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon General C. P.
 Lukis.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. Rawson.
 The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir
 Singh.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Th. Phillips.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
 The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon.
 The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul
 Huda.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir
 Douglas Haig.
 The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick.
 The Hon'ble Colonel F. B. Longe.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as now amended, be passed. He said —“ My Lord, I have received Your Lordship's permission to say one word in answer to a representation which has been made to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Graham. He, I must say, has fought the battle for all those interests which, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, fell to his lot to defend, so strongly and at the same time so courteously, that it has made it all the more difficult for me to say no to him. But I am happy to say that we propose to meet the case of the rectified spirits which are used in medicines and drugs. We propose to meet the case by asking the Local Governments to give respectable chemists the rectified spirits which they require on the present tariff duty of Rs. 7. I think this will be a reasonable settlement of a small matter, but one which undoubtedly is of considerable importance from the standpoint of medicine.”

The Hon'ble MR. GRAHAM said :—“ My Lord, as one of the Select Committee who has signed the report that we have been considering in connection with this Bill today, I would just like to make one or two remarks in my position as representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta. I think that though there is a great diversity of opinion over these duties, yet there is a very great volume of opinion in favour of the principles of them, and so far as Calcutta is concerned I should not like to miss this opportunity of saying so. I think there has been a great feeling of sympathy for the people who have been especially hard hit as regards the stuff in bond and transit, but from what we have been told by the Hon'ble the Finance Member there is evidently no help for it, and although our sympathy still remains, personally I feel that his answer is complete and we have nothing more to say in reply to it. That is with regard to the three items tobacco, spirits and silver.

" With reference to spirits the Hon'ble the Finance Member has just made a statement which relieves me from making any further remarks upon the duty on spirits used by chemists here in the manufacture of drugs, that is, drugs manufactured in India, about which I had intended to ask a question.

" As regards the duty on kerosine oil, I understand it is absolutely impossible even to take into consideration anything in the shape of excise-duty on Burma oil at the present time, but I take it that this is not the final statement on the matter and it is still possible for it to come up in future budgets, and I put it forward for further consideration in the future, seeing that the trade has gone on for so long a time with what you may call a one anna per gallon protective duty, and seeing that the Budget purports to be a revenue one, and not protective, any enhancement therefore of that duty might very well have been divided between the two. The trade is practically split between imported oil and Burma oil in equal proportions and a quarter anna on each might fairly have met the case, but of course one understands this is impossible under the conditions existing at the moment, without very full investigation. With these few remarks I beg to support the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 5th March 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

*Secretary to the Government of India
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA,

The 17th March 1910.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND
REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 TO 1909 '24 & 25 VICT.,
C. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14, AND 9 EDW. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 5th March 1910.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, K.T., K.C.S.I., *Vice-President*,
presiding, and 54 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said:—"Sir Harvey Adamson, the Council will now proceed with the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement. I have no further explanations to offer regarding the Statement because any change in my estimate of stamp revenue which may be required in consequence of the alterations in the rates of stamp-duty originally proposed will obviously require a little time and consideration and readjustment on account and they will be embodied—I propose to embody them—in the budget when it is presented to the Council on the 23rd of this month. I think that will probably meet with the approval of the Hon'ble Members. The subjects which are open to discussion today, as you are aware, deal with the new taxation, the proposed loan and the additional grants which we mean to give to the Local Governments. The new taxation was very fully and very ably discussed yesterday and has now become law, so I suppose we shall not return to it. The proposed loan for this year is only Rs 1½ crores, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has a resolution on the table proposing to raise it to 187 lakhs. The additional grants to Local Governments, I may mention for the convenience of the Council, are enumerated in paragraph 9 of the explanatory memorandum attached to the Financial Statement. I do not think that there are any other remarks which I am called upon to make with regard to the present stage of the discussion."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE moved the following Resolution:—

"This Council recommends that the amount of loan to be raised during the year 1910-1911 should be £1,245,900 instead of £1,000,000, and that the sum of £245,900, which is the estimated surplus for the current year, should be allotted to the several Provincial Governments to be expended by them in assisting local bodies to carry out projects of sanitary improvement."

He said:—"I must first explain to the Council what my object is in moving this resolution. It is true that the resolution comes before the Council in the shape of a proposal to raise the amount of the loan that the Government want for next year. As a matter of fact, however, it is not an essential part of my proposal at all that the loan should be raised from 1 to 1½ millions. Whether the loan for next year is 1 or 2 millions or half a million is a matter of indifference to me, but I have had to put my motion in this form, because I do not want to disturb the provision made in the budget for capital expenditure and I do not want to disturb the cash balances that the Government expect to have for next year, after making this provision for capital expenditure. My real object

is to secure the surplus of the year for expenditure in the promotion of sanitation throughout the country. What usually happens under the procedure adopted in connection with a surplus is this. The surplus forms part of the cash balances, and out of the cash balances a certain amount is devoted to capital expenditure, whenever this is practicable, and thus the surplus ultimately finds its way into capital expenditure. I want to withdraw the surplus for next year from being expended as capital expenditure, and I would like to have it placed at the disposal of Local Governments in order that they might use it in assisting local bodies, especially municipalities, in carrying out projects of sanitary improvement. The whole of my resolution comes to this, that I want this Council to recommend that all surpluses that are annually realised, whenever they are realised, should, instead of going into the cash balances, and from there going to the construction of Railways and indirectly to the redemption of unproductive debt, should be placed at the disposal of Provincial Governments and be earmarked to assist municipalities in the promotion of sanitation. I have urged this question again and again on the attention of the Council for the past six years. I first raised it in 1904, and I have continued to press it year by year. Two years ago the then Finance Member, Sir Edward Baker, gave us about 30 lakhs to be expended on sanitation by municipalities. That was a small response to the appeal that I made year after year, but, with that exception, my appeals have had no effect. Starting with the year 1898-1899, we find that we have had during the ten years ten consecutive surpluses amounting to 25 millions sterling or 37½ crores. And the bulk of them have under our system of accounts gone first to Railway construction and from there to the reduction of our unproductive debt. Now Railway construction is a most desirable object and so is also the reduction of the unproductive debt. Ordinarily there would be nothing to be said against it, but at present, when there are objects far more pressing and far more important which require money, I do not think the Government is justified in devoting such a large sum out of surplus revenues in the way they have done. If this sum of £25 millions sterling or 37½ crores of rupees, or at any rate the bulk of it, had been devoted to sanitary projects throughout the country, what a difference it would have made in every direction! I do not think I need say much about the needs of sanitation, the ravages of plague, malaria and other diseases in all directions and a death-rate already high and yet steadily rising—for 1907-1908 it was 37 per thousand as against 35 per thousand in the three previous years—all that shows that one of the greatest needs of the country today is improved sanitation. How is the need to be satisfied? Our Municipalities are admittedly very poor, their resources are small and they are already insufficient for their ordinary work. Sanitary projects are very costly, expenditure on them has to be on a Western scale, whereas it has to be carried out in Eastern cities which as I have already said are very poor. If Municipalities are left to themselves to undertake sanitary works, the case is a hopeless one; therefore Government must come to the rescue of the Municipalities. The only way in which Government can do so is either by voting a large permanent annual grant or by placing their surpluses at the disposal of Provincial Governments for assistance to local bodies in carrying out these necessary works. As regards a large permanent grant, I should be very glad to see it, but I foresee obvious difficulties in the way, especially in a year like this, when the Finance Minister has just carried through Bills imposing extra taxation; it is therefore hopeless to expect that Government will make a permanent addition to its recurring expenditure for the purpose of assisting Municipalities in regard to sanitation. But there is an easier way of helping them and it is far more effective, and it is a way that will meet the requirements of the situation. What I propose is this. Whenever a surplus is realised, instead of its being devoted to Railway construction or some such object, it should be placed automatically at the disposal of Local Governments. A surplus is so much excess revenue taken from the people by the Government over and above its requirements. Even the Finance Department, that knows so much more than its critics, cannot calculate to a nicety how much money is required and how much will be raised in a given year. But when a surplus is realised it is clear that the financial authorities have taken

from the people more money than was required. Let this excess therefore go back to the people in the form of expenditure on improved sanitation. I think this is an eminently just plea, and I think that it is also a plea whose force should be recognised in the interests of the masses of the people. I know what was often urged by the late Finance Member, Sir Edward Baker, that it is the practice in other countries to devote surpluses to the reduction of debt. That is true, but I would remind the Council of what Sir Herbert Risley said when carrying through his Press Bill the other day. He said—Let India be guided by her own lights: she has her own problems and must solve them in her own way. Where the debts are huge as in England and other European countries, every opportunity should be taken to reduce the debt by means of a Sinking Fund or in any other way that is practicable. In India the unproductive debt is a mere bagatelle, it is a paltry sum of 40 millions—it should be remembered in this connection that it is only the unproductive debt that matters. The reduction of the productive debt is not a matter of any importance, and should not be undertaken by Government out of the revenues of the country. The unproductive debt has got to be reduced, but as it is only about 40 millions its reduction is not a matter of such immediate or paramount importance as the promotion of sanitation throughout the country. Sir, I have not much more to say. I would only urge this in conclusion, that if the whole of this surplus cannot be made available, I am quite willing to agree to half the surplus being placed at the disposal of Provincial Governments. All that I insist on is that a surplus should not be absorbed by Government in the way it does at present."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY said:—"My Lord, I wish to associate myself entirely with what has fallen from our colleague the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I think he has done admirable service to the country by moving the resolution, and bringing the matter to the notice of this Council. It is a matter on which we are more or less agreed. I have studied the discussions and proceedings of this Council for years together, and I know this much, that on various occasions absolute sympathy has been expressed by responsible officers as regards the inability of Government to appropriate a larger sum as a grant on sanitation. Local Governments have also on various occasions claimed larger grants for these matters, as they have been absolutely handicapped in the past. The proposal made by Mr. Gokhale will relieve Local Governments considerably, and they will be in a position to give larger grants to municipalities. We know that almost all the municipalities everywhere are in a state of financial depression, and that if this proposal is carried and the surpluses are placed at the disposal of Local Governments, a great deal of the tension will be removed, and Local Governments will be placed in a more favourable position. I trust that this Council will give its support to this proposal. It is only right in principle that as the country pays all the taxes, when there is a surplus that surplus should go for distribution among the Provincial Governments for the benefit of the people, and that it should not be given for the benefit of one particular Department like the Railways. This principle of the resolution will, I trust, meet with the universal acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR said:—"My Lord, I had no intention in the beginning of interposing in this debate. It is only because our province has not got a Provincial Council of its own and that its requirements are not known that I find it necessary to bring forward our special grievance in this matter of sanitation. It is unnecessary to say much about the necessity which has arisen of incurring expenditure requiring the spending of large sums of money on important sanitary measures. The Malaria Conference which met at Simla in October last made recommendations which require vast outlays of money in the province, affected. The Plague Commission which assembled some years ago made various recommendations which also require vast sums. We have our own experience to show every year the necessity of undertaking sanitation on a much more effective scale than it has been possible till now. We have almost every year in our province a very severe outbreak of the plague. In a town with a population of 35,000 in one visitation in 3 months about 3,500

people fell victims to it, and on the occasion of another visitation about 2,400 people died. Akola is now in the midst of a bad outbreak of the epidemic, and at Nagpur we had a few months ago a most severe outbreak in which the death-rate was almost unheard of in that city. This state of things the sanitary authorities tell us is due to insalubrious conditions. For remedying it money is wanted. Local bodies are asked to provide funds. How are they to do so? They have many of them hardly resources sufficient to meet the needs of ordinary times, much less are they able to spend lakhs for the purpose of supplying fresh drinking water and for other purposes, such as drains which every decent town must have. In Berar there are two important centres of trade in which for years past it has been found impossible to introduce an urgently needed effective drainage scheme, because there is no money for it. It is not that this province does not contribute its fair share, it gives over a crore and one-third to the country, and when a few lakhs are wanted for the most necessary local works it is said that there is no money available. I submit on behalf of my province that we have contributed more than our fair share to the general expenditure of the country. We are now sorely hit by these epidemics. Could not the general revenues come to our aid at such a time as this? That is the ground of our application. If the general revenues are not sufficient to meet this claim of ours, there are other sources, and if a loan is necessary, then I submit, on behalf of my province, the Central Provinces and Berar and others, that it should be raised to supply funds for the purposes of sanitation."

The Hon'ble MR. MESLIN said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has disarmed criticism on the precise form which his resolution has taken. As it stands on the notice paper, the resolution suggests that we should increase the debt of India in order to provide funds for sanitation. In itself most of us would regard this as a somewhat questionable proposition; but I quite understand that the Hon'ble Member had to throw his resolution into this particular form in order to bring it within the rules for this stage of the discussion. I hardly think therefore that Government need read his precise recommendation too literally. It may be regarded—what the speech of the Hon'ble Member clearly shows that he intends it to be regarded—as a proposition expressing the view that ascertained surpluses in the Imperial Budget should be devoted to beneficial and non-recurring expenditure. That is the view which the Hon'ble Member, with all the weight of his eloquence and experience, has impressed upon this Council in no less than five consecutive Budget Debates, and he urges it again today upon a new audience."

"It has always been regarded in modern public finance as a fundamental principle that any actual surplus of revenue over expenditure should be devoted to the redemption of public debt. What actually happens with the revenue surplus of India, when there is one, is that it is thrown into the general cash balances of the country; and as the Hon'ble Finance Member explained very fully a week ago, it is from these cash balances, fed as they are from many other sources, that the capital expenditure of our railways and irrigation projects is drawn. It is therefore true, though in an indirect sense, that our revenue surplus reduces the amount of our indebtedness. That is to say, it saves us from borrowing an equivalent amount, and to that extent keeps down the growth of our debt. Moreover, inasmuch as we spend on productive capital outlay in ordinary years considerably more than we borrow, the effect is that we always reduce our non-productive debt by the amount of our revenue surplus. That of course is simple enough. It simply means a short cut in our accounts. Instead of using our revenue surplus to pay off non-productive debt and borrowing to the full extent for productive works, we borrow the net amount which we require and treat our revenue surplus as enabling us to make a corresponding transfer from non-productive to productive debt. Now the Hon'ble Member considers that this is unnecessary. He thinks that the amount of our non-productive debt is so small that we might very well leave it alone and borrow more freely for productive purposes. I trust the Council will not accept this view. We already borrow as much as we think that we can with safety and without lowering the credit of our public securities. One of the main reasons why the credit of our

public securities stands so high is the knowledge that our non-productive debt is being gradually and steadfastly diminished and that we allow no considerations of expediency to interfere with the steady automatic operation of this well recognised form of national sinking fund. I very much dread that an appreciable change would come over our credit in the markets of the world if we left the paths of financial rectitude to dally in the pleasant harbours into which the Hon'ble Member invites us.

"If in times of peace and prosperity we did not employ all our spare resources to check the growth of our ordinary debt, there is grave reason to fear that our indebtedness would ultimately become heavier than the country can bear. I would ask the Council to look at what happened during the disastrous year 1908-1909, when we were laden with a deficit of nearly 3½ millions. In that year we clearly were unable to employ any of our revenue in discharging debt; on the contrary we had to raise temporary loans and increase our non-productive ordinary debt to that extent. With the small surpluses for which we are now budgeting it may be several years before it is possible again to reduce our ordinary debt to the figure at which it stood at the beginning of 1908. In a country like ours, which is unhappily subject to periodical failures of the rainfall, it is both prudent and necessary that our savings in prosperous years should be used to avoid or cancel borrowings in years of scarcity. Incidentally also it cannot have escaped the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's notice that the large surpluses which we have been able in recent years to use for the reduction of debt have represented in the main the net profits from our railways; and there is a certain fitness, which I am sure the Hon'ble gentleman will recognise, in employing for the building up of our magnificent railway property some part of the surplus income which it yields us.

"I have attempted to meet the Hon'ble Member's resolution on broad lines, and I do not propose to examine too critically the minor questions which the resolution opens up. It would be hardly possible however for Government to accept without much consideration the principle of increased grants to local bodies. The precise object to which he would devote our surpluses is an altogether laudable one, but the improvement of sanitation is one of the first duties of local bodies, and it is a duty which it is incumbent upon them to carry out, so far as possible, from their own resources. The Hon'ble gentleman has still to make it clear that local bodies are at the end of their resources, and that, if they have a genuine desire for sanitary reform, they have spent their last available rupee on that object. I would remind the Council that since 1908-09 the Government of India have been giving to the various provinces a total grant of 30 lakhs a year in aid of sanitary improvement, and it is believed that a substantial share of that subsidy has been passed on to municipalities and local boards. We have not made any inquisitorial examination of the use to which these funds have been put; that would be opposed to the general principles which we observe in making such subsidies. But from the figures in provincial budgets we have considerable doubt whether some of the provinces have yet been able to spend the grants they have already got. Would it be reasonable to offer them more? Would it be reasonable to offer them doles, the continuance of which we could not guarantee? Is it not rather their duty and the duty of the local bodies concerned to complete their programme of sanitation, to estimate its cost with care, to devote their energies to finding the necessary revenue and to make themselves independent, so far as possible, of fortuitous assistance from Imperial funds?"

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—"Regarding sanitary improvements, the Government of India made an allotment of 4½ lakhs yearly for that purpose in Bengal, and the principle followed by the Local Government is to give one-third of the cost for each improvement if the local bodies will find the other two-thirds out of their own resources and the gifts of private individuals. During the past year, I was put on to a Committee by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of endeavouring to get municipalities to come forward to enable us to spend this 4½ lakhs but after a great deal of work we were unable to allocate those funds. It therefore does not seem to be necessary to increase the grant

which is now given to us by the Government of India, at any rate for the present."

The Hon'ble MR. N. SUBBA RAO said:—"Sir, I have listened with much interest to the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Meston. He points out that it is the duty of local bodies to find the necessary revenues to meet their wants, and that they should be independent of help from the Government. He questions whether the requirements of local bodies are such as could not be met from their own resources and whether there is any pressing necessity for help from outside. As one intimately acquainted with local self-government in the province of Madras, I submit that the problem which now faces local self-government, or rather municipal administration, is how to make it popular and how to meet its multifarious needs as well, that is the problem now facing the municipal administration, I may say, not only in Madras, but also in other provinces. The taxation provided for in the Act is limited, and almost all municipalities have reached the maximum limit of taxation. Their needs are growing day by day. There are questions connected with water-supply and drainage, the overcrowding of houses, the widening of streets, and the like. Numerous are the demands which municipalities are unable to meet. This is the burning question bound up with the success of local self-government in this country—how to make municipal administration both popular and efficient. Lord Morley as well as the Decentralization Commission has stated that real local self-government should begin in this country and municipal bodies should have a free hand in administering their own affairs. How can municipalities administer their affairs freely and in a way acceptable to the people, unless they have sufficient funds placed at their disposal to meet their pressing requirements? It is indeed a problem of making bricks without straw. One reason why municipal administration is somewhat unpopular is because there is no corresponding benefit from the taxation imposed on the people, as the taxes paid go only a little way, and the return therefrom is not appreciably felt. Analogies from the West have, I submit, no application to a poor country like India. I submit, therefore, to the Council that it is the duty of the Government to take this question into its serious consideration and arrange to place funds at the disposal of local bodies, either by giving a portion of the surplus to Provincial Governments, or by placing additional sources of revenue at the disposal of local bodies. Unless this question is grappled with and satisfactorily solved, I submit that it is not wise to devote the surplus to the reduction of the unproductive debt as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, but if their needs are satisfied by all means use the surplus for the reduction of the debt, but so long as they are not satisfied and local bodies are not made to carry on their administrations as going concerns, I submit that it is not wise to divert the surplus in the manner proposed. Unless, therefore, this question is solved, local self-government would become a burden instead of a blessing to the people, and the first duty of the Council is to consider this question and solve it in the way suggested by the Hon'ble Mover or in any other way that will best meet the present situation."

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE said:—"Sir, I should be very sorry to oppose any measure of sanitary reform. The difficulty that this resolution presents to my mind is just this. The Hon'ble the Mover has omitted to suggest any particular method of distribution by which any surpluses should be made over to the various provinces in this country. In the course of the discussions to which we had listened with great interest yesterday, a thought was thrown out that some kind of equity was involved in returning to particular provinces some proportionate portions of the contributions that they had made to the general revenues. Now if that principle were carried out in this particular matter, I am very much afraid that the places which stood most in need of sanitation would have the smallest return. I think, perhaps, that a better direction in which to press this enquiry would be to turn to the proposal that was made by the Government either last year or the year before to extend the principle of the Provincial Loans Act. In one of the societies to which I belong I saw a project mooted somewhat to that effect, and I think that would be the direction in which we should move in this matter by enquiring what has been done with reference to the proposal to pass laws by which local loans should be raised by local bodies. I

think that if that question was fairly considered we might see our way of escape from this difficulty."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE said—"I should like to say a few words on this question. We have heard the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke say that the Government of Bengal could not spend its grant because it had laid down the condition that unless municipalities were ready to find two-thirds of the grant it would not give the remaining one-third. Sir, I think the principle laid down by the Government of Bengal is entirely wrong. It clearly shows that the municipalities of Bengal are very poor, so much so that all the municipalities taken together in Bengal could not scrape together 9 lakhs in order to secure this grant. If the Government of Bengal had not laid down any rule at all and if it had given this grant of 4½ lakhs without any conditions, then I submit the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke would not have been here to say that he could not spend the grant. There is not the least doubt that the country is in great need of sanitation. We see plague, malaria and all sorts of diseases spreading, and I think, Sir, that the time has come when the Government should help these municipalities and I would add district boards as well to improve the sanitation of the country."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said—"I rise, Sir, to support the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I have listened, I must say, with a degree of pain to the criticisms that have been offered against the resolution. I thought, Sir, that this was a subject which would elicit the most unstinted sympathy and support from every Member of the Government, and I am both sorry and surprised to find that it is not likely to receive that support. I regret to think that the question of sanitation in this country has not received that measure of attention which it deserves from the Government, and I hope that the Council will recommend that it should receive more attention by adopting the resolution before us. It has been urged that the course suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is an exceptional course, that the orthodox procedure, the path of financial rectitude, as happily put by the Hon'ble Mr. Meston, has been to appropriate surpluses to the reduction of debt. There is no doubt that the course suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is an exceptional course. I quite admit it, but I submit that the conditions which make it necessary for him to adopt that course, and for other Members of this Council to support it, are exceptional also. If in the ordinary course of affairs in the administration of the finances of India, sanitation had received that measure of attention and that proportional share of the revenues of the country which it undoubtedly demands, such a resolution as is before us would not have been necessary. But it has unfortunately not received it, and the sanitary conditions which prevail at this moment in the country loudly call for a larger allotment of the Imperial revenues for the purposes of sanitation. If that allotment were made out of the ordinary revenues of India for the year, none would be happier than my friend Mr. Gokhale—indeed everybody would be glad of it. But if that cannot be done, I think it is the duty of the Council and of the Government to find means, even by recourse to increased borrowing, to promote public health and sanitation rather than allow people to die premature preventible deaths. If it were necessary, I would go even so far as to support fresh taxation for such a purpose. I feel strongly that it is the duty of the Government to find more money to improve the sanitary conditions under which the great bulk of the people live, in order that preventible deaths may be avoided."

"Now, Sir, I wish to draw attention to a few facts relating to the sanitary condition of the country as a whole and of my province in particular. In the whole of India, as my friend Mr. Gokhale has already pointed out, the death-rate stood at over 37 per thousand in 1907, the death-rate in England was 16 per thousand. Sixteen and 37! That makes a tremendous difference; and I submit that if the death-rate cannot be brought to the standard prevailing in England—Sir John Hewett said a little time ago that it was out of the question to expect that the death-rate here should be the same as that in England—there is absolutely no reason why the death-rate in India should not be brought to the level of the death-rate which prevails in jails in India."

